

# SOCIAL CREDIT

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Weekly Twopence

### The Victory of His Majesty King Edward VIII

THE soothsayers were right: in the days of King David shall these things be.

Before many years have passed it will be recognised that the Gentleman who still lives in our thoughts as His Majesty King Edward has struck a greater blow for freedom than any recorded in the history of these islands.

For the moment, as presented by the Press and other agencies of publicity in the country, it may seem that he, and we with him, have sustained a defeat, as it is unquestionable that we have been spectators and even partakers in a drama with many of the characteristics of a tragedy.

It could have been a tragedy. It would have been a tragedy had His Majesty remained on the Throne and renounced Mrs. Simpson, "the woman I love," who must, to appreciate this situation justly, be regarded as a symbolic figure, as well as an individual.

It would have been a crushing victory for institutions and a defeat of every human value by an inhuman social, political and economic system.

As it is, it is for us a tactical reverse, containing the germ of final victory; for the Cabinet a defeat in its major objective; while Edward VIII has saved his soul alive.



Perhaps there was only one living individual who could have presented this issue in so dramatic a form, and who shall say that there was any other living individual who would have pursued the matter to its fitting conclusion?

The renunciation of the unreal for the real, even if the symbol obscures the real, has many times been made by thousands of nameless individuals, but the victory, while a personal one, has been lacking in the tremendous object lessons provided on this occasion by what is traditionally the highest office to which any individual can be called.

Let us make no mistake in this matter. The Institution of Monarchy, in the form in which we know it, has been blown to atoms, not by King Edward, but by those who wished to use the shell of an authority, which has obviously passed from it, as a screen behind which they could govern for their own ends, without scruple and without responsibility.

This required a Puppet King and instead they found a Man. For this purpose it was essential that the Throne should be an embodiment of bloodless conventions to which no one conformed, as of Powers which it could not exercise, so that appeal might be made to those conventions to penalise, or, as in this case, to remove, any hindrance to universal tyranny.

There is going to be no King's Party in this country, because there is going to be no Party of any kind within a few years' time.

The sympathy of every decent-minded person must be extended to the new Titular Occupant of the Office whose terms of tenure have been so dramatically demonstrated.



In recording the break-up of the Institution of Monarchy in combination with the fact that no one but a monarch, and possibly no one except this Monarch could have demonstrated it as an anachronism in its present form, certain criticisms raised in the House of Commons to the effect that the hereditary principle has thereby been rendered obsolete are, perhaps, as ludicrously wide of the mark as any observations on the subject could be.

As the outcome of a special and hereditary environment King Edward has demonstrated the possession of virtues and an appreciation of values in a fashion which is unique.

So far from the hereditary principle being discredited it has been shown to be an indispensable feature which requires extension to all of us so that we may in time acquire those virtues and that estimate of values of which we have had so kingly an exhibition.

I have never yet known a "self-made" man who would willingly abandon a position of empty consequence, but a King can do it.

That organ of the huckster-mind, *The Times*, a twopenny newsheet printed in London, has not failed to round off its performance upon this matter by remarking in its leader of December 11 that "All men would have judged him worthy of the Throne if he had never ascended it," while failing to perceive that such a judgment falls with complete finality not upon the individual to whom it refers but upon the Institution as he finds it.

This is an instance of the principle of Freedom of Association, and it will be the Institution which will be reformed, not the Man.



What further part in the history of these momentous times remains to be played by His Majesty King Edward VIII only time can show. Beyond doubt it will not be that of a Party leader, and he would obviously be the last to desire it.

I find it difficult to believe, however, that his story is yet more than begun.

**C. H. Douglas**

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### THE GREAT ABERHART MYSTERY

**MR. ABERHART'S Alberta Government, having been elected to give people National Dividends, appears to be falling down on the job.**

First it was suggested, by Government spokesmen, that payment might begin in October, then in November, then in December, and now the most recent reports suggest that they will not begin until 1937—if then.

Mr. Aberhart having originally stated that it would take 18 months, still has until March to carry out his pledge, but recent failures do not inspire confidence.

**The question arises, even if Dividends of some sort are paid, will they be issued on the terms of the pledge on our back page—without increasing prices or taxes or depriving owners of their property or decreasing its relative value?**

The answer must be in the negative, for already taxation in Alberta has been greatly increased.

To date, Mr. Aberhart has done nothing

to implement the Social Credit financial technique of Major Douglas.

But he has thoroughly debunked the existing financial system in the eyes of the majority, despite his increased taxes and the rising unemployment.

Naturally the financial interests don't like it; more particularly they dislike the forced cuts in loan interest and the failure to meet bonds at maturity.

As a result benefits have accrued to Saskatchewan, for it now appears that the cancellation of \$75 million of farm debts (reported in "News from Overseas," November 6) was the result of a fear that Saskatchewan would follow Alberta.



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# WORDS TO THE WISE

## HONEST STANLEY

STANLEY BALDWIN was born in 1867. In 1908 he became chairman of Baldwins Limited and Member of Parliament for Bewdley. He was Financial Secretary to the Treasury from 1917 to 1921, and under Bonar Law became Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1922.

With Montagu Norman he visited the U.S.A. in January, 1923, and "arranged" the funding of Great Britain's war debt to America on terms more onerous than those of any of the other Allies.

Four months later, from being a figure almost unknown to the public at large, he suddenly became Prime Minister, at a time when everybody expected Lord Curzon to relieve Bonar Law.

In 1926 Baldwin gave a £20 million subsidy to the mining industry. He perfected the strike-breaking machinery, precipitated the General Strike of 1926, then wrote to the United States of America stating that the English miners were not in want. At the end of July, 1931, it was stated in the House of Commons by Mr. E.

## Up, Imp, and at 'Em!

INFERIORITY complex? Away with such stuff! Let us revel in that IMP which at odd times makes himself felt within us, to delight in impudent, impertinent assault on any who assume the smooth aspect of superiority!

In our village we are a little behind city folk, and it is only now that Charlie Chaplin has arrived in "Modern Times." To those who have the key it is an impressive effort.

Here those inimitable antics have purpose; this way and that, from above, below and—in most ancient lineage of chastisement—from behind, he smacks right valiantly at the obtuse rotundities of conscious complacency!

**Beneath all this, the connecting thread is clear, an individual in contact with these modern times, one phase after another, each, in reality, organisations—institutions.**

Whatever he may do, Charlie finds himself involved in disaster. He wants to rest from his work—and finds himself in prison—to eat, to sleep—prison again!

And yet the factory in which he works, the store where he sleeps, the cafeteria where he eats, the strikes and agitations in which he is involved—all these are associations of people *supposedly* for their own benefit, for his benefit.

But somehow it never works out that way. And the police, whose constant recurrence is an ominous note, are properly his own power—his own sanction—to ensure his satisfaction.

\*

The figure of Charlie typifies the ordinary, and essentially *innocent* person, mired, enmeshed, and thrown down by contact with institutions which could not exist without him, and should only exist for him—and yet which work against him.

**Read as it can be read, the final scene brings out this aspect with a masterly simplicity. One of those majestic highways, stretched over miles of fertile country, with promise of mountains far away. A highway for the people's use and holiday; and all unused save for the impenitent Charlie and his waif companion who, outcasts, wearily move towards the horizon down the dead white centre line.**

"Modern Times" is a notable effort to illustrate the absurdity and tragedy of the tendency to assume that man exists for the good of his organisations; whereas the reverse is the essential truth—that it is organisations which exist for man.

**One more step, Charlie! Can your genius accomplish this? To make men realise that it is within their own power to get what they want—to achieve, within their associations, the ends for which they exist?**

*Readers who are members of organisations—whether trade, business, amusement or what not—should write X.R., Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.*

Williams that the miners had lost £150 million a year in purchasing power, and that since 1920 the miners had had a decrease in wages amounting to £1,000 million.

In his broadcast speech at the 1935 Election, when the British Navy's strength in the Mediterranean was of the greatest importance, he said, "Only three of our capital ships today are post-war. The design of the remainder dates from the days before aircraft attack had to be taken into account and many of our steamers are obsolete as regards modern requirements."

For election purposes Baldwin was giving the impression that the British Navy was obsolete. The facts were that three of our capital ships could have sunk the whole Italian Navy. Then just recently Baldwin said that he couldn't tell the country the truth about the state of our armaments in case he lost the Election. This raised a storm of protest from everyone.

After Baldwin's blunder regarding the Hoare-Laval proposals, Samuel Hoare was thrown out of office.

Before King Edward abdicated, Baldwin gave out that the King had approached him first. After the abdication, he admitted that he was the first to raise the matter of Mrs. Simpson with the King.

Trust Baldwin.

## 200 MILES TO A GALLON

THE Canadian press reports that a carburettor has been invented by a Winnipeg man which gives 200 miles to a gallon of petrol in an ordinary car. It is stated that the workshop of the inventor is closely guarded by armed men. It needs to be; it has been broken into once, and obviously the oil interests would stop at nothing to prevent this invention coming on the market.

With money scarce and oil plentiful, this invention, if it lives up to the claims made for it, will cause a slump in oil shares, unless it leads, as it well may, to a great extension in the use of petrol engines.

Mr. Pogue is now reported to be at work on a new model to give 400 miles to the gallon!

