

# SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

**Good Luck  
To The  
Bus Men**  
Pages 2 & 4  
**CORONATION  
MUGS**  
Page 5

**London's  
Intolerable  
Strain**  
Page 7  
**The Hen That  
Laid A Penny  
On An Egg**  
Page 6

Vol. 6. No. 13 Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper  
Postage (home and abroad) 4d.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1937

Weekly Twopence

## NEW SOCIAL CENTRE

Mrs. B. M. Palmer, who writes the stirring articles on the Woman's Page, has kindly consented to take responsibility for the new Social Centre at 163A, Strand.

The Centre will be open to visitors from Thursday, May 13 (but not on Whit Monday). Please make use of it.

Full particulars of this splendid addition to our headquarters will be found in a message from the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Hewlett Johnson, on the back page.

### OVERSEAS VISITORS WILL BE WELCOME

Special efforts have been made to prepare the centre in time for Coronation visitors—the paint is drying now.

The General Office will be closed from Tuesday evening, May 11, to Tuesday morning, May 18, but this does not affect the Social Centre.

## Alberta's New Social Credit Chairman Coming

THE most recent news from Alberta is that Mr. Aberhart, who had intended visiting London for the Coronation, has cancelled his passage, but that Mr. G. L. A. MacLachlan, Chairman of the newly-created Social Credit Board, and member for the constituency of Coronation, is due here shortly.

It will be remembered that it is this Board's task to choose a Commission of experts to put Social Credit into operation, and that, according to press reports, it desires to secure the services of Major Douglas.

Reports from correspondents and in the Canadian press indicate that Mr. Aberhart's position remains precarious. Even a Social Credit group in his own constituency is demanding his resignation.

It is claimed that the "rebels," as those demanding action are described, passed the interim budget on the understanding that he would resign voluntarily, but Mr. Aberhart denies this.

Incidentally, a list of "rebels" shows that C. Cockcroft, former Finance Minister, and C. C. Ross, former Minister of Mines, are amongst their number.

### ANOTHER RESIGNATION

Mr. Aberhart has just completed the third change in his Cabinet this year. On May 1 it was reported that Mr. W. N. Chant, Minister of Agriculture, had been asked to resign. Mr. Aberhart refused to give a reason for his

request, and Mr. Chant refused to resign. This difficulty has now been overcome: Mr. Chant has been ejected from office by an Order-in-Council. Naturally, it is suggested that the reason for ousting Mr. Chant is that he favours the "rebels."

The moratorium on private debts, imposed by the Government when its private debt legislation was found *ultra vires*, has been extended to July 1.

This postpones the necessity for action until the Legislative Assembly meets again in June, after the lapse of the two months' grace for which supplies were voted in the interim budget.

### THE BANK OF CANADA REPORT

The Bank of Canada has made its report on the financial situation in Alberta. As might have been anticipated, it does not recommend that financial assistance should be given by the Federal Government.

It must be a great disappointment to Mr. Aberhart, for one can imagine no reason for his pressing for an investigation by the Bank, except a rather naïve (in the circumstances) hope that financial help would be recommended.

Similar investigations in Manitoba and Saskatchewan resulted in the Bank recommending Federal assistance to the extent of £150,000 and £300,000 respectively—about £20 million of farmers' and municipal debts had been cancelled previously.

All Alberta gets is a sorrowful reprimand for the forced reduction of interest on provincial loans, the report says: "Yet, we cannot report on the financial position of Alberta without expressing regret that this repudiation of interest liabilities should have taken place."

Doubtless this "regret" is intensified by the knowledge that the Bank could have prevented the repudiation had it chosen, for Mr. Aberhart asked for assistance in meeting provincial liabilities!

## THE CORONATION

# Britain Goes Red White and Blue Without A Hitch

ONE of the architects on the committee of experts entrusted with Coronation decorations gave an interview a few weeks ago in which he said that it would be unwise to reveal the amount the Government was spending on decorations in London, otherwise half the public would say it was too much, and the other half would say it was too little.

But as the forest of red, white and blue—to say nothing of yellow, grey and green—has arisen in the streets, the innocent observer might be excused for wondering where it all came from. Especially if he knew that 10,000,000 cotton spindles had been petulantly destroyed by order of the Government last year.

If he got into the wrong hands our innocent might get hold of facts like the 13,500,000 people who cannot afford to spend 6s. a week on food, and go on to draw pardonable but quite wrong conclusions.

It would be grievously wrong to suppose that the time, energy, and material expended on putting up all the decorations in the whole country, as well as London, has deprived a single individual of a mouthful of food.

