

SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

Vol. 4. No. 22 Postage (home and abroad) 1/4d.
Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1936

Weekly Twopence

MASS POVERTY MEANS MASS MURDER

THE COST OF SOUND FINANCE

MILLIONS DIE THAT MIGHT LIVE

PAUL de KRUIF has written in the past about the silent laboratory wars of science, his previous books *Microbe Hunters*, and *Men Against Death* are vivid descriptions of the death-battles and the winning of the war by medical research fighters against sickness and disease.

Now he has made for himself a discovery. He has found that science is not for the maimed and sick unless they can pay for it.

Doctors Fight in Vain

He has found that the magnificent victories of the doctor scientists are in vain until something else is done. He finds millions of people in pain and hunger, millions who die and suffer unnecessarily, because somebody says we can't have the tickets called money wherewith to claim the relief from pain and the means to life-giving plenty.

The history of this personal discovery is written in this book,* which he calls by a title worthy of Swift himself, but written with a better purpose, for this American writer is also a fighter. He means business, the book is full of unanswerable facts, a damning case against Mammon worship, burning with a sincerity that springs straight from a fiery heat that will not accept the easy, murderous, comfortable, hellish attitude of "Well, it's got nothing to do with me," so beloved of many.

Now began my first year of real living in all the forty-four years I'd existed. Now began a year of hell. Now began a fight that has lasted for a year and a half and is yet in its opening skirmishes—a battle between my burning bolshevik wanting-to-tell-of-it and my love for a life that was cushy.

The Root of All Evil

That our author knows what is the matter is proved by the following:

What the devil was the use of my making an excellent living going on telling about death-fighting discoveries when I now knew that thousands were dying simply because they hadn't the wherewithal to pay for them?

Why all this death in the midst of life-giving science? Why all this gaunt-bellied, red-nosed want in the midst of so-called over-production?

**Why Keep Them Alive?* by Paul de Kruijff. Jonathan Cape, Ltd. 10s. 6d.

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Speaking of the research work of two scientists,

They have proved that poverty is the chief cause of children's dying . . . and again

HOW LONG WILL SOUND FINANCE BE ALLOWED TO GO ON MURDERING OUR CHILDREN? . . .

. . . what are we going to do, when we at last put our fingers on those who are responsible, who still say NO when we ask: Should children eat?

The Abomination of Desolation

In his bitter realisation of the sacrifices demanded by Mammon, after his realistic summing-up of the modern anomaly in the paragraph

that men and women cannot buy what they are willing and able collectively to produce, and that they cannot buy because they have not the money,

he watches the birds one sunny April morning, and after observing their happy spring joy and noticing their enjoyment of plenty of food, turns a little cynical.

It was plain that it would be futile for me to go into ecstasies about how the little birds had the brains to use the abundance of God sometimes permitted them. I had to set about rubbing my nose in the tragedy of scarcity tolerated by a human system that hadn't the brains God gave to a mere robin. It was now clear to me that the whole human show wasn't decent. The admonition of my scientific industrial friends was that I was too impatient; that changes for the better in our society can only take place slowly; that I'd help upset the social apperant by my demand that all children should have food, clothes, good shelter right now. I knew what they meant now. They were all for progress, after we all were dead.

A Sense of Responsibility

No wonder Mr. de Kruijff waxes in turn bitter, cynical, angry—for when he asks a question

if, in war, there is always limitless credit to kill people, so that no war ever stops for lack of dollars, francs, marks or pounds, why then isn't there limitless wherewithal to arm our science so that it will give life to all future heart-wrecked children?

He finds

It's amazing how many excuses are found to keep you from fighting for children not to go on dying,

but, glory be to God, this sort of obstruction has not kept him from the fight, into which he admits he is only just entering. He is not discouraged.

The world seems hopeful to me this morning . . . light is beginning to shine. There has never been such a chance for a new kind of mass science, a health fight by the whole people. The time has come when we can all begin to do our part to rub out this damnable, certainly not debatable, need of our children to really eat. We'll have

to have courage . . . We will have to grope our way through a smoke-screen of belittlement of this mass horror of child starvation . . .

It is Becoming Intolerable

So here we have a new recruit in the ranks of the Social Credit army, a new worker in the social dynamic science, the object of which is to abolish poverty for ever from this earth. That he is alive to more than mere obstacles is shown by his sense of the urge to change around him which is still blind because unaware.

Yet I can feel a change happening. Until the last four years of the money-famine that brought the evidence of the malnutrition of millions of youngsters right on to our streets, this semi-starvation was a subject not fit for polite conversation. It used to be shrugged off with the biblical wisecrack that the poor ye have always with you. But now it's getting harder to duck the drama of the poverty that has come because we haven't yet learned to distribute our new, possible, boundless plenty. To more and more people the indecency, the downright obscenity, of this paradox is becoming intolerable.

This book deserves to be a best seller. Everybody ought to read it. G.H.

MAJOR DOUGLAS AT ASHRIDGE

A week-end course, entitled "The Douglas Social Credit Scheme," will be held at the Bonar Law College, Berkhamsted, Herts., from Friday, July 24, to Monday, July 27. According to the Syllabus of Lectures, the object of the Course is to study Social Credit "from both sides."

There will be two introductory lectures, "The Social Credit Scheme" by Mr. W. H. Wigley, and "The British Banking System" by Mr. L. H. Sutton.

Mr. R. G. Hawtrey, Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, will then speak on "The Case Against Social Credit," followed by Major C. H. Douglas on "Social Credit."

There will be two other lectures, "International Trade" and "Foreign Exchanges and Foreign Currency Systems" to complete the course, the fee for which, including board and tuition, is £2.

GOOD NEWS!

ESPECIALLY FOR THE STARVING MILLIONS

The Brazilian Government, faced with the prospect of too much coffee, has decided to take prompt action, and will destroy nearly a third of the crop for the next three years. The fact that the Brazilian Government is determined to wage a fight against excess supplies is encouraging for prices, which have recently tended to sag as a result of rumours that the Government might begin a policy of dumping.—*Irish Times*, June 19.

CONFUSION OF HITLER

SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR

Speaking in praise of dictatorship at Weimar, Herr Hitler denounced parliamentary democracy as at root immoral. If he refers to the party system which is based on the struggle of one section of society to gain at the expense of another we should agree.

"Do you consider it possible," he asked, "that any man of real personality would take over responsibility forced on him by a chance majority? I shall be told that the bourgeois world and the Marxists had done this. True, but we have watched the heroic end of these experiments.

"An anonymous majority cannot be made responsible. How can the millions who make the secret decision—by dropping closed envelopes into the ballot box—be held to account? The principle is an immoral one.

"It is true that I also hold plebiscites. They are, however, never on questions of detail but are concerned with great undertakings which are comprehensible to the whole people."

We agree in criticising the secret ballot, which is a denial of personal responsibility—but that does not dispose of the ballot.

In his plebiscites he is groping after something which we alone have discovered. It is not questions of detail that matter, nor the magnitude of the undertaking. It is that majorities should decide all questions of policy, and empower competent minorities to decide questions of technique and administration.

HOW MANY BOMBS MAKE FIVE?

THE NEW ARITHMETIC

A squadron of forty-six bombing aeroplanes throws bombs at a town of an enemy. Every aeroplane possesses 500 bombs weighing 15,660 kilograms each. Calculate the weight of all the bombs together. How many fires will the bombs cause if every third explodes and every twentieth causes a fire?

Bombing aeroplanes, flying during the day, go at a speed of 280 kilometres an hour. Night bombing aeroplanes can only fly at 240 kilometres an hour. How many hours will each class of bombing aeroplanes need to cover the area between Breslau and Prague, Munchen and Strassburg, Kiel and Metz?

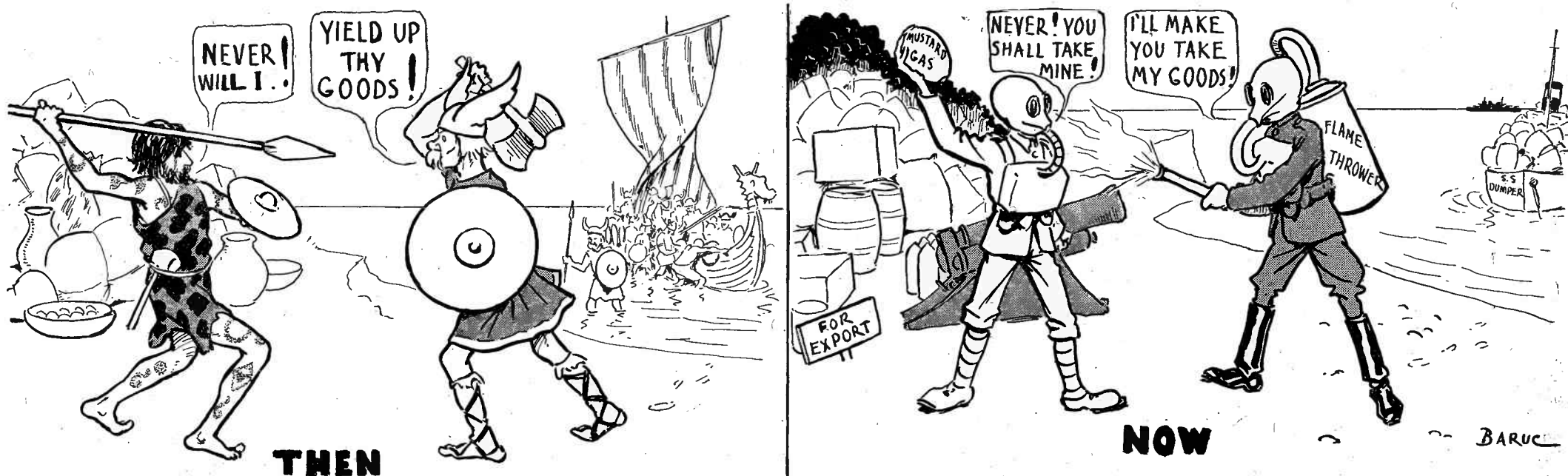
These two sums are taken at random from the new [German] school-books. Children of ten use them.—*The Observer*, July 5.

THIS WILL MAKE WORK

All wage-earners in Rumania, regardless of age or sex, have been ordered to buy gas masks—and they must buy them from the State.

This decision by the Government means the immediate manufacture of millions of masks. Poland, by an arrangement with Rumania, will supply the metallic parts of the masks.

Gas masks will be delivered to Rumania's numerous State employees and the cost deducted from their salaries.



THE MOTIVE OF WAR

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A Journal of Economic Democracy

The Official Organ of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited.

163A Strand, W.C.2. Tel. TEM 7054.

Subscription Rates, home or abroad, post free: One year 10/-, six months 5/-, three months 2/6 (Canada and U.S.A. 11/-, 5/6 and 2/6)

The Social Credit Secretariat Limited is a non-party, non-class organisation and it is neither connected with nor does it support any particular political party, Social Credit or otherwise.

Vol. 4. No. 22 Friday, July 10, 1936

"Collective" Security

THE idea of "collective security," like most of the ideas popularised by the Money Monopoly, has a certain glamour.

It is one of the technical necessities of diplomacy, when an idea designed to deceive is deliberately propagated for popular misleading and exploitation, to surround the LIE with an envelope of truth.

The object, of course, is to confuse the envelope with its contents, and this technique succeeds largely for a little time, after which a new deception must be popularised.