## UNCANNY OR CANNY?

A SINGULAR footnote to the epic of last week is provided by this extract from *The Week*, a privately circulated bulletin specialising in "inside news."

*It is dated October 14 and was in our possession on that date. Except for the timing of the event it was curiously accurate.*

"Direct action, in the form of a social

bomb to be exploded under the King immediately following the Coronation, is the plan of certain of the more elderly and disgruntled peers who are most aggrieved that the Throne has disregarded entirely [their] detailed advice as to conduct and constitutional practice.

"The most strenuous efforts are now being made to enlist for the scheme the Archbishop of Canterbury, for it is felt that the ideal method would be for a reference to be made from the pulpit to the very different standards set to his subjects by the late King."

## CORONATION TRADE

DESPITE the tremendous popularity of Edward VIII Coronation souvenirs of every kind many firms which have produced heavily for the expected market are faced with bankruptcy.

Huge quantities of goods will have to be scrapped.

There will, however, be not the slightest difficulty in turning out further supplies all duly decorated in honour of King George VI.

There is no problem of production today.

## A SCANDALOUS SUGGESTION

BRITISH military pilots, we learn, have very little opportunity to gain experience in stormy weather. This is an explanation of the disastrous flight of the bomber squadron last Saturday.

Owing to the reluctance of the debt merchants to sanction practice in bombers costing £20,000, it is suggested that pilots should be sent up in cheap light machines to get foul weather practice.

Pilots are cheap, too, apparently.

## SOCIETY'S LOSS

THE death of Señor de la Cierva in the Purley air smash recalls the fact that when this brilliant Spanish inventor first introduced his autogiro he was dismissed as a hopeless crank.

The old, old story. All progress involves a departure from precedent, and is therefore cranky!

## DRY COMMENT

DURING the last few days we have had a surfeit of somewhat controversial broadcasting, which reached its peak in the Archbishop's address last night.—*Evening Standard*, December 14.

## DANGER AHEAD

MR. F. MONTAGUE, Member of Parliament for West Islington, who was Under-Secretary for Air in the Labour Government, speaking at Croydon on Saturday, said it was stated in responsible quarters that a Bill for compulsory enlistment had been drafted, and was ready for presentation at an appropriate moment. The reason, he added, was the deficiency in recruiting.

It is extremely doubtful whether King Edward would have signed such a Bill without very vigorous protest.

## THE TYRANNY OF BARBARISM

BARBARISM is scarcely troubling to conceal itself now behind the thin trappings of civilisation which it usually wears. When our statesmen talk about the danger of the Empire disintegrating, what they really fear is the danger of the Dominions refusing to send us armies as they did in the last war.

More and more, the citizens of Great Britain are regarded by them as potential man-power for fighting. It is rumoured that a Bill covering conscription is to be introduced immediately after the Coronation.

Meanwhile there are ominous signs that the mind of the Public is being prepared for the move. In order to encourage recruitment for the defence forces, Messrs. Debenhams Ltd. have decided that "in future such positions as porters, vanmen, firemen, doorkeepers, liftmen, etc., which, while not necessitating a prolonged training, call for reliable and steady men, will be given as far as possible to suitable men who have completed their period of service."

Mr. Duff Cooper in a letter to the chairman hopes that other employers will follow his example.

## NEXT YEAR'S WAR

BRITAIN will be at war in 1940. The enemy will be Germany. The battle-cry—**Make the World Safe for Democracy.**

It will be a fight for colonial possessions born of post-Great War economic strife; a fight for the haves by the have-nots.

So says F. A. Ridley in "Next Year's War?" (Martin Secker and Warburg Ltd.)

The fight for colonial possessions is all my eye. The cause of war today is the struggle for export markets. Any market will do.

Owing to Christmas the next issue of "Social Credit" will be published on December 23. Orders should reach us by Monday morning. Last week's issue sold out.

# CORNER FOR WOMEN

## Mrs. B. M. Palmer Is Presiding

I HAVE a clear memory of the grave young face of a friend who, as a University student, showed me her thesis for the M.Sc.

As I looked at the slides and drawings, to me a marvel of human achievement, she told me how carefully each point had to be verified, and how no research work could be done except with a mind free from all assumptions and preconceived notions.

\*

Today this old friend writes as follows: "If I signed the elector's demand and undertaking I should feel like a child writing a list of Christmas presents on a slip of paper and sending it up the chimney to Santa Claus."

It is plain that this woman longs for the abolition of poverty but does not believe it to be possible.

I have known her for many years. No one could be more compassionate towards suffering or more anxious to relieve it.

She may have forgotten the M.Sc. incident, to me so vivid, but if she should read these words let her ask herself whether she is not basing her whole life on an assumption, the preconceived notion, the subtle lie that poverty is inevitable, that you can't benefit one section of the community without injuring another.

\*

Before we can do much good in this movement, or indeed anywhere, we women

have got to disabuse our minds of all preconceived ideas and get right back to first principles, no easy task when the popular press is doing its utmost to obscure the issue.

We must ask ourselves what is the purpose which upholds men and women in their daily struggle through life?

As Major Douglas says, this has never been better expressed than "the right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

\*

My friend is a mother. She knows her children have this right, and would defend their claim with her own life.

In the light of this great truth let her ask herself whether there is anything in the nature of things that confers this right on her own children, and denies it to countless others, by condemning them to a life of poverty?

\*

In plain English, what I am proposing to her is a little research work.

The question to be answered is, "Does poverty arise from the niggardliness of nature or the man-made laws of finance?"

\*

SO the Typists' Bill has been thrown out; one of the reasons given was that it would cause some offices to close.

Girls are made for offices, not offices for girls, so you must go on bearing your chilblains and rheumatism and disgusting lavatory accommodation until such time as we have "turned the corner."

Then we may have a few moments in which to think of you as human beings, if you are not all replaced by robots long before then.

Just another example of the sacrifice of the individual to Mammon.

\*

HERE is an extract from a letter. "This is what happens in my constituency just before an election," writes my correspondent. "Our Member of Parliament (he had a huge majority last time) takes the biggest church hall in the district.

"All the notabilities of the town sit on the platform. There is much hand-clapping, many references to the Empire, the constitution, dark hints about what may happen should "the Reds" become more numerous.

"Some of the speakers recite poetry. Our Member of Parliament is treated with the greatest deference.

"Then, when a suitable atmosphere has been created, he tells us what he is going to do when he is returned to Parliament."

\*

This state of affairs is almost as farcical as if the housemaid informed the mistress how the rooms should be arranged, and the work done.



★ **Hilaire Belloc and Cecil Chesterton, in the second instalment of their remarkable book, "The Party System," answer the question—**

**S**INCE we have seen that, during the last century, power has been silently transferred from the House of Commons, it becomes a matter of vital importance to ask to whom it has been transferred.

We have already said that it has been transferred to the Cabinet; but what is a Cabinet, and how is it constructed?

**The theory of the Constitution is that Ministers are nominated by the Crown. Everyone knows that this has ceased to be the fact.**

**Many people would tell you that now Ministers are in effect nominated by Parliament. But this is equally far from the truth. The plain truth is that Ministers nominate themselves.**

**They form a self-elected body, filling up its vacancies by co-option.**

★

**T**HE two Front Benches are close oligarchical corporations; or, so to speak more accurately, one close oligarchical corporation, admission to which is only to be gained by the consent of those who have already secured places therein.

The price which has to be paid for admission is, of course, a complete surrender of independence, and absolute submission to the will of the body as a whole.

The greater number of the members of this close corporation enter by right or their relationship, whether of blood or marriage, to other members of the group, no matter of what social rank.

They may be called the Relations. This family arrangement must not be confused with what once was the old aristocratic privileges of the Great Houses.

**There are still indeed certain wealthy political families whose members are regarded as having a prescriptive right to share in the government of the country. Their wealth is more and more important, their lineage less and less.**

The traditions of the English political system having been aristocratic in character, render the presence of the members of such families (in lessening degree) antecedently probable; but while the public realises this, it is not aware of the degree in which mere relationship, high or low born, enters into the making of Ministries, still less of the way in which family ties enter into the formation of the two closely connected Front Benches, where there is no question of aristocratic descent.

★

**P**POINTS of this kind are of importance, for they show to how restricted a group of men the functions of government have come to be entrusted.

They are effects, not causes, of its narrowness. None can deny that the phenomena are peculiar to a political condition exceedingly abnormal.

**Groups of this sort could not possibly arise in a genuinely democratic society; and, what is more, are more closely and intricately bound together even than they were in the days when the government of this country was avowedly that of an oligarchy.**

The tendency to govern by clique is not decreasing; it is increasing.

But, it may be asked, is there anything wrong in men differing in politics yet remaining on friendly terms in private life?