Millions have had very little to eat lately, but not on account of the Coronation or its decorations. Indeed, quite a lot of people have had some paid work to do which has put some food in their bellies instead of leaving it to rot, or throwing it back into the sea.

No, as the makers and vendors of the decorations, scaffolding, and electric lights would hasten to agree, it would be possible to fit out fifty Coronations without straining our actual and potential resources for feeding the multitude by the amount of one oatmeal biscuit.

We can go red, white and blue any time—without a hitch—in our stride. And every time we do it those who do the work will get a bit more to spend on food, and no one will lose a bite on that account. Something has been done towards that by recent events, for manufacturers started preparing for another Coronation, and have managed to sell most of their stocks as souvenirs.

Short of having National Dividends and with them the ability to arrange our leisure as we want to, there is a great deal to be said for a Coronation. It takes you out of yourself, as the saying goes.

ONCE upon a time this was Merrie England, and clear streams ran through "the fresh green fields of fair King Richard's land" (where now redundant steel factories stand mouldering).

In those days there were upwards of 50 public holidays a year. And history and literature show that these holidays were appreciated. Contemporary description brings on a feeling of space and of contentment, as

When the merry Bells ring round,  
And the jocund rebecks sound  
To many a youth, and many a maid,  
Dancing in the Chequer'd shade;  
And young and old com forth to play  
On a Sunshine Holyday.

Nowadays they are not called Sunshine Holydays. They are reduced to five a year and they are called Bank Holidays.

Five times a year the millions go gay, and blue a week's wages on charabancs, beer, bulls' eyes, and the cheaper kinds of shell fish according to season.

They come home late at night tired but happy—or worn out and irritable—and they feel fortified to some extent for the weary grind which stretches out before them to the next one. Two days later all the money is safely back in the Banks, ready for Friday's wages or unemployment relief.

Coronation day is a sort of Bank Holiday plus—like the Jubilee when many were overheard to say "It's just like having an extra Bank Holiday."

We wish everybody a happy Coronation, and as, unfortunately, unlike Sunshine, money does not come from above, we can rest assured that the Banks have seen to it that few will enjoy themselves more than is good for them.

**CORONATION  
ISSUE**

For Coronation Week we are preparing a special issue of SOCIAL CREDIT full of information for the new reader. Subjects dealt with will be

- Social Credit in 31 Countries.
- What Is Social Credit? The Reply to Communism and Fascism.
- You and the Money System.
- The People's Way to Results.
- Social Crediters at Work.

There will be a whole page for **FARMERS**

Make sure of getting this great issue by ordering your copy now.

**Economic Shaving**

Realising that a penny razor blade can give just as good a shave as its more expensive counterpart, men are changing over to KLEEN BLADES. Get a packet of Kleen Blades to-day and save money.

The only penny razor blades in England made in a 40-hour week factory.

**KLEEN BLADES**  
SIX FOR SIXPENCE

**THE LIMIT**

£500 a Year for NOT Dealing in Potatoes!

POTATOES will rise still further in price, according to a report in *Reynolds' News*. Three big Covent Garden firms have bought virtually all the import quotas for which the Government issued licences to various concerns under its quota scheme.

The "big three" now monopolise the distribution of foreign potatoes for a long time ahead. Trading in quota licences has made a scandal of the quota system. As much as 20s. a ton is being paid by the big dealers to the smaller ones, for the right to take over their imports.

A Frenchman with a small Covent Garden business who was granted a quota licence, has retired temporarily to his native country, having sold his licence. He gets £500 a year for not dealing in potatoes.

## LETTERS

## Public Meetings

WITH regard to the article on public meetings in last week's issue of SOCIAL CREDIT, it is interesting to note the wide powers of the police in dealing with meetings held on private premises.

In *Thomas v. Sawkins* (1935), 2 K.B. 249, it was established that the police are entitled to be present at a meeting which is advertised as open to the public and is held on private premises hired for the occasion, if they have reasonable grounds for believing that any offence may be committed. The police are their own judges in the reasonableness of their belief.

This constitutional innovation has not been brought about by legislation, since prior to the deciding of this case the Home Office thought that no such right existed, e.g., the Fascist meeting in the Albert Hall.

Also a Divisional Court recognised a new power of the police to prevent meetings being held in public places (highways and streets) in a case—*Duncan v. Jones* (1936), 1 K.B. 218—where no allegation of obstruction to the highway, nor of disorder of any kind had arisen.

So despite the Public Order Act, the law as to public meetings is still hazy and the discretion of the police is being enlarged. It is not necessary to emphasise the danger to political liberty which may arise in the future—perhaps the near future—through abuse of these powers by the Executive.