When the links of a chain are separately and individually strong and secure (and only by separate and individual treatment can they become so), then the chain can be made strong and secure and so reliable.

But the "collective security" represented by a chain in which every link is strong and secure, is really the secondary effect, only possible because of the strength and security that has been assured to every link FIRST.

"Collective security" without individual security first is merely an illusion.

It is this order of "priority" that is important because it provides the key to the difference between illusion and reality.

When "individuals" are secure first, then "collective security" becomes possible.

To attempt the building of a "collectively secure" chain first, whilst ignoring the "security" of the "individual" links, is to lose reality and chase illusion.

The technique of deception underlying the popular catch-phrases like "collective security" is subtle and clever, and let none of our readers fondly imagine that they happen by accident. They do not.

It is true that many victims of the trick of substituting an illusion in place of reality work sincerely and with conviction as to the truth of their aim, but that does not make it true, nor does it alter the unpleasant fact that they are victims of the evil Medicine Man who knows he is deceiving them to their ultimate undoing for purposes of his own.

That this is so can be proved by an examination of all the "popularised remedies" for the world's ills over the last ten years.

In each "remedy," apparently so varied, there is a common omission that could not happen by accident.

There is always a clever and subtle avoidance of common-sense "order," that is to say, "order" in its priority sense, first things first.

To put first things first is severely discouraged in every department of public affairs, and in reverse, it may be said that the favour of the powerful few (the central source of the popular "illusions") is bestowed upon those who help in misleading the public, specially when they do it along the lines decided as suitable for the time being.

Thus the man who, at a certain conference only recently, coined the phrase "Peace is indivisible," was well reported, and the phrase will be repeated by the "poor sheep" in an ever-widening circle, and the inventor will no doubt be suitably promoted, discreetly, and as a reward by those who dispense offices, publicity, and the nation's credit.

Had he said "Hunger is indivisible" he would have said something much more to the point, but his reward would have been suppression from the Medicine Men, and perhaps even hostility from his fellow-delegates at a peace conference, for no man likes to be shown that he has been fooled.

The fact is that we in Britain can make no useful contribution to the peace of Europe whilst we allow high death-rates from hunger to continue in our own country.

Let us put our own country in order first, let us make peace amongst our own people by overcoming the enemy within that denies individuals full access to the means of life.

Let us abolish the murderous grip of poverty from every single individual in Britain, and we shall have taken the first step to a collective security that, without it, will remain not only an illusion, but a fatal one.

Systems Are Made For Men

Military war is regarded as inevitable, though few would venture to predict exactly where it will arise. In preparation for it every European country is spending on armaments millions of borrowed money. It is now also pretty generally recognised as being the logical outcome of the economic war, in prosecution of which every nation is spending, on export subsidies or the more subtle exchange depreciation, millions of borrowed money. It will eventually break out into a gigantic massacre on the most up-to-date, mechanised, assembly line methods, frightfully costly—it will mean billions of borrowed money.

All these borrowings—borrowing to make work in "peace"—borrowing to prepare for war—borrowing to wage war—will be set down as a gigantic debt requiring ever-increasing taxation to pay the interest on it.

This is the bright system which is clung to by those who will not let men have unrestricted access to the plenty which is their inheritance.

Forty-Four to One

League of Nations fanatics want the League to be armed so strongly that it can invariably suppress the aggressor whenever a war breaks out anywhere. As a reinforcement it wants to be able to impose economic and financial penalties—called sanctions—also on the aggressor. That is the dream.

One aspect of the reality has been the discovery that even the economic and financial sanctions are so lacking in unanimity that an aggressor can go ahead and win a war while they are still squabbling about the extension of sanctions.

Another aspect of reality is contained in *The Times* report from Geneva on July 6:

The Bureau, or General Committee, of the Assembly of the League of Nations reached an agreed form of recommendation yesterday morning, which was later adopted by the full Assembly by 44 votes to one, with four abstentions. The Ethiopian delegation cast the negative vote, and it was again alone when it brought forward a resolution in favour of obtaining for Ethiopia a loan guaranteed by the League.

A Prophetic Utterance

The League has its strong, and frequently well-meaning, protagonists. But in the minds of an increasing number of people it is becoming clear that there are forces at work which cannot be suppressed by centralised control of power, and that, as at present conceived, the League contains the seeds of its own disintegration.

Even in the sphere of international conferences on labour conditions, the abortive efforts of the I.L.O. in regard to such questions as the 40-hour week show that something must be done before there is the likelihood of genuine international co-operation.

We have repeatedly urged the importance of priority in this matter—and the present debacle at Geneva entitles us to emphasise that it is necessary for us to put each our own house in order before we can hope to co-operate amicably with others.

We publish this week the twelfth chapter of Major Douglas' first book, "Economic Democracy." Written in 1919, informed by the same principles which govern all his comments on practical affairs, it reads to-day like an up-to-the-minute commentary on the League of Nations controversy as it rages at this very moment.

The Worst Possible Taste

We have no brief for the obstreperous Herr Greiser, President of the Danzig Senate. We cannot praise the way he "cocked a snook" at the press gallery at Geneva. There is no doubt that Mr. Eden, as an old Etonian, was correct in deciding to ignore the incident as beneath the dignity of the Council.

But we observe that Herr Greiser spoke what was wanted of him by those who sent him, and disregarded the agenda of the Council which would have prevented him from doing so had he observed the rules.

His remark that he supposed that the Danzig affair was being used to turn public attention away from an unpleasant settlement of other questions was a shrewd one.

Altogether a gentleman more interested in carrying out his instructions than in the niceties of international conferences—which are in any case designed to place him at a disadvantage.

A Bogus Interview

The *Toronto Star* recently published an article which reported an alleged interview with Major Douglas. Among other liberties the reporter attributed to him the remark, "Aberhart's plan to restore Alberta finances is just stuff and nonsense."

Major Douglas made no such remark, and

A Word to the Wise

gave no interview to the reporter, who had in fact concocted it out of his own imagination.

Although complaints had been made to the newspaper in regard to the previous behaviour of the same reporter, the article in question was published without verification.

The same article contained an account of an interview with Mr. W. L. Bardsley, secretary of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited. This interview took place in fact but, by request, should not have been reported as an interview. It had no connection with events in Alberta. In view of what has transpired no further interviews will be given to the *Toronto Star* by anyone connected with the Social Credit Secretariat Limited.

Pershing Speaks Out

Speaking at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, General John Pershing, G.O.C. of the American Expeditionary Force in the last war, gave a lead to the American electorate. Having warned his listeners of the rapidly growing danger of another world war, he said:

"Although created to give the utmost freedom to the individual, our Government does not work automatically. Its operation under the constitution demands the personal interest and the active direction of all its citizens."

Failure to take such interest, and give such direction, he pointed out, would end in partial or total loss of rights and liberties, for "A free government can be achieved and maintained only by constant vigilance."

Such constant interest, direction and vigilance as General Pershing urges, means something very different from voting once every five years for a programme only partly understood and under conditions of emotional excitement.

It is significant that real lovers of liberty, democracy, and their country in all lands, are searching, searching, searching for the talisman that Douglas gave us at Buxton.

For the Duration

"In other lands there are some people who in times past lived and fought for freedom, and seem to have grown too weary to carry on the fight. They have sold their heritage of freedom for an illusion of living. They have yielded their democracy.

"I believe in my heart that only our success can stir their anxious hopes. They begin to know that we in America are waging a great war not alone against want, destitution and economic demoralisation, but for the survival of democracy.

"We are fighting to save a great and precious form of government for ourselves and for the world.

"I accept the commission you have tendered to me. I join with you. I am enlisted for the duration of the war."—From the speech by President Roosevelt accepting re-nomination for the Presidency.

Like some other generals, the President finds it a good war; but what of the P.B.L., the troops in the line? Are they prepared to enlist for another four years? The President might have ended the war in the first four years, but failed to do so, either because he found it such fun, or for lack of guts, or for lack of strategic ability.

The presidential attitude is like that of some Social Crediters, who because they find it such fun talking Social Credit, carrying on dialectical battles, or for lack of guts or ability, do not wish to do anything to make Social Credit a reality—and thus demobilise themselves.

The only answer to such an attitude is a persistent demand from the rank and file for results. "We don't care a damn for your speeches; what we want is this . . ."

Coughlin's Challenge

A resounding "radio blast" from Father Coughlin inaugurates his campaign to make William Lemke President of the United States at the head of a third party. What he has to say about poverty and plenty and about the money monopoly is, as usual, admirable.

We believe, however, that he has made a vital error in entering party politics, which are a battle. They mean that one side must win and the other lose—and all can be better off in an age of plenty.

We believe he has made a vital error in calling on his followers to vote for complicated technical measures instead of for the results they want. In fact, the platform of the Union Party is a mix-up of means and ends, which can only bemuse the poor voter still more, in the fantastic uproar of a Presidential election—and can afterwards be used by the unscrupulous to cheat the people of their desires.

Trial and Error

We believe, further, that Father Coughlin has allowed himself to be hitched on to a party that has the same old work complex as the other two parties, as well as the intention of "soaking the rich" in an age of plenty. That way lies tyranny.

These two clauses in the platform speak for themselves.

Congress shall organise and institute federal works for the conservation of public lands, waters and forests, thereby creating billions of dollars of wealth, millions of jobs at the prevailing wage, and thousands of homes.

Congress shall set a limitation upon the net income of any individual in any one year and a limitation of the amount that such an individual may receive as a gift or as an inheritance, which limitation shall be executed through taxation.

We fervently hope, however, that no loss of prestige will accrue to him so that he may profit by the experience which will be gained. For he is at the present time the outstanding champion of the age of plenty in the United States. The hopes of millions throughout the world are pinned on him. We wish him well.

New Zealand's Trouble

On July 1, Mr. Savage, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, announced the intention of his government to take steps to reduce the rates of interest on New Zealand's indebtedness.

We do not want to repudiate anything, he said, we want to pay those to whom we are indebted in a fair and square way. The British bondholder will not be treated badly by us. We want to pay 20s. in the pound, but not 21s. or 25s.

The first comment on this is made by *The Times* City Editor on July 2:

New Zealand has always been given most favourable treatment in the London market . . . and this has been due to the implicit confidence felt by British investors in the observance by the Dominion of contracts made with her creditors . . . This confidence on the part of the British investor has been of incalculable benefit to the Dominion, and it may be hoped that nothing will be done by the new Labour Government which might impair it, for thereby the Government would be injuring the true interests of New Zealand.

The usual veiled threat.

Next week we shall be publishing that part of Major Douglas's correspondence with Mr. Aberhart which explains how to deal with government indebtedness without repudiation, to the complete satisfaction of creditors, and to the enhancement of internal trade.

Catch 'em Young

The *New Zealand School News*, which circulates among secondary school pupils, is running a series of articles under the title "Men-of-Mark." Number one of this series is devoted to Mr. Montagu Norman; number two, to Mr. Reginald McKenna.

In years to come, the chief claim to distinction of Mr. Norman may well be the fact that by his pigheaded adherence to an out-worn system, the suicide rate of Great Britain was raised to a record figure in post-war years.

Mr. McKenna, for his part, may come to be regarded as the first banker in the twentieth century to admit that, under the present system, finance controls governments.

It is not accidental that men of figures—abstractionists—are placed first and second in this roll of fame; but will the people of New Zealand permit their children to be misled in this way?