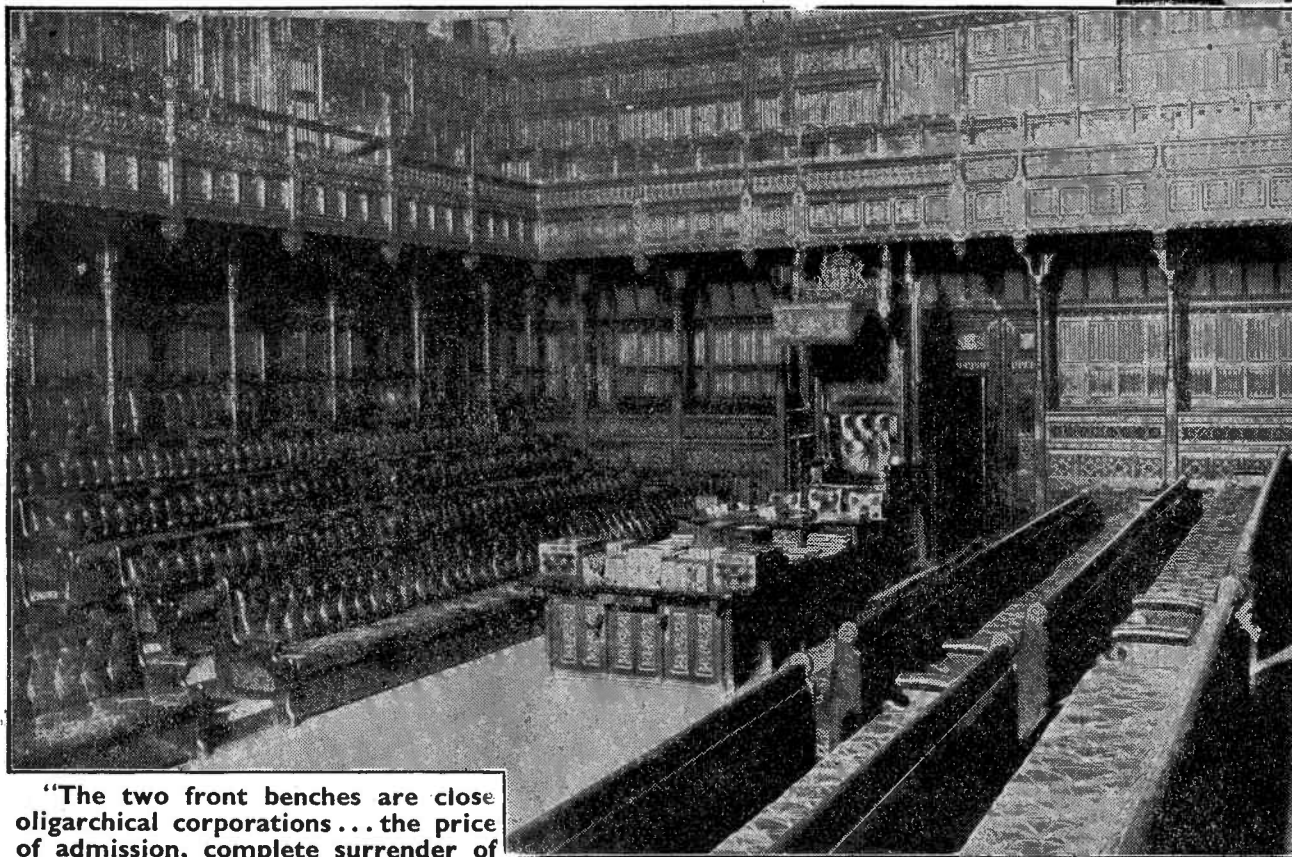
Is there any reason why a man should not marry a woman because her family belongs to the political party opposed to his? Not the least in the world.

Such things would naturally happen in the most real and earnest political conflict. But they would happen as exceptions; there would be perhaps one or two such cases in every generation.

When we find such things not exceptional, but universal, we may safely say that we are not considering a certain number of examples of personal sympathy or attraction over-riding political differences, but a general system of government by a small, friendly, and closely inter-related clique.

We are not surprised at Romeo loving Juliet, though he is a Montague and she a Capulet. But if we found in addition that Lady Capulet was the first cousin of old Capulet, that Mercutio was at once the nephew of a Capulet and the brother-in-law of a Montague, the Count Paris was related on his father's side to one house and on his mother's side to the other, that Tybalt was Romeo's uncle's stepson, and that the Friar who married Romeo and Juliet was Juliet's uncle and Romeo's first cousin once removed, we should probably conclude that the feud between the two houses was being kept up

# WHAT IS A CABINET?



"The two front benches are close oligarchical corporations... the price of admission, complete surrender of independence."

mainly for the dramatic entertainment of the people of Verona.

It should further be noted that the kindly tolerance on which politicians are so fond of congratulating themselves is extended only to those who play the game and not at all to those who spoil the game. It was not extended to Parnell. It is the result not of magnanimity, but of indifference.

**Finally, the mere fact that the electorate is never allowed to learn the full truth as to these relationships and intimacies is sound moral proof that their motive is a motive of imposture.**

★

**T**HE second division, and reserve, as it were, of Cabinet material, may be called the Private Secretaries.

Sons of good families, inadequately provided for, sons of the new rich with political ambitions, sons especially of persons who have helped to finance prominent politicians or have subscribed largely to the Party Funds, often obtain positions as private secretaries to the great men on the Front Benches.

If they are fairly apt and industrious they have little difficulty in making themselves useful, in rising in the political world, and eventually (sometimes quickly) in obtaining Cabinet rank.

Finally, there are those whom we may roughly describe as the make-weight-persons having no direct family or financial connection with the ruling group, but co-opted by the Ministers, sometimes because they have made some sort of reputation in the House or in the country, sometimes because they are in possession of some other source of influence which it is thought may be useful to the two Front Benches, sometimes because they have given, and are still capable of giving, annoyance to Professional Politicians when in an independent position.

**Clever lawyers are often taken into the service of the oligarchy in this way. Such men, not feeling sure of their footing, are generally especially pliant to the will of the oligarchy.**

★

**I**T is clear, then, that the method by which Ministries are formed is the method of co-option. No man is made a Minister by election or acclamation either of the people or of the legislature.

Office, unlike the kingdom of heaven, is not taken by storm. That a man may enter its narrow gate, he must prove himself able and willing to be a serviceable tool of those who hold the keys.

And this power of the oligarchy to admit or refuse Ministerial appointments is perhaps

the most powerful means used by them to fetter the House of Commons.

**Their control over the bestowal of places has created in the House a large class of placemen and placemen-expected, upon whose interested support the machinery of party discipline largely depends.**

The Placeman is an historic figure in English politics. He is as prominent and important a figure at the present time as he was in Walpole's day.

The publication of Parliamentary proceedings and the introduction of a democratic element into the House of Commons have made it necessary to cover his operations with a veil of somewhat greater decency, but his character and functions are in essence just what they always were.

**The Placeman is the man who enters politics as a profession with the object of obtaining one of the well-paid offices in the gift of the Ministry.**

His mode of operation will necessarily vary according to his talents and temperament. Sometimes he will endeavour to earn the gratitude of the governing group by voting steadily according to the dictation of the Whips (a high record in divisions, when it is not a hobby or a method of duping a constituency, may generally be taken as the mark of an embryo or prospective Placeman), by coming to the rescue of the Ministers and defending them when their followers prove restive, by always being ready to put down "blocking" motions to prevent the discussion of inconvenient topics, or to move "shelving" amendments or inconvenient motions.

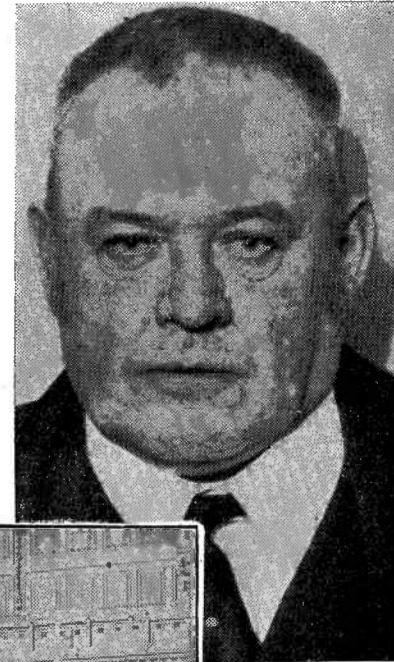
Sometimes he plays a bolder game, assumes the airs of an independent member, criticises the Government from time to time, asks inconvenient questions, and makes himself a mild nuisance to the Front Benches and the Whips.

But by this sign the mere Placeman may always be known, that, though he may ask questions or raise matters slightly inconvenient to his "leaders," he will never hint at existence of things inconvenient to both Front Benches and awkward to the Party System as a whole, for on this system he proposes to fatten.

★

**I**N the same category we may include the mischief which accompanies the presence of so large a number of barristers in Parliament, where barristers abound, because they always have something to get from the Government.

The prizes in this profession are high, and they are all at the disposal of the governing group. Therefore the fairly successful lawyer



**HILAIRE BELLOC and CECIL CHESTERTON**

**25 years ago wrote this damning indictment of the party system. SOCIAL CREDIT is now privileged to publish it in serial form. Every word seems as up to date as when it was written.**

**SECOND INSTALMENT appears today.**

is always the most serviceable tool of the Ministers.

**There are thus in every House of Commons a very large number of men who either have received or expect to receive places which are in the gift of the Government.**

On the other side of the House are an almost equally large number who expect to receive places from the next Government as soon as their own party is in power.

Between them they make up an important section of the House, and they can be absolutely relied on by Government and Opposition to vote straight as the ruling group direct.

At the same time it must be remembered that the influence which the Front Benches can exert over Members of Parliament is by no means confined to those who have places or to the much larger class of those who think they may some day get places.