Cambridge RICHARD H. EVERARD

## The Bus Strike

LORD ASHFIELD has stated that the L.P.T.B. cannot possibly concede the men's demands, because the board cannot find the money which he estimates these demands will cost.

The L.P.T.B. knows too well that it is impracticable to increase fares; this only leads to a passengers' strike. More people finding themselves unable to afford increased fares have of necessity to walk.

It has been publicly stated that one of the Board's greatest problems is the maintenance of payments on its immense debts.

The L.P.T.B.'s largest creditor is London Electric Transport Finance Corporation, Ltd., yet another financial "widow's cruse."

This company—three of whose directors are directors of the Bank of England, the other one being that gentleman of famous signature, K. O. Peppiatt, the Bank's treasurer—has contrived to lend the L.P.T.B. £43,000,000.

Presumably this has been borrowed from the banks.

A. J. MAY

[The wage earners always make the mistake of demanding what they want in such a way that the "cost" will fall either on the public, their customers, in higher prices, or on the ordinary shareholders, their partners, in lower dividends, to the confusion of the board, their direct employers.

If they would attack, instead, the interest of the bondholders, moneylenders having no part in the industry, they would have an unanswerable case for the co-operation of their employers, partners, and customers against the exploiter of them all. Some day, perhaps.—Ed.]

## Giving and Receiving

IT is the custom among many Social Crediters to refuse to give to charity, but how many of them, if they were thrown out into the world without a penny, would have the strength of mind to refuse to avail themselves of charity when it came their way?

I am not necessarily saying they are wrong, but I think that those who refuse to give cannot honourably do this unless they first ask themselves whether they are also prepared to refuse to receive.

Bedford C. R. YUILLE-SMITH

[Helping a lame dog over a stile is a very different thing from supporting a home for keeping starving dogs on half rations when there are dog-food merchants going bankrupt for lack of orders. It is necessary to distinguish between direct help to an individual and the organised charity racket which is a palliative (or safety valve) for a defective money system that should distribute plenty to everyone.—Ed.]

## Bouquet

(This man "does his stuff" though confined to bed in a plaster jacket.)

I LOOK forward to each English mail for my SOCIAL CREDIT and of course the Supplement in due season as a means of obtaining a really intelligent view of international affairs.

The FIG TREE is wonderful. I passed my last copy, suitably annotated, on to a nurse here, an English girl of studious demeanour, as a follow-up to "Christ and Communism," and she became so engrossed in it that she couldn't leave it. Unfortunately I am no longer in that ward.

FROM A SUBSCRIBER IN NEW ZEALAND

## ★ COMMENTARY ★

## Bombing Civilians is Eugenically Sound

IN last year's *Archiv für Rassen- und Gesellschafts-biologie*, a German journal, Major Erich Suchsland, of the German Air Force, points out that in air raids the heaviest casualties will occur in the poorest districts, but that the poor are degenerate stocks, and the more of them that are killed the better for the future of the race.

Perhaps this accounts for the failure of the British Government to provide adequate protection for the masses against gas attack—if you cannot afford a gas-proof room you are not worth saving! On the other hand, the following report seems to indicate that even though you may not be up to army standard, owing to under-feeding, a course of decent food may turn you into quite useful cannon fodder.

## Food for the Guns

WAR Office success in turning unfit Army candidates into fit ones through a three months' course of decent food and healthy exercise, will result in the opening soon of a permanent camp for this purpose.

It will be at Canterbury. About 3,000 men a year will be fed to fitness.

Yet there are still people who deny the existence of serious malnutrition in this country.

## State Fodder

BOTH these reports demonstrate the truly terrible results of regarding institutions as of more importance than the people they are intended to serve.

Major Suchsland considers the killing-off of "degenerate stocks" desirable for the good of the race. But "the race" is an abstraction, it is the people who form it that matter, indeed there could be no race without individuals, and their only purpose in co-operating in forming the race—the nation—is to secure benefits which they could not obtain otherwise.

It is just this same attitude that is reflected in the arrangements now being made to feed-up men for the Army. Had there been no threat to the safety of the State, these men would have been allowed to starve to death. They are to be fed and trained to fight for the State, which, until it needed their services, did not care what happened

to them. Yet the State exists for these poverty-stricken wretches, or should do.

The setting up of institutions as of more importance than the people they are intended to serve must always result in tyranny.

We can make our institutions serve us, just as soon as we determine to do so, and unite in demanding the results we want from them, whether they be parliaments, local councils, trade unions, or only the village cricket club.