The Tithe Agitation

The most striking slogan carried by the 3,000 farmers on their anti-Tithe Bill demonstration was "We want to feed you, they won't let us." This at least shows a dawning appreciation of the realities of the present situation, though couched in rather feeble language. It is not stirring, it provokes no action.

A demand for results, made effective through voting pressure and the threat to unseat Members of Parliament, is the next step in realism for farmers, and manufacturers, and their would-be customers alike.

Meanwhile the effective realism lies with Mr. Baldwin who said in the House of Commons that his attention had been drawn to a demonstration in Hyde Park against the Tithe Bill, but he never found that a demonstration of that kind made him inclined to give way.

He yields to pressure.

A World in Debt

The colossal debt of the United States has been much in the news of late. We learn from France that the public debt has increased in the past five years by approximately 30 per cent. to about £4,600,000,000, which is only about half as large as the British National Debt.

It appears also that the German National Debt increased last year by over £20,000,000. Switzerland is going into debt heavily according to recent news and, in fact, every other country in the world is desperately insolvent.

The pertinent question has been asked: "If the whole world is in debt, to whom does it owe the debt?"

All the taxes in the world go to paying it back or paying interest on it—and yet it grows!

FREEDOM OR DOMINATION?

Written seventeen years ago, this, the twelfth Chapter of "Economic Democracy," by C. H. Douglas, stands to-day as the just and constructive criticism of the League of Nations, for which few can have recognised it when it first appeared. The captions are ours.—Ed.

THE awful tragedy of waste and misery through which the world has passed during the years 1914-1919 has brought about a widespread determination that the best efforts of which mankind is capable are not too much to devote to the construction of a fabric of society within which a repetition of the disaster would be, if not impossible, unlikely; and the major focus of this determination has found a vehicle in the project commonly known as the League of Nations.

The immense appeal which the phrase has made to the popular and honest mind has made it dangerous to fail in rendering lip service to it; but it is fairly certain that under cover of the same form of words one of the most gigantic and momentous struggles in history is waged for the embodiment of either of the opposing policies already discussed.

The success of an attempt to impose an economic and political system on the world by means of armed force would mean the culmination of the policy of centralised control, and the certainty that all the evils, which increasing centralisation of administrative power has shown to be inherent in a power basis of society, would reach in that event their final triumphant climax.

But there is no final and inevitable relation between the project of international unity and the policy of centralised control. Just as in the microcosm of the industrial organisation there is no difficulty in conceiving a condition of individual control of policy in the common interest, so in the larger world of international interest the character and effect of a League of Free Peoples is entirely dependent on the structure by which those interests which individuals have in common can be made effective in action.

Inherent Instability

Now, unless the earlier portions of this book have been written in vain, it has been shown that the basis of power in the world to-day is economic, and that the economic system with which we are familiar is expressly designed to concentrate power. It follows inevitably from a consideration of this proposition that a League of Nations involving centralised military force is entirely interdependent upon the final survival of the Capitalistic system in the form in which we know it, and conversely that the fall of this system would involve a totally different international organisation. A superficial survey of the position would no doubt suggest that the triumph of central control was certain; that the power of the machine was never so great; and that, whether by the aid of the machine-gun or mere economic elimination, the scattered opponents to the united and coherent focus of financial and military power would within a measurable period be reduced to complete impotence and would finally disappear.

But a closer examination of the details tends to modify that view, and to confirm the statement already made that a pyramidal administrative organisation, though the strongest against external pressure, is of all forms the most vulnerable to disruption from within.

The Cause of War

We have already seen that a feature of the industrial economic organisation at present is the illusion of international competition, arising out of the failure of internal effective demand as an instrument by means of which production is distributed. This failure involves the necessity of an increasing export of manufactured goods to undeveloped countries, and this forced export, which is common to all highly developed capitalistic States, has to be paid for almost entirely by the raw material of further exports. Now, it is fairly clear that under a system of centralised control of finance such as that we are now considering, this forced competitive export becomes impossible; while at the same time the share of product consumed inside the League becomes increasingly dependent on a frenzied acceleration of the process.

The increasing use of mechanical appliances, with its capitalisation of overhead charges into prices, renders the distribution of purchasing power, through the medium of wages in particular, more and more ineffective; and as a result individual discontent becomes daily a more formidable menace to the system. It must be evident therefore that an economic system involving forced extrusion of product from the com-

munity producing, as an integral component of the machinery for the distribution of purchasing power, is entirely incompatible with any effective League of Nations, because the logical and inevitable end of economic competition is war. Conversely, an effective League of Free Peoples postulates the abolition of the competitive basis of society, and by the installation of the co-operative commonwealth in its place makes of war not only a crime, but a blunder.

Under such a modification of world policy, interchange of commodities would take place with immeasurably greater freedom than at present, but on principles exactly opposite to those which now govern Trade. The manufacturing community now struggles for the privilege of converting raw material into manufactured goods for export to less developed countries. Non-competitive industry would largely leave the trading initiative to the supplier of raw material. Since any material received in payment of exported goods would find a distributed effective demand waiting for it, imports would tend to consist of a much larger proportion of ultimate products for immediate consumption than is now the case; thus forcing on the more primitive countries the necessity of exerting native initiative in the provision of distinctive production.

Frustration and Compromise

Again, International legislation in regard to labour conditions under a competitive system must always fail at the point at which it ceases to be merely negative, because it has ultimately to consider employment as an agency of distribution, and rightly considered distribution should be a function of work accomplished, not of work in progress, i.e., employment. As a consequence, this most important field of constructive effort resolves itself into a battle-ground of opposing interests, both of which are merely concerned with an effort to get something for nothing. The inevitable compromise can be in no sense a settlement of such questions, any more than the succession of strikes for higher pay and shorter hours, which are based on exactly the same conception, can possibly result in themselves in a stable industrial equilibrium.

Examples of the same class of difficulty might be multiplied indefinitely, but enough has probably been said to indicate the disruptive nature of the forces at work. To state whether or not the general confusion and misdirection of opinion will make a period of power control inevitable, in order to unite public opinion against it, would be to venture into a form of prophecy for which there is no present justification; but it is safe to say, that whether after the lapse of a few months, or of a very few years, the conception of a world governed by the concentrated power of compulsion of any description whatever, will be finally discredited and the instruments of its policy reduced to impotence.

M.P. WHO KNOWS THE FACTS

HE HAS NO MANDATE

"Well, sir, you have arrived on the scene at the most momentous period of the world's history. Man's ingenuity applied to nature has brought the age of plenty. But, instead of plenty, we have reduction.

It is not only the horny-handed son of toil who has been reduced. It is everybody. The result is an atmosphere of fear. . . . Everyone is afraid to spend, rich and poor, and it is not only the workers who are hit."

That is what Mr. David Kirkwood told King Edward when he was Prince of Wales, according to his account of the interview reported in the *Evening Standard* on June 1.

He is quite right. And when he has a powerful National Dividend vote behind him he will be able to do something about it.

Wake up, the Clydesiders!

France to float Baby Bond Loan. A new "unlimited" loan of small denomination Treasury bonds, which it is hoped will yield £150,000,000, is to be floated immediately. The Government will also make another Treasury issue of £130,000,000, all of which will be taken up immediately, interest free, by the Bank of France.—*"Daily Express,"* June 20.

We may yet see the Bank of France paying interest on the loans it makes.

THE NEW ERA

MAJOR DOUGLAS AND A PIONEER NEWSPAPER

MAJOR DOUGLAS has received a letter from Mr. C. Barclay Smith, Editor of the *New Era*, which, as our readers no doubt know, has borne a major part in establishing the influence and prestige of Social Credit in Australasia. In this letter Mr. Barclay Smith says that he wishes it to be known that it is his considered policy to place his services and the editorial policy of the *New Era* under Major Douglas's guidance.

Major Douglas has written to him as follows:

Dear Mr. Barclay Smith;

I need hardly say that I am most interested and gratified by your letter of June 18.

In conformity with your request, I might say that every day that passes confirms my opinion of the radical unsoundness of party politics, and of

the undesirability of associating Social Credit with them anywhere. Party politics is a device for establishing the truth of the axiom that the whole is greater than the part. The world financial monopoly has one policy everywhere and permeates all parties; and only one policy (please note, not necessarily one tactic or one strategy) can hope to be effective against it.

If the outer fringes of the British Commonwealth can be made to grasp this truth, they, and probably only they, can save the world.

No support will be given by me to any political party as such anywhere, and no political party will be granted affiliation to the Secretariat while I am chairman of it.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

C. H. DOUGLAS

GOOD INTENT IS NOT ENOUGH

BRITONS NEVER SHALL BE SLAVES

BUT—SAYS THE ARCHBISHOP

ABSOLUTE sovereignty and peace have become incompatible, and absolute national sovereignty must go.

WE are very sure that the Archbishop of York spoke these words with the highest possible motive, and as a guide to people in doubt.

Not only do we disagree entirely, but we must in duty protest. For are these words not treason?

To advocate the abolition of the absolute national sovereignty of Great Britain is to advocate treason. To contemplate handing over control of Great Britain to the League of Nations, however perfect, is still treason. To do so to a League of Nations which has just failed ignominiously to control the third considerable war since its inception is treasonable folly.

Must we be silent because an archbishop is in question—because a bishop echoes him?

We stand for the national sovereignty of Great Britain; for liberty and independence of the British people; for dignified independence in our relations with other countries; for peace with honour—but not before honour.

We call on our bishops and archbishops to desist from internationalist propaganda, to take their eyes from the ends of the earth and to feed their flocks.

There are 13,500,000 men and women in this country who cannot afford to spend 6s. a week on food. There is a policy of restriction and destruction imposed on us at the will of a bunch of internationalist financiers.

Read what the Rev. Dick Sheppard has to say, as reported below. There is where our duty lies:

It Can Happen Here

The Archbishop of York, speaking in the Isle of Man on July 4, said he did not suppose our country was going to escape altogether the influences that had been evident on the Continent; but he did not think they would express themselves in the same form as there.

He did not say we were going to see dictatorships in this country, but he did not think we could escape that movement which, in an extraordinary form, had thrown up dictatorships, in some European countries.

The sheer pressure of modern life and the development of the means of communication would make the presence of these influences inevitable.—*"Sunday Times,"* July 5.

The Archbishop is certainly consistent. Besides being an internationalist ready, apparently, to sacrifice Great Britain to the super state, he is a planner, equally ready to sacrifice the independent business man to the combine, the chain, and the monopoly.

Compulsion has its advocates in unexpected places. It behoves us all to be wary. Be they bishops or not we shall not hesitate to expose the utterances of internationalists and planners for the devil's work they are.

The pressure of modern life is the pressure of needless poverty in the midst of plenty.

Shepherd, we adjure you, feed your flocks!

What Is the Truth?

We wonder if the Archbishop is a dupe of the organisation presided over by Mr. Israel Moses Sieff, called P.E.P. (*Political and*

Economic Planning). His words are the same; they convey the same ideas. We remember the original Chairman of P.E.P. was Sir Basil Blackett, a director of the Bank of England.

So far as our memory serves us, the *Liberty and Democratic Leadership*, an Oxford group of Planners borrowing (?) their ideas from P.E.P. issued a manifesto advocating

"the creation of public corporations to conduct public services, and the setting up of economic and industrial boards of control, . . ."

Next year, in June 1935, they issued a book called "The Next Five Years," to which was appended (amongst others) the Archbishop's signature. Can the Archbishop assure us that P.E.P. had nothing to do with the drafting of this book?