★

**I**N a thousand ways the position of a man who renders himself obnoxious to the governing group can be made unpleasant; in a thousand ways submission to them can be rewarded by little favours.

One member refrains from pressing some inconvenient inquiries on the Foreign Office or the India Office because he is about to take a trip to Egypt or India and wishes to have no obstacles thrown in his way.

Another—perhaps a lawyer—will refrain from taking up a determinedly independent attitude because, if he gets the reputation of being "impracticable," it may injure him professionally.

Another wants some private Bill in which either he or his constituents are interested to pass smoothly and rapidly.

None of these men want to make themselves unnecessarily unpopular with the group in whose hands is not only the disposal of places, but the Executive Government and the absolute control of the time of the House.

**Add to these considerations the pressure which the Party Caucus can (as we shall see hereafter) exercise upon elections, and it is not surprising that the ancient control of the House of Commons over the Ministry has been replaced by despotic authority of the Ministry over the House of Commons.**

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**T**HERE is, of course, a large margin in any House of Commons to whom no direct or conscious pressure can be said to apply.

They would themselves be quite genuinely and sincerely astonished if they were told

**Continued on page 7**



## SOCIAL CREDIT

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### An Inspired Lead

THE decision to which King Edward was pressed by *The Times*, the *Daily Telegraph*, the *Daily Herald*, and their associates, so urgently that Mr. Baldwin was relieved of the necessity for pressure, was threefold.

It involved the King as an individual, his Throne, and his people—a Man, an institution, and a collection of men.

Rightly he refused to sacrifice his own happiness on the altar of abstractionism—of that there was no doubt in his mind at any time.

And so renunciation of the woman he loves was ruled out, leaving a clear choice between abdication and making her his Queen. (A fourth choice, the so-called morganatic marriage, for which he evidently had no stomach, had been ruled out by the Cabinet.)

To make her his Queen meant raising a conflict with those who were obviously opposed to this course—and rather than involve his people in the factions, which might have led even to civil war, he chose abdication.

He thus declared that the interests of himself and of his people are of greater moment than the throne.

WHAT a sacrifice! For it is beyond doubt that he had both a hereditary and an acquired determination to be a great King. The reluctance of a few years back had changed. The very consternation of officialdom showed that the new broom was sweeping with powerful strokes.

We prophesy that the facile acceptance of this sacrifice, by a press-hypnotised public, will change to a worldwide veneration for one of the greatest acts of leadership in history.

At that time the spectacle of our Archbishops and attendant bishops not merely kicking a man when he is down but positively bouncing on him, will do the Church more harm than the Dis-establishment that it has so narrowly escaped.

THE really big lessons are generally the hardest to learn. Had Edward VIII. wished to marry someone who was universally acclaimed, his freedom of choice would not have been questioned.

The powerful vested interests who were opposed to his freedom, in this and other matters, deliberately surrounded the Throne with a halo of unearthly virtue, belauded it in every newspaper, and at the psychological moment tore aside the painted veil and allowed the public to see a man—no better, no worse than themselves, but with more knowledge of the facts which concern both him and them.

It may be some time before the people regain their sense of perspective, but they will surely do so.

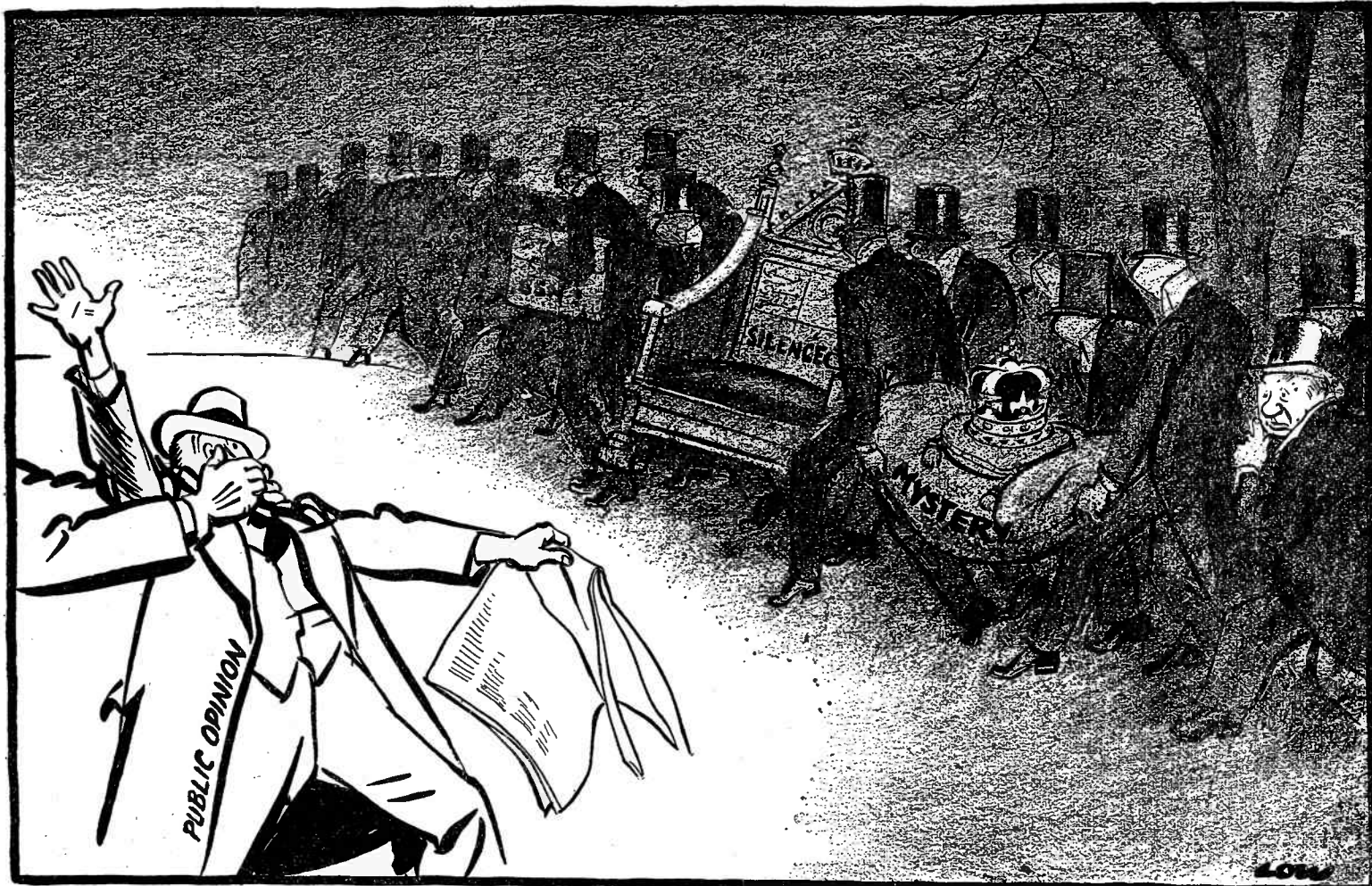
WE have had, in this bitter controversy, the fundamental principles of Social Credit always before us. It is our business to uphold the principle of freedom in association. It is no part of our business to desire or to further the undoing of what has been done.

It is our business to see that the lesson, which has been so royally taught, is learned and not forgotten; and to follow that inspired lead.

We must press forward to the final victory of the individual over the institution.

Institutions are made for man and not man for institutions, although the Archbishop of the Established Church of these Realms appears to have forgotten the pronouncements of his Master to that effect.

So cruel a choice should never have been presented to the King, and the forces which presented it are the enemies of mankind. We stand for their unmasking and their overthrow.



(Copyright in All Countries, by "The Evening Standard")

### Secretly and at Dead of Night

# A WAY THEY HAVE WITH KINGS

EDWARD VIII gave up the throne of England on Thursday, December 10. On that night the play "Charles the King," by Maurice Colbourne, acquired new and poignant significance, for the events chronicled in the play have at many points a startling resemblance to those which had taken place in the previous ten days.

The quality of greatness in the Kings and Queens of England has lain in their gift for uncovering the root desires common to all their subjects and pressing that they should be obtained.

This function has been neglected with the ascendance of parliamentary rule—alleged to be representative—and the decline of the power of the Crown.

EDWARD VIII had less power than Charles I, but he had the same sort of integrity. He broke through the formality which had enmeshed the contact of King and people. He saw their need.

He saw the frequent disregard with which their representatives treated their extremity, and he saw the mismanagement and misdirection of palliatives that benefited only one circumscribed set of interests.

"Something must be done."

Edward VIII and the people were ranged against party government, insisting that the people's will for economic freedom should be obeyed.

Charles also was with the people against the narrow extremists.

In his day the issue was religious. He believed that the people wanted freedom, not the forcible imposition of any extreme doctrine, either Protestant or Papist.

Both of these men pitted themselves against the self-interest of hidden powers.

\*"Charles the King," now being performed at the Lyric Theatre, was first noticed in SOCIAL CREDIT on October 30. It will be published before Christmas as a 2s. book by Figurehead (13, Orange Street, W.C.2).

IN both instances it was the individual that stood for his people, staking his kingship on the judgment and decision of the man.