## Sardine Dwellers of Vauxhall

FOUR children were recently brought before the South London juvenile court by the N.S.P.C.C. as being in need of care and protection. A doctor told the Court that the family of 12 lived in two rooms in Vauxhall. The mother, two daughters and a son

## NATIONAL DIVIDENDS

ARE monetary or other effective claims to such production as is now destroyed and restricted

## SO DEMAND THEM!

slept on a double bed, three girls in a second bed, two boys on chairs, and the father and two sons in the living room.

Both rooms were unfit for habitation!

## Modern Government

"THERE is so little in these days," says the *Spectator*, "that divides the Government from the Opposition, that Labour Members are forced desperately to search in the most unlikely quarters for an excuse for an attack."

In other words, all present political parties are substantially the same and merely spend their time debating trivial points of method. The policy, namely, to withhold from us the things we want, is identical.

Nothing could show up this state of affairs better than the scandalous treatment accorded to Mr. A. P. Herbert's Divorce Bill. He was obviously elected to present it, and has enormous public support of a passive nature behind it.

People who actually want divorce are fortunately in a minority—but the farce of the present law cries aloud for reform, and very few ears are deaf to it.

The Bill is suffering the treatment so searchingly exposed by Mr Hilaire Belloc in "The Party System," recently serialised in SOCIAL CREDIT.

Parliament at present is just an irritating device for thwarting the will of the people. It is time we changed it.

## Crazy Taxation

THE lengths to which crazy taxation can go are shown by the case of a retired policeman summoned at Blackpool. He was married to a woman with an income of £800 to £900 a year, but living apart from her. Because he couldn't or wouldn't pay her income tax, he was sent to prison for seven days. His wife refused to come back to him and also refused to pay the tax.

## What Price Glory?

HOW does our system of rewards and punishments treat those who won the war for us?

Lady Haig, just returned from a 40,000 mile tour of the Empire, says the position of British ex-Service men living overseas is deplorable.

"Often men suffering from recurring wounds," she says, "receive no allowances when they re-visit hospital. Some of their families, I found, were nearing starvation."

## CORRECTION

IN the review of "His Was the Kingdom" by Frank Owen and R. J. Thompson, in SOCIAL CREDIT last week, the following passage appeared in inverted commas:—

*Parliaments everywhere were gagged and dumb. The vicious propaganda of "The Times," the "Telegraph" and the big provincial newspapers, such as the "Yorkshire Post," in the anti-King ring, poisoned men's minds everywhere with an effluvia of particularly noxious gas; and in Wales, where only a fortnight before lost and despairing populations had broken police-cordons to greet and touch their friend the King, something almost like hatred of him was engendered.*

The impression given was that this was quoted from the book, whereas it was part of our reviewer's comment.

We apologise to our readers, to the authors, and to the reviewer, for this unfortunate printing error.

## GOOD LUCK, BUSMEN!

## Let Them Take Their Stand On Facts, Not Figures

UNDER the heading "London Busmen Demand the Right to Live—a Little Longer," these friendly men present their case. And an almost unbelievable case it would be, were it not for the fact that we as passengers know its truth.

"A scamper from start to finish; drivers having so many things requiring their attention on the road, such as heavier traffic, traffic lights, Belisha crossings . . . in many cases they have to do one and a half journeys in the time previously allowed for one. A heavier and bigger vehicle which has to be driven at more than double the former speed through streets which were never intended to carry such juggernauts."

But that is not by any means the end of the story. On an early-turn week, a man has to rise at 4 a.m., perhaps. If the following week he is on late-turn, it may be 4 a.m. before he goes to bed, since both early and late men have to walk to the starting-point of their bus. Sometimes he will be given a middle shift, and of course there are no regular week-ends or public holidays.

A busman told me that there seemed madness in the selection for duties. In his case the change-over from early to late duty sometimes occurred the same night. At midnight he would walk home, knowing that at four o'clock he had to return. "It isn't worth taking your boots off," he said.

The worst feature, perhaps, is the busman's mealtime. On Sundays, if he is on middle shift, he leaves home at ten o'clock, perhaps, and returns at about the same hour at night, to eat a belated Sunday dinner. During the day he has lived as he can on slab-cake and other poor substitutes for food, snatched in intervals which are often no longer than 20 minutes. This last applies equally to all his weekday meals also.