Further, we notice the formation of the "Next Five Years" Group under the presidency of the Archbishop, whose offices are (or were) at the same premises as another P.E.P. follower, the Industrial Reorganisation League, a body that has fought independent individuals and firms in the cotton spinning and coal industries.

Cannot the Archbishop find a better leader than Mr. Israel Moses Sieff?

Does he regard P.E.P. as a better guide than Holy Scripture?

GIVE THE GOVERNMENT GUTS

THE RESPONSIBILITY IS OURS

And yet Parliament seems to do nothing. . . . Yet the problems are not insoluble. They can't be in a world where there is a superabundance of every kind of food and when, in our own land, there are empty acres and idle money and idle men. . . .

There is plenty of good will in all classes. Given a Government with guts, what a change could be worked in England!

Oh, for a few more men in Parliament with the courage to crusade against coffin houses. . . .

So says the Rev. Dick Sheppard, writing in the *Sunday Express* on June 28. But it's no good waiting for a Government with guts. We've got to give it guts. We must be the crusaders—and once we have aroused a real solid backing in the constituencies our men in Parliament will gain courage to defy the party whips. By our own actions we can provide the united pressure for results which will galvanise Parliament.

Meanwhile, as Canon Sheppard says, in the selfsame article:

There seems to be a poison in politics. . . . The effects of this poison are often worst in the case of the private member.

He goes up to Westminster for the first time, perhaps still young, with convictions, principles, a sense of responsibility to the people who have sent him, a determination to do what he can for them. . . .

He finds that principles and convictions count for very little against the claims of party loyalty. . . .

The division bell will ring when he is wanted and the Whips will tell him how to vote. . . .

If it were any use kicking he'd kick. . . . But it's no good. He's absolutely helpless.

MAJOR DOUGLAS AND ALBERTA

Correspondence between Mr. Aberhart and Major Douglas—VI

WE continue publication of the complete text of all letters and cablegrams exchanged since the victory of the Social Credit Party in Alberta to March 24, 1936:—
Major Douglas was at no time under any obligation to produce a "Social Credit Plan" for Alberta. He stated specifically in his First Interim Report, dated May 23, 1935, to the Provincial Government that "plans for dealing with the public credit are wholly premature, while the power to deal with it has not been attained." This report outlined the first steps necessary to attain it. Major Douglas has repeatedly given the warning that to prepare any kind of cut-and-dried plan prematurely is merely to give valuable information to the credit monopoly whose interest it is to frustrate such plans. **Emphasis and crossheads are ours.—Ed.**

To the Executive Council, Edmonton, from Major C. H. Douglas, London, February 6, 1936.

Dear Sirs,

I notice from a statement in the Press, on which I am obliged to rely for lack of official information in the matter, that it is proposed, during the coming Session of the Legislative Assembly, to place the collection of Income Tax wholly in the hands of Federal officials. Assuming this statement to be correct, it seems desirable to place upon record that **such a modification of the existing taxation arrangements would still further deprive the Province of certain powers which are indispensable in connection with any modification of the existing financial arrangements.**

Upon the information furnished to me by the preceding administration, to your own on my last visit to Edmonton, the amount of the Federal subsidy was not substantially different from the amount collected in Federal Income Tax. In other words, the Province merely collected from its own population its own so-called Federal subsidy.

From every possible point of view in existing circumstances, it would be desirable to abandon the subsidy and collect its equivalent, if possible by a Provincial tax, and to close the Federal Income Tax Offices, thus restoring control over taxation to the Province, rather than extending the power of the Federal Government. This is not to assume that the collection of a heavy Income Tax is fundamentally necessary or need continue.

C. H. DOUGLAS

To Major C. H. Douglas from the Hon. W. Aberhart, February 6, 1936.

Dear Major Douglas,

We have completed a two-day caucus of our members prior to the opening of the Legislature which takes place to-day. The indications are that the session will be over early in March, and we are looking forward to having you with us at that time. Our people on every side are anxiously waiting for definite action.

As I indicated in my previous letter, we are putting through a bill of enabling legislation leading to the formulation and adoption of a plan based upon the principles of Social Credit. This is being done so that there may be no impediment in the way of immediately considering the introduction of Social Credit.

We have one very grave problem to face when on April 1st three million two hundred thousand dollars of our bonds fall due. If you have any suggestions to offer as to any method by which this maturity could be handled, we would be glad to have them at your earliest convenience. We would also be pleased to receive from you any further suggestions as to definite steps you think we should take in preparation for the establishment of Social Credit.

Up to the present we have refused to accept the Loan Council arrangement. It seemed to us that the Dominion Government was attempting to deprive us of our autonomous rights with respect to borrowing. Our last maturity of two million dollars was covered by the Dominion Government to the extent of one million five hundred thousand dollars in order to save us from default.

You will be interested to know that the Alberta Social Credit League has taken over the *Calgary Albertan*, a daily morning paper. We are thus assured of continuous press support. The radio station owned by the *Calgary Albertan* has also come under the control of the Social Credit League, and arrangements are being made for regular broadcasts. We feel that these developments are in line with the recommendations as submitted in your interim report.

I shall anticipate hearing from you in the near future.

WILLIAM ABERHART,
Premier.

To the Hon. W. Aberhart from Major C. H. Douglas, London, February 13, 1936.

Dear Sir,

I am much obliged by your letter of January 24th.

Without dealing with your letter in detail,

since the major points have been covered in previous correspondence, may I assure you that my connection with the Government of Alberta is, on my part, as I feel sure it is on yours, actuated solely by a desire to forward the cause with which, to some extent, we are associated not merely in Alberta but over the rest of the world?

As a result of twenty years' experience in these questions, it is my opinion, which, of course, may not be your own, that it is impossible to dissociate the matters upon which you are being advised by Mr. Magor (and also those with which it is intended to deal in the revision of the British North America Act) from the sound use of Social Credit.

Douglas exposes strategy of Credit Monopoly and danger of Nationalising the Central Bank. A warning to Canada.

I am, however, anxious not to engage in controversy in this matter, but, on the contrary, to insure that everything possible is done to assist in the attainment of that end. As I have previously written, I wished to have had the opportunity to consult with you, so that, in the present Session of the Legislature steps might be taken to deal with the situation which is created by the exposure of the strategy of the International Financial Monopoly. Put briefly, this strategy is to

disclaim any intention of interfering with plans for the realisation of Social Credit, but, on the one hand, to surround it with such legislative and administrative difficulties as to make effective action increasingly difficult or impossible, and, on the other hand, to claim (as is being done by the present Federal Government at Ottawa) that the major issue at the present time is the control of credit by the people and, under cover of this indisputable declaration, to take such legislative action as will place the armed forces of the State (which is at present quite incorrectly identified with the people) at the disposal of a group of international financiers by means of so-called Nationalisation of Central Banking, along the lines of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. This Central Bank is the titular property of the people of Australia and administers their credit. It has been their chief instrument of oppression.

Urgent warning that the problem is all-embracing, and of vital necessity not to surrender any Provincial powers to Ottawa.

It is my opinion, as Adviser to your Government, that it is essential that the comprehensive nature of this problem, as dealt with in my First Interim Report, must be understood if the Province of Alberta is to take serious steps to achieve the control of its own financial credit, and, subsequently, to place it at the disposal of its population. If it decides not to proceed to this end, the reasons for the decision should be most carefully explained while there is yet time. For this reason I should suggest that, in the present circumstances, every effort be made to hinder any legislation, either Provincial, Federal, or Imperial, which alters the legal status of the Province, whether in regard to taxation or otherwise, and that *administratively* everything be done to transfer control

over its Police Force and Public Services to the Province and to withdraw from the use of Federally controlled institutions of this character.

On the conclusion of the present Session of the Legislature I should strongly advise that, in preference to a visit on my part to the Province, you should adopt the excellent plan, which I noticed you made public some time ago, of paying a visit to this country, in order that we may discuss the whole situation under conditions which will be more favourable than those which could obtain in Alberta, and, subsequently to such a discussion, decide when it would be desirable for my next visit to be made. It would give me great personal pleasure to be your host during your stay in London.

In conclusion, may I repeat my conviction of the gravity of the issues with which you have to deal, and express my sense of responsibility, not merely to Alberta, but to other parts of the world in which the ideas of Social Credit have taken root, either to see that those ideas are embodied in effective action, or, if this is delayed, that the causes of such delay, and the responsibility for it, are given the widest possible publicity. I feel sure that you will be at one with me in this view.

C. H. DOUGLAS

To the Hon. W. Aberhart from Major C. H. Douglas, London, February 18, 1936.

Dear Sir,

Since despatching to you my letter of the 13th inst., I have read in the *London Times* a statement to the effect that you have written to me asking me to leave for Alberta on March 15th. I have not, of course, so far, received such a letter, but assume that it will arrive in the course of the mails.

I hope that it may be possible for you to agree to the suggestions made in my letter of the 13th February—that you should proceed with your plan of paying a visit to London, but, if this should prove impracticable, I am prepared to leave for Alberta about the date mentioned in the *Times*, under the following conditions:

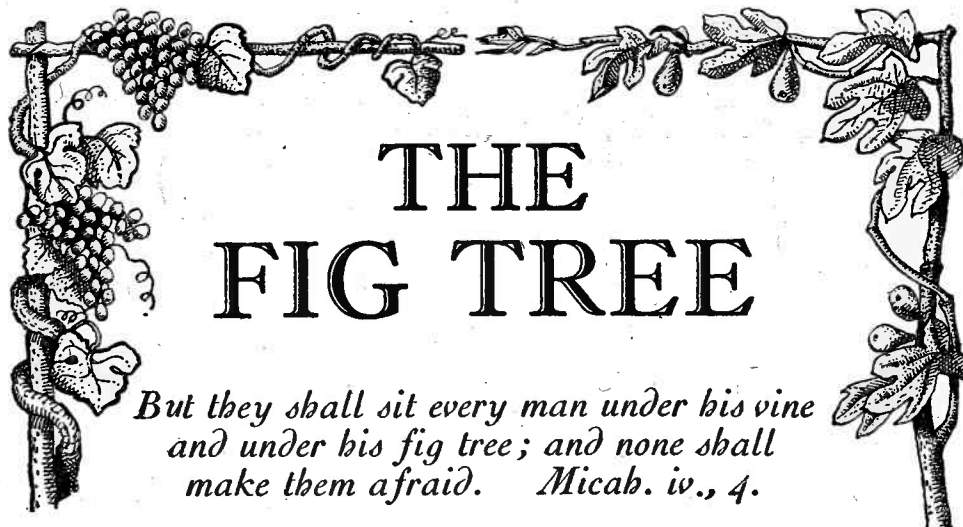
Douglas is still ready to visit Alberta, without fee, on definite conditions, including the termination of his contract.

I must confirm the view which I have expressed in my letters of October 29, 1935, and December 11, 1935—that the appointment of Mr. Magor, his continued dealing with matters affecting the finances and economic future of the Province without reporting to me, and the failure to provide me with information in regard to these and other matters, constitute a breach of my Contract with the Province, and involve a situation which was not contemplated when the Contract was drawn up. I must, therefore, regard it as terminated, and, while I am desirous that it should be terminated by mutual consent, I must reserve any rights I have in the matter. If it is terminated by mutual consent, however, I am willing to visit Alberta and to confer with yourself and your Ministers, it being understood that the visit is made without obligation on either side, and that I am entirely free, at my own discretion, to make public my views upon the situation in Alberta, or elsewhere, and to confer with and advise any persons or parties in Alberta who may be wishful to further the successful achievement of satisfactory financial reform. Under these conditions, I will relinquish any claim under the Contract that I have with your Government, to the remaining portion of the specified fee. On the other hand, your Government will pay me in advance the sum specified to cover the expense of a trip to Alberta, i.e., two thousand dollars, and a cheque for this amount will be sent to reach me on my arrival in Eastern Canada. The salary and expenses of my Private Secretary will also be paid during the time from my arrival in Canada to my departure from Edmonton. On my previous visit this amounted to about three hundred and fifty dollars.