The development of the monarchy into an institution, an erection of committee rules and ceremonies, and distinct from the man himself, allows of strong tyranny and freedom from responsibility.

The King has become the government's cipher.

"With a hysterical House of Commons, an intimidated House of Lords and a King that will sign his name to anything, whose head will be safe on his shoulders?" asks Charles.

BOTH these men perceived too clearly the needs of their people; both of them were summarily dispatched with no reference to the wishes of their people. Charles had the greater power—so he put up a longer fight.

By  
**Elizabeth Edwards**

"I do not know where I'm going," declared his enemy Cromwell, "but I'll go there resolutely." It would be nice if the Cabinet were equally frank.

IN the last few centuries the Monarch has been endowed with a fixed and ideal character inherited automatically on accession, a composite character heroic with the virtues (but not the vigorous vices) of legend.

It is like a suit of armour (with the visor drawn well down) in that it conceals the real character of the inmate, and effectually hampers any original manoeuvres he may wish to make.

The oligarchy behind the Government forces each succeeding King and Queen into this mould (by means of newspaper propaganda) with no regard for their real characters.

If they should show any individuality inconvenient for the power behind the rulers (as Edward VIII did), the armour is rudely torn away and the real man held up in comparison with it.

"This man is not like the armour—then he cannot be King!"

He is discarded and some more pliant body is pressed firmly into the armour. Edward might have said, as Charles I did in the play:

"I do not think Englishmen would have had me act other than I have done, for I have tried to stand between them and the newer tyrannies."

ON the night of the abdication it was plain that the audience was aware of the parallel; applause interrupted the scenes continually, particularly the trial scene in which the people, supporting King Charles, were promptly shouted down by paid opinion in the form of soldiery.

In the same way the people's consideration of King Edward's problem was buried beneath an unbelievably unanimous attack on the King by the press.

In this play history is analysed into components which are active today; it is history we can understand, for we are living it, the frightful clash between individual liberty and institutional, autocratic rule.

The acting of the play is worthy of its sincerity; it is a thing everyone should see.

### Remember Edward

REMEMBER Edward when the sun goes down

Upon our English freedom.  
Remember him who threw aside a crown,  
The pride and pomp, the panoply of state,  
The cheering crowds, the printed adulation  
Sheathing a poisoned fang;  
The royal tiles and the bended knee  
He left to be a man and to be free.

WE shall remember, when the shades of night

Fall on our ancient fight for liberty,  
He suffered also from this tyranny,  
This cunning gift of freedom, always to choose

Between intolerable evils. Thus, for him,  
Whether to be a man or be a king,  
For us—whether to eat or mate,  
Freedom, to choose, or health,  
Whether to starve or serve the power we hate,  
The very devil who destroys our wealth  
And seeks to bind us into slavery.

C.G.D.



# Australian Churches Give Lead To All Churches In The War On Poverty

## RESOLUTION URGES ACTION

**T**HE church in one diocese of Queensland, Australia, and organised religion generally in Adelaide, South Australia, has given a lead to the whole world in urging their administrators "to take such means as will enable our people to enjoy the abundance of God's material blessings."

It is a far cry from Canterbury and York to the diocese of Rockhampton in Queensland.

But in Rockhampton Diocese, this first step was taken, one which many of us hoped would be taken by the established church in this country after the Conference at the Albert Hall on November 5, 1935, at which 7,000 churchmen agreed

**that it was "no use just being sorry" and that the Church should take action to bring to an end the terrible conditions prevailing in this country.**

The Synod of the Diocese of Rockhampton, faced with similar conditions in Queensland, debated and passed *unanimously* the following resolution, moved by the Rev. R. Head on November 25:

**"We the members of the Synod of the Diocese of Rockhampton, desire to place on record in the sight of all men our grave concern at the continuance for so long of a state of poverty in the midst of abundance as well as our deep disapproval of the increasing inroads which are still being made upon individual liberty, with the result that multitudes of God's children are being kept in a state of indigence and servitude.**

**"We, therefore, urge that our temporal administrators take such means as will enable our people to enjoy the abundance of God's material blessings in freedom, without imposing any additional hardship on any section of the community.**

**"We further call upon all Christian people to bring this resolution to the notice of their representatives in the Parliament of the Commonwealth by personal letter in unequivocal terms, insisting that action be taken without delay."**

Having taken this step, the members of the Synod must take yet another, for they must, for the honour of the Church, see that this is not merely a "pious resolution," but a call to action.

They must act on it themselves and get all those to whom it is addressed to do likewise; thus only can they discharge their responsibilities.

### "That They Might Have Life . . ."

In Adelaide, the capital of South Australia, a meeting in the Town Hall last December adopted the following resolution:

**"That this meeting of citizens of Adelaide requests the churches of South Australia to appoint a Committee of Enquiry from among their own bodies to ascertain the causes of poverty and to recommend such action as will result in its abolition."**

This Committee, representative of ten religious bodies, was duly set up and has now issued an interim report.

It is a most damning indictment of the system under which thousands suffer. (Extracts from this Report will be published in a later issue of SOCIAL CREDIT.)

The Committee has yet to carry out the rest of the request—"to recommend such action as will result in its [poverty's] abolition."

It is to be hoped that the Committee will follow the lead of the Synod of Rockhampton, for should it begin the study of methods of reform, the citizens of Adelaide, who were responsible for it being set up, may well abandon hope—this way lies dissension and endless delay.

**Neither the committee, nor the people of South Australia, are responsible for the system which produces the appalling results summarised in the Report, and they should not accept responsibility for recommending methods for reforming it.**

Responsibility for devising suitable reforms

rightly rests on those—the experts—who control the system.

They can be forced to accept this responsibility if every Christian man and woman will pledge him or herself to demand unceasingly of their parliamentary representatives that this matter be given priority over all others.

Here, indeed, is a question on which those of all religions or of none can unite.

It is a tremendous opportunity for the members of the ten religious bodies represented on the Committee to show all people that they are prepared to forget their differences and thus—in the words of the Report—" . . . present a gospel of emancipation; and this in the Name of Him Who said, 'I come that they may have life and may have it abundantly.'"

M.W.

### L. s. d.

**W**ITH the destruction of the power of our financial tyrants the symbol £ will disappear.

A relic of ancient mythology, it is symbolic of restriction; the closed ends of the snake with two bars indicate the withholding of nature's bounty.

The symbolism of the snake is used by the Money Power—it adorns the doors of the Bank of England—as it has been by previous tyrannies.

The serpent which brought strife and misery to the Garden of Eden still represents the powers of evil, and crawls amid the havoc of the world today.

That is why in this paper the symbol £ will in future be replaced by a straightforward L.

### No L to Pay

**T**HE announcement below is concerned neither with £ nor L, but only with s. and d.

*"Like most great notions the 'odd shillings and pence' plan is simplicity itself . . . that . . . everybody who has a bank account should authorise his banker to pay over to the . . . fund the odd shillings and pence to his credit. Scarcely a single person, it is safe to say, would feel the poorer (sic) . . . Not even the overdrawn are to be excluded; their indebtedness to the bank is to be brought up to the even pound.*

*"All the banks are offering their co-operation." — "DAILY TELEGRAPH," November 28.*

### What Funds!

**W**ELL, there it is—the right instructions to your bank at suitable intervals not to take care of the s. and the d. will enable the Co-operative Wholesale Society's Bank in the Kingsway, London, to take care of some L.s for the Social Credit Secretariat Limited.

It's a bankers' ramp—what fun to turn it on themselves, and perhaps what funds!

### What Funds?

**T**HE proceeds of this bit of bank-baiting will be applied as to:

**One half towards a rendezvous for our supporters in London—for which there is a crying need.**

**One half to the General Funds.**

Don't thank us, thank the banks.

## WHAT TO DO NOW

By W. A. Willox

**T**HE peoples of this country and the whole British Empire have just witnessed a demonstration of power; power exercised not by themselves or on their behalf as the sovereign people, but by some mysterious hidden hand.

This power has, with terrifying swiftness, removed from the throne of the greatest empire in history a constitutional monarch supremely gifted for his high office; a King who was man enough to be a danger to this power; a man who, besides, was the people's truest friend.

**No chance was given to the people to say yes or no to the plain question: "Do you want your King on his own terms?" Even the King's terms were not allowed to be stated to the people.**

Only one side of the case was put; the deed was done without the consent of the people.

The power of the people has been usurped and this usurped power may quickly be used again to carry through some other irrevocable deed, which, although it may have the appearance of good, is in truth not for the good of the people.

What can we do? We, the people, must assert our power, for ours is the real, the sovereign power. Nothing can stand against the power of the people.

Many readers of this paper already understand this, and are taking action\* to arouse in the people a sense of their power. The events of the past fortnight are enough to show how urgent such action is.

### POWER IN ASSOCIATION

**Social Credit is the belief (credit) that people in association (society) can get what they want.**

Those who understand the significance of the term "Social Credit," realise the supreme power of the people when the people associate together for a purpose.

But they realise also that that purpose must be clearly defined. They have clearly defined it in the words set out at the foot of our back page.

To the plain purpose described in those simple words is added an equally plain demand which the people should make to their constitutional representatives in Parliament; for although it is vitally necessary to state what you want, it is no less urgently important to take action to see that you get it.