"The red tape that permeates L.P.T.B.," says the statement, "is a thing to be experienced to be believed. First-class inspectors, second-class inspectors, third-class inspectors, road inspectors, road superintendents, chief-divisional inspectors, etc., etc. All these people are employed on the road staff to see that conductors and drivers are not slacking. Harassed themselves by the higher officials, they in turn harass the men. They act and work to a rule-book issued by the Board, which is a farce and impossible to comply with under modern conditions. There are also plain-clothes officials—known to us as 'spots'—who are simply paid spies."

You have to be fit in health to get into the service—but consider these figures. Out of a total of 3,785 who left the service from 1930 to 1935, 1,006 were discharged for ill-health at the average age of 46! At the Manor House Hospital there are always large numbers of busmen undergoing treatment for gastric troubles, very largely the result of nervous exhaustion.

It is a pity the busmen's statement argues the figures of the question, discussing whether L.P.T.B. can or cannot afford an increased wages-bill by reason of shorter hours. It is also a pity that, while they state that the capital of the Board is £112 million, they concentrate on the £5 million odd in the hands of private shareholders as the cause of the trouble.

The Board's lawyers will easily be able to prove that on these grounds they cannot afford concessions without raising fares or lowering rates of wages.

London busmen should insist on their leaders refusing to argue these false accountancy reasons. They are abstractions. It is FACTS that matter.

What is important and real is that, so long as there are men unemployed and plenty of food and clothing to support them, the hours of those employed can be reduced without real cost to anyone.

Indeed, the real cost of medical service to overwrought busmen and undernourished unemployed is far greater.

By Miles Hyatt

# Mrs. PALMER'S Page For Women

## You Will Ask—

# Must Airport Plan, Building Plans, Destroy Rich Farmland?

THE *Kentish Times* tells us that if the new airport to replace Croydon comes to Lullingstone, hundreds of acres of the best fruit-growing ground in the country will be destroyed.

Mr. A. T. Miller of Wested Farm said that in his farm alone 435 acres of land used for fruit and vegetables will be taken and that something would be destroyed that could never be replaced, for it would be difficult to produce the same food anywhere else.

On several occasions Mr. Miller has won prizes for the best culinary apples in England, all raised at Wested Farm.

Besides apples, Mr. Miller has large quantities of pears, plums, and cherries. In a Kentish competition in 1925 the judges said of Wested and another: "These farms are first and foremost of their kind both in management and condition."

Mr. Miller has been at Wested Farm since 1908. If the airport comes the country will lose valuable plantations which have taken a considerable time to build up, and a hundred men will lose the kind of work which is worth doing.

★

It is easy to imagine the angry bewilderment of the farmer. Thirty years of loving labour and patient thought have gone into the making of his farm. Now he sees his life work about to be destroyed by an impersonal officialdom that is preparing to pass over his fertile fields and orchards like a great tank tied up with Red Tape to wipe them out completely.

True, he will be compensated up to a point, though he will probably be the loser on the transaction. And he will be spared the worry of facing an insecure future as a result of shrinking markets for his produce.

But these considerations do not appear to weigh with him. He is concerned with the fact that these lands are the richest fruit-growing district in England, and to destroy them seems to him to be an act of vandalism.

There is only one condition that could justify it—assurance from the experts that the airport is indispensable to the life of the nation, and that there is no other place where it is possible to build it.

This is unlikely to be the case.

★

THE first feeling of the ordinary intelligent woman on reading this will be hot indignation.

She will ask why, if it is the object to feed the population, we do not grow as much food as possible in this beautiful and fertile country, importing enough to make up the balance.

She knows how to run her own house and garden, to the best advantage, and would no more think of cutting down the best apple tree to build a garage in the centre of the orchard than she would allow her son to repair his motor cycle in her guest room.

In another district in Kent a great housing estate has been built over the strawberry fields and woods, with no regard whatever to the suitability of the soil. Many of the gardens are waterlogged in winter while a mile or two away is a sandy heath land on which it would be far healthier to live.

The ordinary woman notices all these things and puts it down to stupidity. But it is something more than stupidity.

★

THOSE in power, whoever they are, are not concerned with the fertility of the fields and the men who have laboured to bring them to perfection, or with England as England.

Obsessed as their minds are with the importance of the money system, to which even human life must be subservient—they have their eyes fixed on the ends of the earth, where their overseas investments are.

They are quite content that the people of this country shall be fed on foreign food, sold at a lower price than English farmers could sell it, so that interest on foreign loans can be paid.

No matter if less and less is produced in England, and the farmers are gradually driven off the land.

We fear starvation in wartime, and have to increase our army, navy and air force on an unprecedented scale. And this is

pleasing to authority because it provides work for those who might otherwise have been employed on the farms.

So, in all probability, the orchards will be cut down.