I am writing you this letter in advance of the receipt of your own in order that there may be no delay, and I shall be much obliged if you will cable me upon receipt, either "Plan No. 1 agreed," in which case I shall hope to have the pleasure of seeing you in London at your convenience; "Plan No. 2 agreed," in which case I shall assume that you agree to the termination of the Contract and to my visit on the terms of this letter; or "Neither Plan acceptable," in which case I shall assume that you do not feel that I can be of further use to the Province, in which case I can only assure you of my very best wishes for any action that you may take, either under other advice or independently.

C. H. DOUGLAS

(To be concluded in two further instalments.)



THE FIG TREE

But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid. Micah. iv., 4.

A Douglas Social Credit Quarterly Review

Editor: C. H. DOUGLAS

Associate Editor: Miles Hyatt

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Published by the Social Credit Secretariat Limited,
163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

By annual subscription 10s. 6d. or 3s. 6d. a quarter
Post free everywhere.

NOW OUT

G. W. L. DAY IN DARKEST ENGLAND

IN a suave, lubricatory leading article, *The Times* discourses on the horrors in England as revealed by a special survey of the Unemployment Assistance Board, and tries to steer a middle course between ruining the taxpayer and abandoning the Submerged Tenth (or is it Fifth?) to the sort of tortures endured by the victims of the Paris Siege. With a bat-like blindness which seems to be hereditary among our cave-dwelling economists, it does not even speculate upon there being a third course.

The Board, it seems, while the Opposition fumed with impatience and the Government added its wits thinking how it could shelve the problem for another six months, has been carrying out a monster social survey of this England of ours. It has enquired into the financial circumstances of households with nearly two and a half million members, scattered over the country. Even *The Times* admits that some of the facts it has brought to light are "disquieting."

"One of the reports," says this newspaper, "speaks of concealed poverty and of the reluctance of applicants to disclose the existence of special needs." Some of these are household equipment, beds and bedding. "In a number of such cases the Board's officers have tactfully searched out needs, and, more particularly when other agencies could be called in, have concentrated help of the right kind on the needy family. But the scale of need is evidently very great . . ."

Let us stop and get the hang of this. The agents of a huge-souless semi-Fascist institution, the U.A.B., go out on a survey and, being humane individuals, are so appalled by the distress they discover that they turn Good Samaritan and call in help from private relief organisations.

There you have the difference between the humanity of individuals and the callousness of systems, though man-made. Given the will, which is the greatest common measure of individual desires clearly expressed, the system could arrange for the supply of all the household equipment, beds and bedding needed, not merely

without a soul having to suffer for it, but to the benefit both of the desperately needy and of those who are so anxious to sell their wares. But no, it still leaves a few charitable individuals to do their inadequate best.

A little further on we read of dreadful housing conditions and deplorable overcrowding almost everywhere. In "Old Town," West Hartlepool, some houses are tottering, in others much of the brick-work has vanished and in some cases houses have completely fallen down. Ventilation is bad and nearly every house is damp.

"In the Hanley area cases have been found—the plural number deserves attention—of thirty-two people in a two-bedroomed house and seventeen people in one room. Many houses, again, are infested with vermin, rats and crickets . . . In Sunderland 68,000 persons, or more than one-third of the population of the town, are living in overcrowded conditions . . . If only the unemployed could build the new houses that they need, then a large proportion of them would have work for a considerable time to come."

Would have work! Just think of it. When a storm of horror and indignation burst over this country at the news of a party of Englishmen, women and children being thrust into a Black Hole by order of an Indian tyrant, what should we have thought if *The Times* had called upon the punitive force to buck up and release them so as to gain experience of active service?

What these unfortunate people in West Hartlepool and Sunderland need above everything else is decent houses and the ordinary amenities of life. British skill, men, machines and materials, abundant and ready, could supply all the new houses required in double quick time. The only reason why they don't is that the people of England still allow the will of a few money-power maniacs to dictate the present policy of restriction and destruction.

The report goes on to pay tribute to the courage and resourcefulness of

Durham housewives. But although the housewife has "acquired a technique in household management which enables her to do wonders on a small income" (what epics of bitter heroism are contained in this soothing phrase!), she shows "signs of the stress and strain of this continual fight against odds." (In other words, she is being slowly ground down under the tyranny of unnecessary poverty.)

Unflinching courage, epic sacrifice—all for what? To fight an imaginary enemy materialised by the mediums of Thread-needle Street. There is no need for this ceaseless and unparalleled suffering, for never in all history has our ability to provide all the needs of mankind been so exuberant.

"Still another hidden affliction," says the report, "is the fear of the older men that losing one job means the loss of all chance of further employment."

Who cares about industrial employment provided he gets a reasonable share of the good things of life? What need for this dreadful dependence of Life on Work, this grim worship of the Work-God who threatens us with death unless we sacrifice leisure, health, and the whole world of the spirit on his altars?

The Times ends by saying that hidden and half-hidden needs of the community which come within the jurisdiction of the U.A.B. are deep and widespread, and the cost of a service that meets them cannot be small. The Board is the trustee of the public conscience and for the taxpayer.

Ineffable bunkum! Brobdignagian bosh! The cost of a service to meet these needs may be large if measured in pounds sterling dripping from a three-parts-closed pipe of which Finance controls the stop-cock, but in realities, in goods and services measured in relation to our national productive capacity, the cost is negligible.

As to whether we need a Board as trustee of our public conscience, my own answer is something too rude to print. If any reader feels that the U.A.B. can calm his conscience in regard to the Disinherited, I suggest that he cannot have grasped the facts of the case.

Finance, do not appear to recognise that repayment is unnecessary, and seem to regard credit created by what is now the people's bank, as debt to be recovered by taxation from the people!

Wait and See

In such circumstances, finance may well be content to wait until prices commence to rise rapidly and frighten the Ministry into deflationary measures, i.e., the imposition of taxation, or until the overdrafts assume such proportions as to provide what would appear to the uninitiated—i.e., the majority of the electorate—as reasonable grounds for a campaign to put an end to what would doubtless be described as "the alarming growth of the national debt." Either of these developments would make it difficult for the Labour Government to refuse to impose taxation for the purpose of reducing the overdrafts, and such a step would quickly lead to trade depression, the automatic result of deflation. The world would then be told doubtless that "Social Credit had failed for the second time," and the people of New Zealand might conceivably find themselves under some form of fascist dictatorship, using the various bureaucratic controls introduced by the Labour Government for quite other ends than those for which they were intended.

Possibilities and Certainties

Of course, there is no need for such unfavourable developments, but they appear to be well within the bounds of possibility. The threat cannot be met by turning every New Zealand voter into a technically proficient Douglas man, but it can be met. Nothing has happened since June, 1934, to show that the method then outlined by Major Douglas for making political democracy a reality is unsuitable for this or any other British dominion. M.W.

For the New Reader

1. We live in an age of applied power.
 2. We can therefore produce plenty.
 3. Yet there is poverty!
 4. The plenty can be distributed, because in fact it only means taking goods from one spot where there is plenty and putting them down in another where there are not enough.
 5. Therefore poverty, fear and want can be abolished.
 6. The manufacturer's problem is not how to make, but how to get paid for the goods he makes.
 7. The consumer's problem is not how to find, but how to pay for the goods he wants.
 8. If consumers received NATIONAL DIVIDENDS, they could pay for the goods the makers can't now sell.
 9. Thus at one stroke the makers' and consumers' problem would be solved.
 10. For lack of that, makers have to destroy goods, and the Government helps in restricting their production. So all we want is a NATIONAL DIVIDEND which is really only a monetary or other claim to goods we now destroy and production we restrict.
 11. Such a personal income, whatever form it may take, is what every man and woman in this country really wants.
 12. And they will get it WHEN the people VOICE their OWN WILL unmistakably and with pointed insistence that a NATIONAL DIVIDEND shall be distributed and poverty abolished.
 13. The rule of fear will be ended and poverty abolished, when individuals realise that Members of Parliament are there to insist that the will of the people shall PREVAIL.
 14. Your Member of Parliament is your servant. Use him. ACT NOW. Do not delay.
- Tell your Member of Parliament (and get as many others as you can to do the same) to insist on the abolition of poverty BEFORE ANYTHING ELSE, and the issue of NATIONAL DIVIDENDS. Don't be put off; don't be side-tracked by party issues; secure the homes and hearths of Britain first.

TO "PUBLICITY," SOCIAL CREDIT,
163A, STRAND, W.C.2.

Send me particulars of the little TASK OF HONOUR referred to overleaf. I want to help.

SEE
1/4
STAMP
REVERSE

CUT ROUND THIS BORDER

Overseas

IT'S RESULTS THAT MATTER

CANADA

MR. ABERHART replied to the letter from the Provincial Douglas Social Credit Association, reported on page 146 in the issue of June 19, by suggesting that the Association represented only one or two people and that he doubted whether they understood Social Credit. The Association's rejoinder denies his suggestions, which it points out are irrelevant to its charge of breach of faith with the electors.

It is a sterile controversy unlikely to produce any result except embittered feelings. Mr. Aberhart plainly will not yield, except to pressure. Assuming the truth of the Association's statement to Mr. Aberhart that "a host of your supporters are bewildered by the difference between your promises and performances . . .," the means of applying pressure are ready to hand.

Once Bitten, Twice Shy

The old adage hardly seems to apply in Canada, for despite the object lesson of Alberta, where a Social Credit Party has manifestly failed to deliver the goods, news has now been received that Manitoba is to follow the British Columbian example and set up a Social Credit Party. Whether in this case also Mr. Aberhart is to be Vice-President is not stated.

My correspondent reports that the Social Credit League "have been requested to place candidates in each constituency" for the forthcoming provincial election. From whom this request has been received is not clear, but as it would seem that party politics is an easy way of keeping Social Crediters from being troublesome, it is fairly certain that it will have the tacit approval of finance. Presumably, however, this request comes from Social Crediters and their sympathisers in the Province, and this being so I would urge them to consider whether a pressure campaign, on the lines of the Electoral Campaign here, is not by far the most effective action to take. Even if successful, in the

short time available before the election, in whipping up sufficient support to defeat the Grits and the Conservatives, what guarantee is there, lacking constant pressure for results from electors, of a new party carrying out its pledges? The money needed to fight every seat, if used for a pressure campaign, would most probably ensure pledges from a majority of candidates to obey the will of the electorate, and the campaign to secure the pledged statement of the electorate's will could be carried on after the election. Failure in the election as a party postpones action until another election takes place.