At this present time of crisis—of the bitter distress of poverty; of the terror of war; of the fear of personal insecurity—it is supremely urgent to arouse the people to a sense of their power.

**The people must be shown that it is quite easy for them to say clearly and unitedly what they want; to appoint representatives to see that they get it, and that they can punish those who fail to produce the results they want.**

### DEMONSTRATE

How can this sense of power be brought home to the people? There are many ways.

Small and simple demonstrations can be made locally, based on the greatest common measure of local want.

A letter just received shows the sort of case that should be sought out and exploited all over the country.

The tenants of a certain block of workmen's flats have been suddenly deprived of a convenient method of getting rid of refuse through chutes that had worked well for many years.

A new system has been ordered by the owners of the flats, presumably at the request of the local council, which requires that the tenants shall keep rubbish bins inside their tiny flats, emptying the refuse in the courtyard every day.

The tenants are indignant at this sacrifice of their convenience for a new and so-called "economy" system, but they do not know what to do about it. Their indignation is futile.

### ACTION

What action could and should be taken in such circumstances? The answer is simple.

The tenants, who have had an unnecessary hardship inflicted on them, should all be invited to sign a clear demand for the reinstatement of the facility of which they have been deprived.

Such a demand should always be backed by

\* In the Electoral Campaign (see back page).

a threat of action should the demand be not met within a specified time—but the threat should not be stated, or the action may be forestalled.

**Such action in this case would be the refusal to pay rent—a refusal which could not be resisted if the tenants made a united demand.**

The demand should of course be addressed to whoever can be effectively threatened—in this case the landlord.

### QUICK RESULTS

The results of small-scale actions of this kind can be quick.

The eyes of those who benefit will be opened to the power they can exercise, in association, to get what they want.

**They will be given confidence, faith (credit) that in association (society) they can get what they want. The meaning of "social credit" will thus be demonstrated to them.**

In ways like these, the people can be aroused to a sense of their power; and it will not be long before there is a great and overwhelming demand for a means to exercise it effectively to get what everybody wants most.

The Electoral Campaign is the effective implement to get the people what, as a whole, they want.

An overwhelming demand for this implement can be most quickly aroused, not by talk, but by action.

And there is no more effective sort of action than the local demonstration of power.

## "Is Germany Adopting Douglas Plan?"

**A CORRESPONDENT** in a leading South African newspaper recently asked: "Is Germany Adopting the Douglas Plan?"

He asks for information and suggests:

**"It is alleged that the recent currency deal of America, England and France is due to this fact. The banking and other interests have discouraged any remarks in their Press, as they fear the Douglas Plan more than Communism."**

Communists are thoroughly orthodox on financial questions, and up to the present have shown no sign of threatening the control of those who hold the world in thrall through the financial system.

Was it not a certain American group of financiers who arranged for the entry of Lenin and Trotsky into Russia in 1917?

**As to the recent manipulations of the German financial system, these, while possibly showing signs that Dr. Schacht has studied Douglas, give no indication of an attempt to adopt his financial technique.**

This technique is directed to providing freedom and plenty in security for all, whereas Germany, at best, appears to be a country of well-fed slaves, and at the moment they are not even well fed!

# Readers Write About King Edward—

## LETTERS

### —And Thank Us For Our Stand

WITH all the divergence of opinion which has been and is being centred on the decision of our ex-King, the Duke of Windsor, I think it behoves all Social Crediters to keep alive always the memory of all his efforts on behalf of his suffering people.

Especially should we do all in our power to show those in the stricken areas that this action (contrary to the suggestion that is being circulated) is not the action of a man who is running away from his responsibilities.

It is that of a man who, finding that obstructing forces beyond the power of his control will not permit him to carry out his life's work, would rather lay it down than continue to make promises that he is prevented from putting into effect.

I would suggest that some effort be made to the best of our ability in South Wales and all hard hit industrial areas. While I realise the magnitude of the task, and the limited resources at our disposal, I think it our bounden duty to make this effort, in memory of the man who allowed himself to be "shot at" in the cause of freedom for humanity.

CHARLES J. IRWIN

(Supervisor of Propaganda,  
Woking Douglas Social Credit Group)

\*

MAY I thank you and congratulate you on your splendid presentation of the true facts of the case regarding the tragic abdication of our King Edward? Amid the welter of subtle calumny and helpless confusion of opinion, your clear exposition of the real issue has been a support and an inspiration to read.

The cause of true Democracy has unhappily suffered a severe blow, but is it too much to hope that this victory of the forces of reaction will prove to have been dearly bought? Surely the damnable *fait accompli* presented to Parliament and the Empire has brought the travesty of present "democratic" practice into the light of day with amazing clarity? May we not also hope that this insolent disregard of the people's interest has not passed unnoticed, and that we may yet see its reaction in a healthy awakening of individual resentment and a determination to right these wrongs?

Now, more than ever—On with the Campaign!

Weston-super-Mare IVOR F. SPENCER

\*

DO not recent events show clearly what happens to kings who display an inconvenient interest in their subjects' welfare, and aid the imagination to picture what would probably happen to a monarch who desired to exercise his royal prerogative

#### New Readers

IF any new readers wish to get into communication with other readers in their locality, we shall be happy to send particulars whenever available on receipt of a postcard marked "Contact."

in response to a petition from his people for an enquiry into the financial system?

It is said: "He who is not ready to leave father or mother, husband or wife for My sake, is not worthy of Me."

Those who are not ready to give up an evening's entertainment or an afternoon in the garden in order to canvass, surely are not worthy of a National Dividend.

Major Douglas has said that nobody else is going to achieve victory for us in the fight for economic freedom, so let us get on with the fight, I say. I am sure that those who wish to put off the evil day of effort will find themselves later in a far more disadvantageous position and will regret bitterly that they lost so much valuable time.

If or when we are involved in another war, almost certainly all of us will have to perform duties far more arduous and disagreeable than canvassing from door to door—and we shall not be asked whether it is convenient—we shall be ordered to do it, or we shall be placed in such a position that we shall be unable to escape from it.

As Major Douglas rightly says, if we do not make the most of the opportunities we now have, we shall never have and we shall never deserve another chance. We do not know whether we shall be saved from terrible suffering or not. Let us at least show that we are worth saving.

Parkstone, Dorset D. BEAMISH

\*

I HAVE to thank you for sending on to me the special edition published last Saturday, also for the notification of the meeting on Saturday night.

It reached us too late to get there in time, or we should certainly have gone, so we telephoned to some friends in London to go in our stead.

I think all readers of the paper, and indeed, all thinking people owe you thanks for the attitude taken up in the present unhappy crisis.

It is no small thing to be sure of reading the truth, after the reams of the most nauseating humbug inflicted on us by the daily press.

By the machinations of the powers of money we have been deprived of a great King and a gallant gentleman, and I think all Social Crediters should take pride in the thought that our organisation has upheld

him to the best of its ability, and tried to let everyone know the real facts.

Maldon, Essex CONSTANCE M. TARLING

WE thank our readers for the flood of letters and telegrams in support of our stand for King Edward VIII, of which we can print only a few. The Treasurer also warmly thanks the anonymous donor of £25 received last Friday.

We shall not print any of the few censorious letters received, both because quite enough of that has appeared elsewhere, and because these individuals, and any who feel with them, can now be advised to read the first and second chapters of "Economic Democracy" by C. H. Douglas, where they will learn the principles King Edward has exemplified.—Ed.

\*

#### From LORD TAVISTOCK

WHILE I have never so far, to my great regret, been able to satisfy myself that the orthodox Social Credit mechanism for retiring money would under all probable circumstances be adequate to secure its end, I should like to point out that I entirely agree that money should be issued contemporaneously and in equivalence with the production of wealth and retired contemporaneously and in equivalence with the destruction of wealth.

Our aim is identical throughout: we differ in that I cannot see that your mechanism for achieving the latter part of it would operate successfully in the event of producers working largely on capital funds and ceasing to work much on loans.

I do not accept the idea that price must vary with money. If goods and money both increase in due relation to one another there would be no rise in price.

My conception of inflation is a state of affairs in which there is more money than goods—not a state of affairs in which there is merely more money.

Your own scheme, may I also point out, "retires money in order to permit its continued creation" . . . for the purpose of a continued creation of fresh goods.

London, S.W. TAVISTOCK

[What Lord Tavistock does not see, apparently, is that money and prices can be linked, and once linked there is no question of an "inflationary" rise of prices. "Too much money" would merely result in the shops being cleared and people having to take their money home with them, as sometimes happened in the war when prices were controlled arbitrarily.]

The sole purpose of issuing money is to reflect production, or appreciation, and of retiring it is to reflect consumption, or depreciation.

We repeat that to retire money for the purpose of issuing it again is to confuse means with ends and is the banker's idea of paradise.

We heartily agree that our aim is identical and prefer to let it rest at that, rather than to contest other points on which we might comment in the letter to which we refer. Policy comes first—it is doubtful whether Lord Tavistock or ourselves will ever be charged with the administration of it. If we were, redundant money would be the least of our worries.—Ed.]

#### 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.

##### Bexley Heath

Social Crediters in Bexley Heath area willing to create a new group write A. E. Tyrrell, 63, Palmeira Road, Bexley Heath.

##### Gardiff United Democrats

Meetings each Wednesday at 34, Charles Street, at 8 p.m.