Those in power know what they want, and it is not what we want. They want to retain their power by making the financial system work in the orthodox way, and they will sacrifice anything to gain their end.

We want security, enough good food to eat, clothes to wear and pleasant houses to live in. And we want a chance of individual happiness.

★

IN primitive communities the men spent their time hunting and fighting, leaving the women to rear the children and grow

the food. The first farmers on the earth were women.

It is not too fanciful to see a similar cleavage in the community today, though it is no longer one of sex, as such.

*There is something of mother care in the growing of grain, the rearing of animals and the organisation of country life—there is the mother spirit in the work of the teacher and doctor in their realisation of the supreme importance of the individual—there is the highly individual standpoint of the artist. All these we might call the manifestation of the feminine spirit in life—reaching forward to freedom and responsibility.*

But the qualities most compatible with a financial system organised on the basis of work for work's sake are ruthlessness and opportunism, leading to the degradation of the individual as a mere cog in the machine, the negation of pride in initiative, loss of personal responsibility and the growth of the herd instinct, culminating in war.

The defeat of the mother spirit is desired by those who wish to govern by mechanism and force, for they know it is their greatest enemy.

It may be as a grain of mustard seed, but it is there and it is alive. Pray God that it will grow to power in time.

★

"The Defeat of Woman," by Mary Moore, 1935, should prove interesting to women readers, as providing valuable suggestions concerning the feminine spirit in life. Social Crediters may not accept the book in entirety.

**Next Week's SOCIAL CREDIT will contain a full page (p. 7) for farmers**

## Medical Officer Says Food Is Most Important Single Factor In Health

DR. M'GONIGLE, the well-known medical officer, gave a splendid broadcast address on Malnutrition and Life last Monday. He said that before he took up his present position in a depressed area he used to think that bad management was responsible for malnutrition.

But during the last few years he had revised this opinion. The average housewife knew her job—she had a keen sense of values, and she was still learning at the hundreds of child welfare centres.

She had a good knowledge of food values and how to shop to the best advantage. He used to think that bad cooking was responsible for much malnutrition, but had come to the conclusion that this was only partly true, for not every woman had a properly equipped kitchen, good utensils, enough fuel, or even enough time.

Dental decay, rickets and anaemia were still far too common among the poor. The children of the well-to-do had the advantage in physique. They, of course, had better clothes and houses, but the most important factor in their superior well-being was food. Without the right food the child would be stunted and jerry built.

Dr. M'Gonigle said that he had come to the conclusion that the main cause of ill-health was wrong feeding, and the main cause of wrong feeding was poverty.

A poor mother had only a limited sum for housekeeping. Before she could buy food she must pay at least 10s. for rent, 5s. for light and fuel, 2s. for insurance and sundries, and 2s. for cleaning materials. Even on a low standard of living she could not reduce these items very far, and would therefore cut down on food.

The dominant factor in malnutrition was an economic one. Four and a half million could not spend more than 4s. a week on food, and a further nine million could not spend more than 6s., which is still too low.

The most valuable foodstuffs were the most expensive. Flour, bread, margarine and sugar were the cheapest and most satisfying, but were not so valuable as foods. At all costs mothers must avoid any complaint of hunger, so they spent most of their money on the cheapest foods.

Removal to a higher rented house, or more spent on fares might cut down the supply of food and milk, as the extra money could only be got in this way. It took careful questioning to ascertain this. People did not like to admit that they had to economise on food.

Many recent health measures were an admission that the diet of the people fell short of the requirements of good health.

Dr. M'Gonigle said the most important single factor in our health was the food we eat. Taste and appetite were not debased by civilisation—given a wide choice they could still be relied upon to guide us.

Though nutrition had improved, there was still room for much improvement. The problem consisted in making good food available to all at prices within the reach of all. There was no problem of production, the problem was to make the food available.

Will advertisers please note that the latest time for accepting copy for this column is 12 noon Monday for Friday's issue.

### Announcements & Meetings

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

**Bradford United Democrats.** All enquiries welcome; also helpers wanted. Apply R. J. Northin, 7, Centre Street, Bradford.

**Cardiff United Democrats.** Meetings each Wednesday at 34, Charles Street, at 8 p.m.

**Liverpool Social Credit Association.** Enquiries to Hon. Secretary, Miss D. M. Roberts, Fern Lee, Halewood Road, Gateacre, will be welcomed.

**Pools and Parkstone Group.** Every Tuesday, 7 p.m., The Studio, Hermitage Road, Parkstone. Inquirers welcome.

**Portsmouth.** Meetings conducted by Mr. Jackson are held every Thursday at 8 p.m. at 65, Elm Grove, Southsea, to prepare recruits for Electoral Campaign.