NEW ZEALAND

The Primary Produce Marketing Act is a measure to excite the interest of Social Crediters. It provides for a guaranteed export price to the farmer, the difference between this and the market price being made up by payments from a special account at the Reserve Bank with "no limit placed on the overdraft . . ." This measure should assist New Zealand to meet overseas commitments, and if it is also used to reduce the export price to the buyer should, by increasing exports, provide for the payment for any additional capital equipment needed. But what is to happen to the "unlimited" overdraft is a question that remains to be answered. If produce prices rise the Government may recoup itself, but if they remain stationary or fall, the overdraft will either have to be written off or recovered from the public by taxation. Neither this measure nor others reported in the press providing for the use of public credit seems to deal with this most important point.

"Teaching Granny . . ."

One measure which, to judge by press reports, is to be deplored, is the Industry Establishment and Efficiency Bill. This provides for planning on lines all too familiar in Great Britain, although not, it would appear, to restrict production. It is objec-

tionable, however, as subjecting individual firms to industrial group committees, and these committees to government interference. It will subject the real expert to the second-rate bureaucratic expert, or even no expert at all, and this in the name of efficiency!

A Warning Note

The *Key*, the organ of the League for Social Reconstruction, ceased publication some seven months ago, owing to a falling off in support following the election of the present Labour Government. It revived on May 6 and the first number of the new series contains a timely warning for all who accept and understand, not the letter only, but the spirit of Social Credit, expressed some two thousand years ago in the words: ". . . that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly."

That this warning is necessary can hardly be doubted, for some of those calling themselves Social Crediters both in the Dominions and in this country have shown a much too ready inclination to throw their hats in the air over the legislation introduced by Mr. Savage's government, although practically all of it has been socialistic in character.

Socialism is not Social Credit. The former, by an enlightened use of the national credit, may succeed in abolishing poverty, but at the cost of such vestiges of freedom as the people still retain—a nation of well-fed slaves under a bureaucratic dictatorship is nothing to get excited about. Real Social Credit would mean increasing freedom for all, conditioned only by physical possibilities and not at all by human preconceptions of what is good for people.

"Social Credit is the escape from Utopia."

Breakers Ahead

The leading article in *Why?* for May 5, and also the section giving the official views of the New Zealand D.S.C. Association, both point to the dangers incurred by the Labour Government in financing its measures by overdrafts at the Reserve Bank. Even if it be assumed that these overdrafts need never be paid off, such additional credit creations must be inflationary in effect, for they have no mathematical relationship to the currency needs of consumers and to prices; but some ministers, more particularly Mr. Nash,

ACTIVE SERVICE

WITHIN a few hours of being appointed Campaign Supervisor for **Iveagh and West Down**, Mr. J. O. Gilson carried out an experiment in mass canvassing in his area. He chose the small industrial town of Gilford as the scene of operations. There are many such townships in Down. No contacts had been made and no preliminary propaganda had been done, or in other words, the boys had made no noise. The Belfast Group supplied transport, and 24 workers reported for duty, including 15 experienced canvassers. The report is interesting reading: Canvassers were quickly allocated to the different streets and the work of distributing began. An adjournment for tea—we had to go five miles away to get any—and the collection of forms began. As the pace began to quicken even the drivers of the cars were pressed into service, and of course the Belfast men were in the thick of it. Altogether we bagged 482 signatures. This figure would have been considerably higher but for the fact that a church excursion and an Orange demonstration in a neighbouring town had drawn away a large number of people. Even so we secured well over 50 per cent. of the total population. No figures can give any idea of the impression we created. Inside an hour the whole town was humming with the idea of abolishing poverty by demanding it, regardless of the technical means. We practically had to promise to come again for those who were away. We will try to follow up by holding a meeting and securing local canvassers.

Mr. Gilson draws the following conclusions from his experiment: (a) A strong body of canvassers going systematically and efficiently

HOLIDAYS

Readers spending holidays at any of the places named hereunder should write for a list of hotels and boarding-houses, recommended by local Social Crediters. A commission on all bookings has been promised to Secretariat funds.

BANGOR (Ireland) HASTINGS
FELIXSTOWE JERSEY
FOLKESTONE VENTNOR (I. of W.)
NEVIN (N. Wales)

about their work attract an attention and gain a sympathy that lone workers cannot hope to obtain (the Unearned Increment of Association); (b) canvassers work far better in a strong crowd; (c) the best advertisement is secured by a canvass, and I anticipate no building in Gilford would hold the crowd that would turn up if a meeting were held now; (d) shock tactics may well prove the means of giving an impetus to districts not actively engaged in the E.C., and opening up new areas. The main problem is one of transport. As Supervisor I find it difficult to express my admiration of the work done by the workers. They pegged away in a sweltering heat and never became in the least ruffled. Their friendly approach and cheery grins soon dispelled suspicion and scepticism, and doors were thrown open to them. A great old warrior, W. J. Gibson (Belfast) was always in the van and made the veterans of Sheogh look to their laurels. He soon established himself as a general favourite with canvassers and canvassed alike. The younger and less experienced soon gained a confidence and an efficiency that will tell in the future. Canvassing is proceeding slowly but steadily in the other

TO EVERY READER

YOU CAN do something to help the cause for which this paper stands—if you will.

Unless you live alone on a desert island, there is at this moment a special little task that only YOU can do—waiting to be done.

A simple easy little job which will have far-reaching effects of great importance to the Movement.

FIVE MINUTES EACH DAY FOR A WEEK WILL SEE IT THROUGH.

Will you try it?

If you mean business — volunteer NOW for the TASK OF HONOUR — contribute freely and willingly a little time and effort towards laying the foundations of the SOCIAL CREDIT STATE in which the rule of fear and want will be banished for ever.

Don't delay—fill in your name and address overleaf, fix a 1/4d. stamp, cut out and post in an unsealed envelope bearing 1/4d. stamp to "PUBLICITY," SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, W.C.2.

parts of the area. Out of the 22 districts into which it is divided for polling, workers have been secured in 16 and are actually at work, or about to start. It is quite possible that the Belfast Group, as the strongest and best equipped in North Ireland, could develop "flying squads" and make canvassing a sort of week-end entertainment.

The E.C. Supervisor for **Wallasey** reports, "We have formed ourselves into a group of the United Democrats, and are of course confining ourselves to the Campaign. I have seven regular workers, six of whom give me about 14 hours per week, and one works on

LOOK!

while they last!

100

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Slogan Stamps

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his own in a very difficult area. There are in addition four who act as 'lone scouts' and occasionally bring in a few signed forms. This week, owing to holidays, four only turned out and we obtained 93 signatures in nine hours. We find we have to make at least two calls at each house to obtain the best results, one to deliver, and at least one to obtain the signatures. This is a very strong Conservative seat, with an electorate of over 50,000. So far we have covered about one-eighth of the constituency." He proceeds to give a very satisfactory total of signatures, which, for obvious reasons, we do not publish.

Another 1,002 signatures have been collected up to date in **Newcastle-on-Tyne**. Several groups of canvassers have been giving short addresses to small groups of householders. It is found to be a great help and to increase the number of signatures.

Some canvassers, too, have tried distributing back numbers of SOCIAL CREDIT to all who are interested. This should help to increase the sale of the paper.

Technique has noticeably improved, with the result that argument is largely avoided. Such short phrases as "True Democracy," "Non-Party," "Vote for What You Want," "Destruction of Goods and Restriction of Production" are found useful. One or two

THE ROYAL ACADEMY PORTRAIT

Reproductions in colour of the portrait of Major Douglas by Augustus John, R.A., can be supplied to readers at 1s. 8d. each post free. This portrait by a famous artist will be of great historic interest in the future, but when the present supply is exhausted no further copies will be made. Don't leave it until too late!

Orders accompanied by remittances should be sent to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

householders have remarked, "This is just what's wanted," and one gentleman said, "Why, you're holding a General Election by yourselves."

The supervisor of propaganda has been particularly busy this last week. Nearly every one of the 2,000 delegates at the Co-operative Congress was supplied with several leaflets. Several members of the group have each distributed thousands of leaflets to the public by street distribution and door-to-door delivery.

The supervisor has adopted the idea of

circularising key people. Those who make public pronouncements about War, Pressure of Population, Malnutrition, Birth Control, and other kindred subjects are supplied with leaflets and pamphlets. Mrs. Jemison is holding a series of monthly meetings in her own house to recruit Campaign workers.

The power of public opinion has again been proved by the publication of Campaign letters in our local press. It is impossible to collect, on the average, 1,000 signatures weekly without at the same time creating a public demand for more information.

These Forgotten People

Having finished most of the new housing estate in the West Division of Newcastle, we set out to clean up the edges. Turning down a narrow street between rows of shabby fronts, we saw what was unsuspected from the main road. There were separate living places in the basements. And although the sun was shining, the street was so narrow that it was as dusty and dark as a Victorian drawing-room.

Women, sitting on their doorsteps, seemed glad to see us. All of them were disgusted with politics. "They wouldn't dare to come down here," they said.

Most of the houses consisted of two rooms with little sun or air. Usually they contained two adults and five children; sometimes there were seven children. Occasionally one walked straight into the bedroom from the street.

In this small black block we delivered forms to about 110 families, yet I noticed that these forgotten people were, on the whole, less near starvation than some I had met in the new housing estate. They quickly grasped the ideas of the Electoral Campaign.

Supporters of the Campaign should realise that the slum dwellers look to them for help, and critics of it should remember that to give up fighting for real democracy is to abandon these people to increased tyranny. H.S.S.

SOUTH WALES IS WAKING UP

A Rally at Aberdare

But Right Direction is Needed

Nearly 200 delegates of churches and other organisations attended a conference in Aberdare, with the Rev. Colin Gibb in the chair, reports the *Aberdare Leader* for June 27.

The *Aberdare Leader* is to be congratulated on the enthusiastic report, even if we are convinced that the emphasis given to a cure for "unemployment" is quite mistaken, for the conference was clearly in connection with the Campaign to abolish POVERTY. Many South Wales campaigners were present.

Speakers urged the need for action instead of talk, and for pressure to be brought upon the Government.

No mention of the Electoral Campaign is made in the report, but we recall that a notice of the "Campaign to Abolish Poverty" was found on the church door at Aberdare by one of our correspondents recently.

Make No Mistake

Campaigners in South Wales will do all they can, we know, to deflect these enthusiasts from the pursuit of will-o'-the-wisps, such as employment in the 'age of machinery and power, and steer them into the common-sense demand for plenty for all in the age of plenty.

These 200 enthusiastic delegates are ready to act. Outraged by the intolerable and unnecessary conditions of their wretched fellow men and women they are ready to do anything that will save them.

They may do the right thing of their own accord—but they will do better to take counsel of those who have been working hard on a realistic campaign which is steadily proceeding in other parts of the country.

Mass pressure for results is wanted, not sporadic outbursts of disunited enthusiasm.

Good luck, Aberdare—but get it right.

SECRETARIAT NOTICES

Pass this paper on to a friend
or leave it in a bus.

Correspondence.—Will correspondents kindly note that, while all communications receive attention and care according to their contents, replies will be deemed necessary only when specific questions or vital issues are raised.

An understanding and acceptance in good faith of this arrangement will be appreciated.

Back Numbers of "Social Credit."—There is still a quantity of back numbers of SOCIAL CREDIT available in bundles of fifty assorted copies, suitable for free distribution as specimen copies, at 1s. for fifty, carriage free.

Attacks on Social Credit.—Numerous local Conservative and Unionist Association papers (May issue) have published a paragraph under "Notes of the Month" entitled "Social Credit Fails." This refers to Alberta, and its untruth may be judged by the Douglas-Aberhart correspondence we are now publishing. Readers might draw the attention of local Conservatives to the truth.