##### Eltham and Sidcup

Eltham and Sidcup readers willing to form new Social Credit group write J. A. Dunnage, 250, Halfway Street, Sidcup.

##### Glasgow Douglas Credit Association

Next public meeting will be announced in this column.

##### Gravesend

Readers in this district willing to form a Social Credit Group please write to Miss L. M. Green, Fort House, Gravesend.

##### Liverpool Social Credit Association

Lectures and Studies Section. A course of lectures leading to the examination for the Diploma of Associateship of the Section, will begin at 8 p.m. on January 15, 1937, at the University of Liverpool.

Lectures will also be arranged in Wallasey and Birkenhead.

Calendar and Prospectus: 3d. (post free 4d.), may be obtained on application to E. J. Pankhurst, 38, Moor Lane, Liverpool, 23.

##### Welling and District

Readers interested in formation of a Local Group are invited to write G. W. Heath, 75, Welling Way, Welling.

##### National Dividend Club

All who are willing to carry out an experimental canvass with a special Baruc Cartoon Pledge Form, are requested to communicate with Capt. T. H. Story, 28, Ashburnham Gardens, Upminster, Essex.

#### Miscellaneous Notices

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

Back numbers of SOCIAL CREDIT (recent issues) 50 for 1s. post free, from SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Do you read the *Daily Mirror*, *Grimby Daily Telegraph*, *Economica*, *Hull Daily Mail*, *Investors' Chronicle*, or the *New Statesman*? If so, please write to Mr. J. L. Mawson, Sea Breeze, La Moye, Jersey, C.I.

Wanted, more of our readers to advertise in this column. A single line notice will be accepted, costing only a shilling a week! This offer is good value. Write to "Publicity," SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

Isle of Wight. Delightful winter home warmly recommended. H. & C. Gas fires in bedrooms. Lovely grounds; sea views. Excellent cuisine. Very moderate. Mrs. Morris, Fairy Hill, Nettlesome, nr. Ryde. Phone: Sea View 20.

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## WHAT TO READ

Advice on literature for beginners, students, and for their friends, and on special aspects of the subject, may be obtained on application to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2

#### FOR BEGINNERS

Social Credit is the belief of individuals that, in association, they can get what they want. It is the very basis and reason of society, and it is essentially democratic.

The first democracy to claim our attention, on practical as well as historical grounds, is political democracy. It has been fought for through centuries, but it has not yet been won, and the finger-post to the final victory is the famous Buxton speech.

The earnest enquirer who is bent on the solution of the supreme problem of this age—the paradox of poverty amid plenty—will do well to read also his Westminster speech, "The Approach to Reality."

He should beg, borrow or steal a copy of the exhausted Electoral Campaign number of SOCIAL CREDIT, and he may enrich his mind with "YOU and Parliament," by Dr. Tudor Jones, and keep it ready for the voter who claims that he must use his vote intelligently.

"How to Get What You Want," is not merely written for the "man in the street," it should be read by, to, or with every voter in every democratic country. Moreover it is available to workers in the Electoral Campaign at a specially reduced price per gross for wide distribution.

#### The Works of Major C. H. Douglas

Economic Democracy (4th Edition, 1934) ... ..	3s. 6d.
<i>The original statement of the philosophy and proposals of Major Douglas.</i>	
Credit-Power and Democracy (4th Edition, 1934) ... ..	3s. 6d.
<i>One of these two books is essential for the serious student.</i>	
Social Credit (3rd Edition, 1933)	3s. 6d.
<i>Contains the philosophical background of the subject and includes the Draft Scheme for Scotland.</i>	
The Control and Distribution of Production (2nd Edn., 1934)	3s. 6d.
Warning Democracy (2nd Edition, 1934) ... ..	3s. 6d.
<i>Two collections of speeches and articles treating the subject from different angles.</i>	
The Monopoly of Credit ... ..	3s. 6d.
<i>The latest technical exposition, and includes the Statement of Evidence before the Macmillan Committee. (Temporarily out of print, new edition ready shortly.)</i>	

These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and Social Credit ... ..	1s. 0d.
The Use of Money ... ..	6d.
<i>The Christchurch Speech.</i>	
The Nature of Democracy ... ..	6d.
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The Approach to Reality ... ..	3d.
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You and Parliament, by Dr. Tudor Jones ... ..	1s. 0d.
How to Get What You Want, by G. W. L. Day and G. F. Powell	2d.

Send for lists of pamphlets and books by other writers.

Postage extra.

#### FOR STUDENTS

No one can claim to be a Social Creditor, in the full sense of the term, who has not read Major Douglas's classic, "Economic Democracy."

This may seem a hard saying but it needs to be said. For while Economic Democracy has long been miscalled Social Credit, of which it is but the economic and financial section, in this first book of Major Douglas all the first principles of the new democracies are well and truly founded.

A careful reading of this book, and of his latest work "The Monopoly of Credit" which contains as an appendix his statement of evidence before the Macmillan Committee, will provide a solid basis for consideration of the only consistently realistic and objective study of economics and social dynamics ever proposed.

"Social Credit" is the book in which this larger philosophical background is developed, and it has as an appendix the draft Social Credit Scheme for Scotland.

No one who has studied these three books will leave unread the remaining works of this profound, original and dynamic mind.



# What Is a Cabinet?

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3)

that any pressure was exercised upon them, or that any advantage was held out to them by what they would call "loyalty to their party."

They are men for the most part wealthy, men who regard a seat in the House of Commons as a social honour which they have purchased with a certain expenditure of their money and their energy, men who take the duties of their position seriously, and who perform all that part of parliamentary work which is less touched by corruption adequately and well.

They do excellent work upon committees, they busy themselves with the minor details of their constituencies, they speak for hard cases, they try to obtain petty situations for their supporters, etc.

**These men are perfectly honest, and would be more astonished than any reader of this, or than any ordinary member of the electorate to hear that pressure was put upon them by the cynical and happily outworn clique upon which the placemen openly depend for their livelihood.**

Now, to the plain-citizen the astonishment is not that pressure should be put upon such men, but that they do not recognise the pressure.

The plain citizen will never be persuaded that Mr. Brown, young Lord Jenkinson, and Sir James Smith always think in the same way upon all matters.

He cannot conceive why they should always vote the same way, unless they have motives as bad and as fraudulent as those of the regular placeman whom they support.

It behoves us, therefore, to ask how the contradiction arises, and how perfectly honest men can be made to serve the system?

\*

**T**HE main pivot of the machine lies in the fixed custom of dissolving when a majority is expressed against the act of any Minister.

True, this capital point of the whole Parliamentary game has latterly, with the advent

of groups, lost something of its force. But it still survives as a main instrument by which the ordinary and honest member is coerced.

The Government does now and then give way when it appreciates that a majority may possibly be formed against it; and there have been of late years two or three rare and minor instances in which the expression of the popular will through its representatives in Parliament has controlled the Executive.

But, as a rule, the working of the machine is as follows:

*The Government, after consultation with the other half of the clique who sit on the opposite Front Bench, determine that such and such a proposal is their "policy."*

*If a majority of the House of Commons disapprove by their vote of such a "policy," a General Election, with all its expense of time, energy, and money, is imposed upon every member of the House.*

The situation is precisely as though a King (when the Crown had real power) had been able to say to the Commons: "I propose to spend so many millions on an addition to my standing army, and if you express disapproval of this I will fine every man Jack of you a thousand pounds, and imperil his chance of ever coming back to oppose my will!"

For it must be remembered that, though the party funds are lavishly used to support even the richest members of the party, they are despotically controlled, and immediately withdrawn from any member who has voted against the directions of the Government, whose directions are never more emphatic than when they are issued after a consultation with their nominal opponents.

It is this necessity, the necessity of "keeping the Government in," or paying a heavy penalty in money, time, energy, and the imperilling of one's place in Parliament, which controls the great body of men who cannot come under any of the categories we have yet mentioned.