### Miscellaneous Notices

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

**At Clacton-on-Sea,** Solway Court, for visitors; near sea, own grounds, special terms Social Crediters.

**Seaside Holidays,** St. Annes-on-Sea. One minute sea and station. Mrs. Law, 49, Glen Eldon Road.

### TO LET

**Furnished Cottage,** accommodate four to six; Bathroom, H. & C. Water. Full particulars and photo by post. Ten per cent. bookings to Secretariat Funds. McCallum, West Parley, nr. Bournemouth.

**Press Cuttings Bureau.** Scrutineers are wanted for agricultural journals and local newspapers. Write to Mr. T. L. Mawson, Petit Port, St. Brelade's, Jersey, C.I.

**Sidmouth.**—Volunteers for help in the Electoral Campaign to Abolish Poverty, please apply to Mrs. Miller, Hon. Sec., "Squirrels," Redwood Road.

**Translators wanted!** Will any Social Crediters able to scan a weekly paper in Dutch and in Czechoslovak, please volunteer for this service to M.W., Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

**Torquay.** All interested in Social Credit are cordially invited to communicate with Mr. D. C. A. Heathershaw, 3, St. Michael's, St. Michael's Road.

**P.R.S.** Send for particulars of the Public Revenue Scheme to help us and help yourself. It is very simple and has been designed to raise funds for group activities, independent workers' costs and headquarters' revenue. SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

**The Fig Tree.** Binding covers for Volume 1 of THE FIG TREE will shortly be available at 3s. 6d. each post free. A few complete bound volumes will also shortly be available at 15s. each, also carriage free. As the numbers available are limited, early application is necessary.

**Social Credit literature** (including all Major Douglas's works), leaflets and pamphlets can be had from the same address. List on application from SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

**Wanted.** THE FIG TREE for March being sold out, a number of late orders cannot be fulfilled. Anyone having copies to dispose of is invited to communicate with the SOCIAL CREDIT Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

**What is it all about—this Social Credit?** Leaflet entitled "Ask and It Shall Be Given You" explains briefly yet pithily. It is available at 4d. a dozen (or 2s. for 100; 8s. for 500; 15s. for 1,000) post free from SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

### LOCAL OBJECTIVES

THE editor will be glad to receive reports from anywhere where people are asserting their sovereignty over the institutions which should serve them.

It does not matter whether they are initiated by Social Crediters, are spontaneous, or have been judiciously fanned.

It does not matter if they are badly managed or ill-directed. It is sovereignty that matters.

## The NEW ERA

AUSTRALIA'S SOCIAL CREDIT WEEKLY  
24 pages. Illustrated.  
Subscription Rates: 12 months, 12s.

The New Era, Radio House,  
296 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia

## LONDON RENDEZVOUS

Every Social Creditor should read the message from the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Hewlett Johnson, published on page 8.

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

**SOCIAL CREDIT**

A Journal of Economic Democracy

The Official Organ of the Social Credit Secretariat, Limited.

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

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.

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 2/0)

Vol. 6. No. 13. Friday, May 7, 1937

**The Bus Strike**

THE rank and file of the Trade Union movement is a step ahead of the machinery for "negotiation" so beloved of the paid officials and so-called "leaders" of the Movement.

It is an encouraging sign, for it means that the union members who have for long realised that "negotiation machinery" is a "pie in the sky" machine, with its "laws delays," are waking up to the idea that Trade Union "leaders" are really the "servants" of the members.

So they are pestering the so-called "leaders" to demand what the members want, not to advise them to continue working under conditions which have become intolerable while the "leaders" continue their beloved "negotiating."

It was not Mr. Bevin that advised the London bus strike. Negotiations had been proceeding for a long time before, and the men gave a month's warning.

But it made no difference, and the men had to act—to apply the only sanction they know, in order to get the conditions they want.

SO the strike is on. The men have made mincemeat of the carefully laid plans of the bosses on both sides, and the soft tones of the big leader-writers have taken on a rasp.