Holidays in Jersey.—Readers visiting Jersey who are prepared to assist the local Group by speaking at meetings organised in the hotels and boarding-houses are asked to write to T. L. Mawson, Sea Breeze, La Moye, Jersey.

COTTAGE FUND

Amount previously acknowledged	£	s.	d.
Balance first "let" of Cottage	79	1	9
	3	10	0
	£82	11	9

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS

We draw our readers' special attention to the facility provided for the insertion of small personal advertisements. These can be inserted under "Shopping Guide" on our back page, and the rates, it will be noticed, are very moderate. Such advertisements might be used by readers who have things to offer for sale, or they can be used for jobs vacant or wanted. We are convinced that such advertisements would receive prompt and sympathetic response from those of our readers, and they must be the majority, who are anxious to support the paper that stands for Social Credit and all that it means in life, liberty and happiness.

DISPLAY YOUR ADVERTISEMENT

NEW RATES

Whole page	£10	0	0
Half page	£5	10	0
Quarter page	£3	0	0
Eighth page	£1	15	0

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6 insertions	at 10%
13 "	at 12½%
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PHOTOGRAPHS OF MAJOR DOUGLAS

Copies of the photograph which appeared in SOCIAL CREDIT of November 29, 1935, can be supplied at the following prices:—

Postcards	2d. each, postage 1/4d.
Cabinet Size, unmounted	1s. each, postage 1 1/4d.
Cabinet Size, mounted	1s. 6d. each, postage 2d.

Quantities of one dozen or more post free. Group Revenue Supervisors and overseas readers may obtain supplies for resale at a special discount of twenty-five per cent. on all orders for one dozen or more cabinets. Orders accompanied by remittances should be sent to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

"NETHERWOOD" The Ridge Hastings

Four acres of lawns and woodland. Swimming pool, gym., tennis, sun-bathing, dance hall. All diets. Cent. H. H. & C. all bedrooms. From 7s. 6d. a day inclusive. Illustrated brochure. Phone: Baldslow 19.

Read

G.K.'s WEEKLY

Founded by

G. K. CHESTERTON

EVERY THURSDAY PRICE SIXPENCE

"The Restoration of Property," by Hilaire Belloc, is now on sale. The book is a new study of the problems affecting ownership in this country. The price is 1s. (postage 2d.). Orders should be sent to the Manager.

G.K.'s WEEKLY

7/8 ROLLS PASSAGE, LONDON, E.C.4

THE STRUGGLE AGAINST POVERTY

READ SOCIAL CREDIT RESTATED

A rejoinder to

The Rev. Prof. Corkey, M.A., Ph.D., M.P.

32 PAGES

Price **THREEPENCE**

Issued by the Douglas Social Credit Movement (Belfast Group), 72, Ann Street, Belfast.

"Well written, and will be read with interest both by supporters and opponents of the Douglas Credit System."—*Belfast News-Letter*.

"A vigorous reply—couched in simple and effective language and manner."—*Northern Whig*.

On Sale in Northern Ireland at newsagents, bookshops, or by post (4d.) from the Belfast Group. Special prices for quantities to Groups.

CORRESPONDENCE

To Circulation Boosters

Here is a suggestion for SOCIAL CREDIT circulation boosters:

If a prospect won't subscribe, and won't sign the newsagent order form, before you leave him at least try to sell him (or give him) a copy of SOCIAL CREDIT, or a pamphlet or leaflet. Leave him something to browse on.

California. A. J. ATTER.

[Handy newsagents' order forms are available upon application to "Publicity" at this office.—Ed.]

For Sinners Only?

Why are not more clergy and ministers openly interested in Social Credit? Perhaps because, besides being extremely busy, they are out for truth and altruism, and their lack of time prevents their recognising the essential truth of the theorem. They dismiss the whole scheme as being one more political stunt which will alienate some of their flock, while their *altruism* makes them fight shy of a system which would remedy their own meagre remuneration and excessive taxation.

London, E. SPES

[Maybe our correspondent is right—which emphasises the rightness and necessity of the Electoral Campaign.—Ed.]

Have You Tried This One?

Despite your veto upon technical monetary discussion, I am encouraged by Mr. Nuthead's letter to write about a little experiment of our own.

We too issued a credit for a little factory;

only in our case it was one for converting thistles into breakfast-food. We also retired our credit the same day. But the following year, with the breakfast-food on the market and no buyers because no money, feeling peckish we issued another credit for a second factory, and had a good breakfast.

This policy was repeated for 150 years, at the end of which time we had all had breakfast and owned 150 disused factories, each bankrupt but not much worn, and useful for tool-sheds.

J. ALOYSIUS BOHN-KRUMPETT
Walla Walla, Wash.

A New Game

A correspondent in Vancouver informs me that a game named "Monopoly" is now very popular in B.C. This game provides for the use of counters, in place of money, and apparently has value in that it educates the players in the manner in which the present system operates—however successful they may be, eventually they find themselves in the hands of the bank!

I have made enquiries and find that the game is on sale in this country, and that there is an English edition on sale also. I suspect that the English edition has been purged of any suggestion that the bank must win, but I do not know for certain.

If any of your readers have played the game, I think it would be interesting if they would report upon it, and whether they have used the English or American form.

London. J. JAMES.



Made in a "40-HOUR WEEK" FACTORY

The sharpest blade you can use and only a penny each — or six in a packet for sixpence.

KLEEN BLADES

FIT ALL 3-PEG HOLDERS

IMMACULATE USED CARS

Fellow "Social Crediters,"

Will you please compare the prices of these cars with anything offering elsewhere. It is in your own interest to do so:—

- 1932 (December, 1931) Cadillac seven-passenger Limousine, £195.
- 1935 Humber Snipe Saloon de Luxe, faultless, £275.
- 1929 Rolls Royce 20 h.p. Saloon with drop division, £295.
- 1933 Vauxhall Cadet Saloon de Luxe, £75
- 1935 Sunbeam 14 h.p. Dawn Saloon, faultless, £225.
- 1933 Austin 16 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, maroon, £110.
- 1936 Vauxhall de Luxe, unregistered, used, free demonstration, Sports Saloon, blue, £475.
- 1935 Wolseley 21-60 Landulette, blue, perfect, £400.
- 1935 Renault 24 h.p. Super Six Saloon, blue, faultless, £175
- 1936 Austin 10 h.p. Litchfield Saloon, blue, £140.
- 1936 Morris 10 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, faultless, £150.

INSTALMENTS, EXCHANGES

NEW CARS ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

ERNEST SUTTON, LTD.

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MAYFAIR 4748/9

SHOT AND SHELL

Joseph Hill, aged 20, was sentenced at Worcester to 14 days' jail for stealing a bottle of milk. Pleaded that he took it for his wife, aged 20, who expected a child.—"Daily Express," June 18.

The Milk Marketing Board is seeking special powers to restrict production of milk in England. Since marketing scheme came into operation production of milk has increased by 120,000,000 gallons a year.—"Daily Express," March 29, 1935.

It is obvious that Joseph Hill should have been appointed to the Milk Board. He did at least reduce the plague of milk by one pint.

Still more Milk! The Milk Board's annual report shows a total of 991,312,909 gallons for last year, an increase of nearly 80 million gallons on the previous year. Of this increase, only 6,300,000 gallons went to the liquid market, in spite of intensified publicity.—"Daily Telegraph," May 27.

A woman, charged at Clerkenwell with abandoning her two-weeks-old baby, was stated to have given a girl her last shilling to take the child to a foundling hospital.—"News Chronicle," June 11.

Coffee Destruction—1934—8,265,000 bags; 1935—1,693,000 bags; this year approximately 4,000,000 bags (nearly 25 per cent.). By the end of the season the total "elimination of surplus" will amount to 39,000,000 bags, worth some £68,000,000.—"Daily Herald," June 11, 1936.

"We in Great Britain are now living in a period of good times . . . the most prosperous country in the world."—"Efficiency Magazine."

"In proof of which Essex farm labourers have had an increase of 6d. a week, bringing the grand total up to 31s. 6d. What do they do with it all?"—"Reynolds' News," May 24, 1936.

Mrs. Robinson applied at Ongar for a maintenance order against her husband. It was said by Dr. G. Wilson, J.P., that the children were well nourished but the mother was in an exhausted condition. It was obvious that she was starving herself to keep her children in good condition. She was a clean and hard-working woman.—"Evening News," June 4.

"The coins are dangerously good," said Mr. Justice Mackinnon passing sentence of six months' imprisonment on George Beavis. "You appear to have overlooked the moral point of view—that whenever you passed one of these spurious coins you were robbing people who could ill afford the loss." Beavis said he committed the offence because of financial difficulties and he hoped to assist his family.—"Evening News," June 4.

The Judge apparently overlooked the fact that a sensible Government would have ordered the Bank of England to purchase the "dangerously good" bad coins in the usual way by creating the means of payment out of nothing. The coins might then be added to the Bank's hidden reserves, or written up as an investment at cost. Certainly, nobody need have lost anything—except the Bank its monopoly of forging our money.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF WAR

AMERICAN REPRISALS

The U.S.A. Treasury has announced that all trade benefits accruing to Australia under reciprocal trade agreements will be withdrawn from August 1 by order of President Roosevelt.

The Times of June 30 comments:

Under the Australian tariff changes last month provision was made for diverting trade from certain countries, the United States being among them, with a view to benefiting Great Britain and other good customers. Japan, which is also affected by the changes, has put into force the Trade Safeguarding Law against Australia.

HELPFUL HINTS

A well-known Social Crediter has sent us his membership ticket for an angling association in North Britain in order to call attention to the pithy remarks which are contained on the back.

Our sympathy for those who are endeavouring to make this club a success is such that we cannot refrain from printing their remarks in full:—

HOW TO KILL AN ANGLING CLUB!

- Don't come to the meetings.
- But if you do come, come late.
- If it is too wet or too cold, too hot or too dry, don't think of coming.
- If you do attend a meeting, find fault with the work of the officers and other members.
- Never accept an office, as it is easier to criticise than to do things.
- Nevertheless, get sore if you are not appointed on the committee, but if you are, do not attend committee meetings.
- If you ever do attend, make a point of coming late.
- If asked by the chairman to give your opinion regarding some important matter, tell him you have nothing to say. After the meeting, tell everybody how things ought to be done.

Do nothing more than is absolutely necessary, but, when other members roll up their sleeves and unselfishly use their ability to help matters along, howl that the club is run by a clique.

Hold back your subscription as long as possible; or don't pay at all.

BANK OF ENGLAND DIRECTOR RESIGNS

Mr. Kenneth Goschen has resigned from the Court of Directors of the Bank of England owing to ill-health. Mr. Goschen has been a director of the Bank since 1922. He is also a director of the Bank of Australasia and the Borholla (Assam) Tea Company. The Financial Times of July 3 announces also that Mr. Kenneth Goschen is retiring from active partnership in Goschens and Cunliffe, merchants and foreign bankers, but is retaining his full interest in the firm as a special partner.

Ready Now!

Major Douglas's
Westminster Address
to Social Crediters

THE APPROACH TO REALITY

together with answers to questions

A 32-page pamphlet

Price 3d.

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From SOCIAL CREDIT,
163A, Strand, London, W.C.2

THE DEVIL

I should define idolatry as the practice of taking some object or virtue, and without understanding or even trying to understand its true nature, investing it with attributes which do not belong to it. It is, I think, a characteristic of immature intelligence and at first sight would not appear to be a serious matter. But it is, in fact, the very devil.—Major Douglas in "Warning Democracy." (p. 112.)