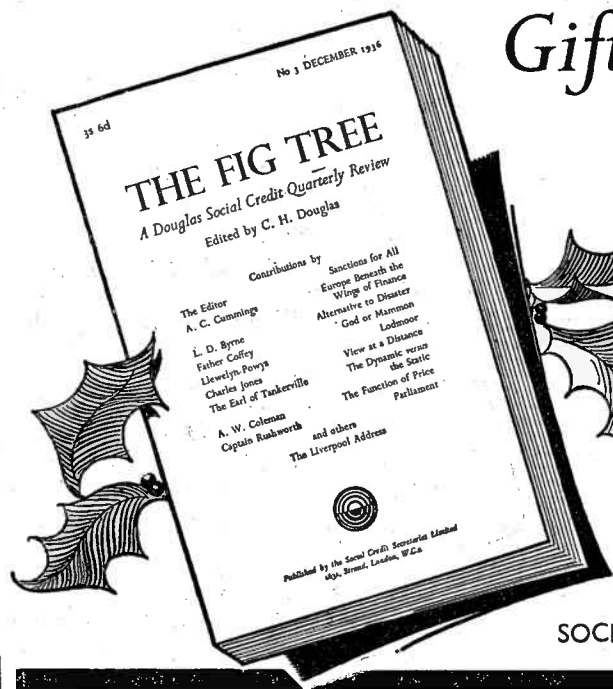
**Another Instalment  
Next Week**

## FALSE OR TRUE?

THESE are the answers to the statements listed in SOCIAL CREDIT, November 27:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. True democracy is rule by the WILL of the people.  | 1. True. Rule by the will of vested interests is tyranny.  |
| 2. The true function of Parliament is to make the will of the people prevail to secure for them the results they want in the order they desire.   | 2. True. This will make for the greatest contentment of the greatest number. There could be no grievance against such a Government, for it would deal with first things first.   |
| 3. Members of Parliament should be expert farmers, blacksmiths, weavers, shoemakers, millers, bakers, shipbuilders, printers, tripdressers, book-keepers, etc.  | 3. False. Even if some of them do possess expert knowledge in some way, it is their business to see that real experts in every sphere produce the results desired by the people. |
| 4. They need be expert only in the technique of parliamentary procedure whereby they can cause the will of the people to prevail.   | 4. True. It is not reasonable to expect them to know the details of experts' practice. They should know how to "hire and fire" experts.  |
| 5. They should decide what results are good for the people.   | 5. False. That would be asking for trouble!  |
| 6. The true function of voters is to express their will for the results they want, stipulating the order in which they desire them.   | 6. True. It is just as easy for a barmaid to do that as a professor of history, or a motor manufacturer.   |
| 7. The people should decide on technical methods of producing the results they want.  | 7. False. Just imagine the same lot of people arguing about the Gold Standard, or a 40-hour week.  |
| 8. Members of Parliament should decide on technical methods of producing the results the people want.   | 8. False. They should not meddle in details they cannot all be expected to understand.   |
| 9. Members of Parliament should make it their first business to tell the Government what results their constituents want and the order in which their constituents want them.   | 9. True: It helps the Government, helps the constituents, and helps the Member of Parliament to get back again next time.  |
| 10. The Government should hire experts who will choose their own methods which will enable the results demanded by the sovereign people to be delivered.  | 10. True. That is the way all serious practical business is done. (Except by Governments just now, alas.)  |
| 11. The Government should decide on technical methods of producing the results desired by the people.   | 11. False. That would be letting second-rate experts teach first-rate experts how to do their work.  |
| 12. The experts hired by the Government should be held responsible for the results of their chosen methods and actions and, if the hired experts prove to be incapable of producing the results desired by the people, in the order in which the people desire to receive them, they should be removed and replaced by competent experts. |  |
| 12. True: of course. An order is an expression of authority, conveyed to an executive, telling him what to do but not how to do it. (U.S. Army handbook.) That's how voters should order Members of Parliament and how Governments should order experts.  |  |

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# Catholics Said: We Are For King Edward Against The Money Ramp

## MARRIAGE PROPOSAL DID NOT FORCE CRISIS

The following extracts from the leading article in "The Catholic Times" of December 11 are reprinted by kind permission of its Editor, who wishes us to state that he accepts without reserve the statement made by H.R.H. Prince Edward in his broadcast speech. The article reveals the Catholic view of loyalty.

**S**OMETHING is being attempted in this country which calls for the pen of a Cobbett to lay it bare. 1689 is here again. The same forces are in antagonism, the King and the Plutocracy. The same victim is marked down for a holocaust, the working man, the ordinary citizen. The same leeches are anxious to drain the nation's life-blood and energy, the debt-merchants who have had us by the throat since 1689.

As usual in a crisis of this kind, the people do not know what it is all about, but they have a sure instinct for kingship and a traditional preference for the monarchy over the politicians, but they are shocked by the revelations which are now being poured out in the press.

### The Catholic Standpoint

No man can marry Mrs. Spencer (later called Mrs. Simpson) whilst Mr. Spencer lives. That is the Catholic position, which, of course, presumes the validity of the Spencer marriage in the eyes of the Church.

For the King to place the seal of the sanctity of the kingship on modern disregard of marriage by uniting himself with Mrs. Spencer would be nothing less than a moral disaster, and a scandal to his subjects here and throughout the Empire. Many millions of devout non-Catholics would, like us, regard it as a disaster, an adulterous union.

On the other hand, we should not be absolved from our allegiance if, contrary to all that we long for and pray for, the King persisted in uniting himself to Mrs. Spencer in a union with the civil effects of matrimony. He would be wrong, as David was when he took Uriah's wife, but he would still be our King. We should still owe him allegiance, obedience, respect for his office and for his leadership in civil matters.

### A King and His People

Let nobody delude himself, as the "respectability-minded" members of the Cabinet are deluding themselves, that the King's proposal is so "shocking" that the people will back them to the extremity of enforcing his abdication, if he persists in it.

**If this issue is fairly and squarely put before the people we prophesy that they will be more adamant against forcing him to abdicate than they are against his proposed union with Mrs. Spencer.**

The people will want to know why the King had to go to South Wales to bring home the human claims of the suffering people there to a Cabinet lost in the ethics and economics of "big business." In his genuine solicitude for the poor Edward VIII. has the true kingly spirit. The people admire him for it, and want to see him do more of such work as he did in South Wales.

### The Shock of Scandal

We know that the very Government which is using the shock of scandal to force an unwarranted dilemma upon the King is considering easier divorce for the King's subjects.

The King does no legal wrong, nothing which is not allowed to the lowest of his subjects, by marrying a divorced woman, nor can the Church whose ministers remarry the "innocent" party after a divorce pretend to take much scandal.

Catholics alone are in a position to take the moral objection seriously, but we have explained where we stand. We are not com-

mitted to insisting upon the King's abdication unless the Constitution calls for it, and nobody has proved that the Constitution does call for such an extreme measure.

**The King is being forced to abdicate through the weapon of shock, shock caused by the deluge of scandal which the politicians have let loose through the Press since they decided to oppose the proposed union.**

Throughout the country, amongst ordinary citizens, there is a grave suspicion that shock and scandal are useful weapons in the hands of the Ministers, but that they are not the reasons, or not the chief reasons, for the crisis. The public suspects a plot and a political plot.

**There must be something else behind it all, and for once it was the Communist Member of Parliament who spoke the truth. He said that the Constitutional crisis was only the symptom of a graver economic and financial crisis.**

The politicians cannot absolve us from our loyalty to the Crown. Nor can they put loyalty to themselves on a par with loyalty to the Crown, much less before it.

We know that they do not concern themselves with morality except in so far as it is

good politics, and we are determined that they shall put their political cards face upwards on the table before they get our support.

What they hated was the return of prosperity, for you cannot lend money to a prosperous nation and people. That is why they have always been the enemies of prosperity. The Popes have scarified them in their encyclicals, but the people are only just beginning to know their real enemies, the debt-merchants.

Let nobody think that they would shrink from a fight with the Crown. They have beaten kings before this. Necker beat the King of France and gave France over to Revolution. His kind beat the Stuarts in England, and exiled James II. to bring in Orange Billy to rule over us. They know how to do it.

**They loathe powerful and popular monarchs. Let us be sure, before we join the clamour against the King, that we are not working for these gentry.**

### The Opposition

The Labour Opposition is once more being pulled by the nose. The Labour Party obviously do not know what it is all about, and they throw bouquets at the Government and Baldwin in a way that makes them look ludicrous.

It has always been said that these gentry, these moneylenders, are the ones who contribute to the secret Party Funds of all Parties, and that they are the ones who oppose any auditing of the secret funds because their little game would be discovered.

**Can that be the reason why there is never any opposition to schemes which affect the moneylenders, no matter who is in power?**

There is certainly no effort being made by Labour at this critical juncture to repay the King for all that he has done for the labouring classes.

God send us an Opposition that will oppose. Labour are dancing to Money's tune whether they know it or not. They danced to that tune over Abyssinia, but seem

still unaware of it. They danced to it over Spain, and are dancing to it over the King. The fools!

Everything goes to show that the whole game has been fixed up as neatly as ever it was in the past.

The biggest money ramp since 1689 is in progress, a bigger one than that which gave us "National" government for the first time, and the representatives of the working classes have got such a "shock-and-scandal" complex that they are helping it on.

**Is it not remarkable that this attack against the King comes so swift upon the heels of his visit to South Wales? One heard the ugly rumour on his accession that Money would not take to him because of his democratic instincts, that it would discredit him.**

If the rumour was false the fact is here. England's King must not serve his people but Money. Unfortunately he has given his enemies the appearance of a grand case, but the degradation of royalty when it serves Money and oppression of the poor is much greater than when it serves passion and human frailty.

We want to know why this moment has been chosen publicly to reveal facts which have been the gossip of clubs for months, and which have been assiduously "fed" to the American Press for months through correspondents in this country.

**We want to know why the coincidence of this attack with the King's visit to South Wales has not been explored in Parliament. We want to know why the financial newspapers are advising their readers to invest their money in the United States. Has England suddenly become unsafe? Why? Who has created the crisis? Whom do they fear? The King or the People?**

We take our stand unhesitatingly by the King, by our King. We regret his choice of Mrs. Spencer, but it is not going to blind us to the fact that he is a democrat and lover of the poor.

We hope he will sacrifice his feelings to his duty, but that in return he will get a vast increase of power, so that he may turn round and rout the despicable financial and political gang that has made a crisis where one need not have been.

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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 this my policy, and to vote consistently against any party trying to put any other law making before this.
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