POVERTY ENDS

CAR SIGNS

Suitable for sticking on the back-windows of motor cars, the slogans shown above and below, printed in black or red, ready gummed on the face, are available from Publications Dept. SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A Strand, W.C.2, 6d. a set, post free.

WITH NATIONAL DIVIDENDS

THE FORM BELOW CAN BE USED TO RECRUIT A NEW READER GET THAT FRIEND OF YOURS TO SIGN ONE OF THEM

<p>NEWSAGENT'S ORDER</p> <p>To Mr.....</p> <p>Please supply me weekly with a copy of SOCIAL CREDIT.</p> <p>Name.....</p> <p>Address.....</p> <p>Fill in this and hand it to your Local Newsagent.</p>	<p>SUBSCRIPTION ORDER</p> <p>Send SOCIAL CREDIT to</p> <p>Name.....</p> <p>Address.....</p> <p>For 12 months I enclose 10s. For 6 months I enclose 5s.</p> <p>Post this to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2</p>
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Announcements & Meetings

Notices will be accepted in this column from affiliated Groups at 6d. a line, minimum three lines.

Belfast Douglas Social Credit Group

Group Headquarters: 72, Ann Street
Office Hours: 2.30 to 5.30 and 7 to 10 p.m.
Supplies of the pamphlet "Social Credit Restated," a rejoinder to the Rev. Prof. Corkey, and other literature, can be obtained.

Liverpool Social Credit Association

Meetings held first Friday each month, 7.45 p.m.
Hon. Sec.: Miss D. M. Roberts, "Fern Lee,"
Halewood Road, Gateacre, Liverpool.

National Dividend Club

Electoral Campaign.

At all meetings time will be set aside for comments, discussion, questions and answers, for our mutual assistance in the Campaign. Whether yet members or not, all are welcomed. The Campaign Supervisor invites enquiries from all.

There will be an Electoral Campaign meeting in the open-air at St. Leonard Street, Victoria, S.W.1, on July 13 at 8 p.m.

All enquiries should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary: Capt. T. H. Story, 28, Ashburnham Gardens, Upminster, Essex.

To Let

Furnished cottage with lounge hall, living room, kitchenette, two bedrooms (3 beds and bed-settee); Bournemouth Pavilion, etc., 20 minutes by bus; close to golf links. Woodland and moorland walks nearby. Full particulars and photo on receipt of stamped addressed envelope to Miss McCallum, The Cottage, West Parley, Wimborne. Booked June 20 to July 4, July 27 to August 24, August 24 to September 5. Terms: To end of June, 35s. weekly; July to September, 2½ guineas weekly, payable to the Secretariat, as a contribution to the funds from the owner.

Bound Volumes

Orders for bound copies of Volume II of SOCIAL CREDIT (from February 8 to August 2 last year) can be accepted. These volumes include a comprehensive index.

Separate indexes for Volume II are available at 6d. each, post free. A comprehensive index for Volume III (duplicated) can be supplied for 1s. post free. Apply SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Holiday & Shopping Guide

LOCAL as well as national business people are invited to use this column. Rate, 1s. a line. All readers are urged to support all advertisers.

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A Restful Holiday

Week-ends or holidays in quiet, unspoilt country. All diets, home farm produce of highest quality. Garage. 5s. to 7s. 6d. a day. John Swift, Parsonage Farm, Little Saling, near Braintree, Essex. Highly recommended.

Get your SOCIAL and COMMERCIAL STATIONERY, and your PRINTING from **BILLINGTON-GREIG**
32 Carnaby Street, Regent Street (behind Liberty's)

ELECTORS' LEAFLETS
Demand National Dividends

Leaflet No. 4 (revised)

For Recruiting.—Contains a space for address of local group or supervisor. For distribution at meetings, or delivery by post or from door to door after collecting signed demand forms. (Post free) 4s. 6d. for 1,000 (in lots of 1,000); smaller quantities at 1s. 6d. for 250.

Leaflet No. 5

Elector's Demand and Undertaking.—The instrument of the Electoral Campaign, in purple on orange or purple on white. (Post free) 7s. 6d. for 1,000; 4s. for 500; 1s. for 100.

Leaflet No. 6

For Personal and Business Friends.—Not suitable for the house-to-house canvass, but for use in offices, factories, or by travellers, or at parties. Space for 24 signatures. (Carriage extra) 27s. 6d. for 1,000; 3s. for 100; 1s. 6d. for 50; 9d. for 25.

Leaflet No. 7

For Getting Workers and Funds. A cheap give-away leaflet which should attract buyers of the 2d. pamphlet "How to Get What You Want." (Post free) 3s. for 1,000 (in lots of 1,000); smaller quantities at 1s. 6d. for 250.

The Dean of Canterbury's Forms.
Combined letter and pledge form.

7s. 6d. a thousand, post free.

Obtainable from the offices of SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

THE I.L.O. CONFERENCE

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

GENEVA

II.—The Director's Report Discussed

ON June 11-15 the Conference was in committee to discuss Mr. Harold Butler's Report. It is Mr. Butler's duty and privilege in this Speech from the Throne to strike the "keynote" of a conference; that is to provide the delegates with the latest fashions in phrases and notions.

Public works, said Mr. Tchourtchine, of Yugoslavia, were only a shade less disastrous than expenditure on armaments. If only he had stopped there, but he went on to state that unemployment, the chief anxiety, must be cured by a "healthy resumption of activity." He did not altogether agree that the economic framework must be reconstructed. It would tend to bureaucracy; but he certainly thought that there should be redistribution of "men, raw materials, and capital or debts."

It now became clear that the "keynote" of this conference was "redistribution of men," hereinafter called "migration of population." Mr. Amelink, a Dutch worker, agreed that the free exchange of goods, services, money and population was the way out. He objected to all forms of State Dictatorship. He wanted Planning.

But his little joke fell flat. Mr. Amaya (Argentina) insisted that national regulation of production was not enough—it should be international; and capital and labour should be redistributed by means of migration. Most South American countries needed capital and labour—precisely those elements Europe had in excess.

Mr. Li Ping Heng (China) thought war was chiefly caused because capital goods and population were unable to circulate. He would like another World Economic Conference to deal with this. Mr. Tomas (Spain) also wanted "combined international action" to "solve unemployment."

Mrs. Gloerfelt-Tarp (Denmark) remarked what a good thing it was that the I.L.O. were at last enquiring into the economic discrimination between men and women. Mrs. Gloerfelt-Tarp is not to be blamed for being uncertain by this time exactly what subject the Conference had been called to discuss. Mr. Gastelu complained of Ecuador's difficult position owing to "hindrances to foreign trade." Despite these, his government had unceasingly promoted social uplift. For instance, compulsory insurance . . .

In Venezuela, said Mr. Leon, all were comrades together. There was no class war. He thought that planned migration would be very valuable as a means of educating "the native population of his own country."

Mr. Tzant (Swiss) thought the world was suffering from midsummer madness. "Heavy sacrifices" would be needed "to re-establish confidence." Mr. Yeremitch said that in Yugoslavia public works had helped unemployment. Mr. Wistrand caused a sensation by openly referring to the 40-hour week. Even though he condemned it as too risky and advanced for Sweden, its mention at all was felt to be rather bad form.

Rumania's boast is Mr. Roman, who would like to promote "uniformity and standardisation" in order to "stimulate production and consumption." Mr. Yoshisaka would have a World Economic Conference, a Population Conference and a Raw Materials Conference,

in order that Japan might be treated fairly. Mr. Kekitch (Yugoslavia) said that the Report should contain "optimism and still more optimism, so as to serve as a rallying point."

This "hearty" internationalist was succeeded by Mr. Ferguson (Irish Free State), who gave us such unexpected good sense that one could not help suspecting he was there by mistake. International trade, despite Mr. Butler, was not the criterion of prosperity. Economic self-sufficiency, which Mr. Butler had described as "irrational and pernicious," need not be so. This was a world of fact. Individual countries were not ready to sacrifice immediate interests to a vague international ideal. The total volume of production was a better test, and every country had a right to develop its own resources and obtain prosperity for its own people.

Mr. Oldini (Chile) soon fogged the issue, as he thought the Santiago Conference was "the starting-point for a new atmosphere," in which "the universal dealt with through the particular might constitute a dynamic and living synthesis." Several of the weaker brethren had to leave at this point and were later observed recuperating in the bar.

Mr. Brooke (South Africa) begged us to remember that only when business paid a dividend could it afford employment. Mr. Mitchell did not consider a 40-hour week possible for New Zealand. It would never do at the same rates of pay. Huge "capital resources" had been invested there. Mr. McKeen and Mr. Thurston had little more constructive to offer for New Zealand. For Australia, Mr. Trainer refused to allow migration, at least immigration, until "unemployment was solved," and Colonel Harrison, while unable to advocate shorter hours for Australia, "unless the leading competitive nations followed suit," asked for a concerted effort towards a "better world-spirit."

Mr. Buroz-Arismendi, a worker from Venezuela, asserted that his comrades revered the I.L.O. as "the supreme example of the spirit of democracy."

Sweden, according to Mr. Molin, would consent to consider "psychological motives" for reducing hours in connection with rationalisation. Mr. Hurtado (Cuba) would have the I.L.O. study a proposal to limit the weights carried by workers.

Mr. Belaunde (Peru) plaintively criticised the Director's Report as being too "materialistic." The world was really suffering from the war of 1914-1918. Mr. Yepes (Colombia) wished to remind the Conference that fear and hatred had taken the place of confidence and goodwill.

Both these gentlemen were felt to be wearing last season's hats, and no one else would put them on. Mr. Schurch, of Switzerland, ordered a world economic conference "under the banner of social justice." Miss Miller (U.S.A.) advised higher incomes by way of wages, insurance and doles, but felt that malnutrition was often due to ignorant feeding. She advised concentration on teaching people how to eat. Mr. Hedges (U.S.A.), having practically restated the Social Credit analysis, went on to advocate Planned Economy on the lines of Roosevelt's scheme!

After Mr. de Campos Lobo had dilated upon the happy condition of Portuguese workers (who were, it seemed, absolutely free, subject to one prohibition only, that of "any activity against the State,") this part of the Conference came to an end and the delegates dispersed, some no doubt to seek a world-spirit, which might serve as the starting-point of a new atmosphere.

(To be continued)

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BELOW is the form Parliamentary electors are being asked to sign. Please read it carefully, sign (if you have not done so already) and send it (½d. stamp) to United Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Volunteers to help in the Campaign are wanted.

We Will Abolish Poverty
Elector's Demand and Undertaking

1. I know that there are goods in plenty, so that poverty is quite unnecessary.
2. I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
3. I want, too, national dividends distributed to me and every Briton so that we can buy all we want of the goods that are now destroyed and the production that is restricted.
4. These dividends must not increase prices or taxes or deprive owners of their property or decrease its relative value.
5. In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
6. So I pledge myself to vote for any candidate who will undertake to support the abolition of poverty and the issue of national dividends and to vote consistently against any party trying to put any other law-making before this.
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Published by the Social Credit Secretariat, Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Tel. TEM. 4154 (Secretariat), TEM. 7054 (Editorial and Publishing). Printed by The Blackfriars Press, Ltd., 1a, Middle Temple Lane, E.C.4; and at Leicester. Sole Agents for Canada: The Imperial News Co.