Comment by *The Times* is most revealing; in the May-day leader it said:

*There are disquieting signs that the omnibusmen are following a leadership which does not come from above. The executive committee of the union appears to have surrendered its control of affairs to the Busmen's Committee, and the Busmen's Committee is being led by agitators who are scarcely less anxious to get rid of Mr. Bevin than of "the capitalist system." Many months of preparation lie behind the efficiency of the inner organisation in the busmen's union which has latterly directed its energies to preparation for this struggle.*

THE *Daily Express*, referring to Frank Snelling, chairman of the Central Bus Committee, said:

*Throughout last week's long-drawn-out negotiations at the Ministry of Labour his main concern seemed to be dread of the reception he would receive in the garages if he returned to his followers without a promise of a 7½-hour day from the London Transport Board.*

*Throughout last week's talks he proved a stumbling block to accepting concessions.*

*He said: "We dare not face our fellows if we did not tell them we had got all we asked for."*

So it looks as if the rank and file are practising democracy, and apparently when they do this the men to "represent" the will of the membership can be found.

THE men haven't asked for an inquiry, they've asked for a shorter working day and better conditions.

The Court of Inquiry apparently assumes that the demands of the men require justification — which brings us back to our own axiom that the individual is the greatest authority on what he wants, and what the bus drivers and conductors want is not affected by the opinions and rulings of other people appointed as a Court by still other people.

If the men know what they want and if they assert their personal sovereignty in applying continuously every sanction they know, their demand will be backed by a power against which all the Boards and Courts will plot and rail in vain.

**HERE IS A PAMPHLET EVERY SOCIAL CREDITER SHOULD READ,  
ALL CHURCH PEOPLE SHOULD READ\***

# The Colonel Sees The Will Of God In a New Light

COLONEL SCOTT has taken an unusual line in his treatment of "The Will of God."

The usual treatment was heard *ad nauseam* from Christian pulpits during the Great War. Mothers, broken-hearted because their sons had been blown to bits by a German shell, were urged to bear up bravely. "It is the Will of God" and must be for the best.

Such treatment is still common and widespread. When something good befalls, it is related with the introduction, "I have had a stroke of luck"; when misfortune comes, sickness or bereavement, the final words of self-comfort are, "Well, I suppose it is the Will of God, and I must accept it as such."

Nowadays, God apparently is not very popular; perhaps this treatment of His Will is sufficient to account for it.

COL. SCOTT'S treatment is a refreshing contrast. He sees that human actions are due to other causes, in addition to the Will of God, and he denies that those human actions which are evil, which do harm and bring suffering, and those inhuman actions, such as destruction of food and enforced starvation, are anything to do with the Will of God, but are in defiance of it.

The figures and facts which he puts forward form a useful little collection for anyone seeking Christian justice. This pamphlet should be welcome reading for the person who does not habitually attend Church, for it presents us with a God whom it is possible to like, and who does not violate every sense of decency, justice, and common sense.

It should be acceptable to the person who makes any study of the Gospels, for it is wholly in accord with the life, character and teaching of Jesus; it does not cut the heart out of the Gospel, and serve up only a shallow shell of useless sentimentality and conventionality; rather, it gives the heart.

On the other hand, if the usual treatment of God's Will has made God unpopular with the majority, with the non-Churchgoer, Col. Scott's treatment may prove to be equally unpopular with the Churchgoer, for it calls for definite action, it presupposes a willingness to face facts, and it leaves no room for complacency or for indifference to the outrageous crimes that are perpetrated upon our brethren, in the deification of orthodox economics, in a world that has become a madhouse where people have to starve because there is too much food.

COL. SCOTT makes some caustic comments on the attitude of the Church, and utters words of shrewd and solemn warning.

His comments should be welcomed by the churches and taken to heart. Coming from a Christian speaking from a Christian pulpit, they are just an example of the putting into practice of a Christian principle, that of beginning with the beam in our own eyes. Would to God that all Church people could hear, or read, his words and get the beam right out!

Constructive, rather than destructive, he aims at getting something done and ends on a practical line. "Whatever schisms afflict the Church there is not one shred of reason why the churches should not unite and demand that God's Will be done in the matter of distributing Abundance (or potential Abundance) for ALL to all, and without penalising anyone."

True; but there may be one reason why

\* "Thy Will Be Done." By Lt.-Colonel J. Creagh Scott, D.S.O. With a Foreword by the Dean of Canterbury (3½d. post free from Social Credit, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2).

"Would to God that all church people could hear or read his words...." says the Rev. C. E. Tottenham

they do not do this, namely, that some of their members are not Christian, and others have eyes but see not.

WHETHER you stab a man in the back, or sit in a chair and watch him being killed by a machine when you have the power to stop it, the results are the same, the man dies and you are morally guilty of murder.

The economic machine today is crushing the lives of millions, and causing the actual deaths of thousands; you can sit still and do nothing and you will escape the hangman's rope, but you cannot escape that guilt.

Common sense, or an intellectual interest, will not suffice to get things altered, to conquer the powers of evil which we are up against. You will need a maddening sense of guilt, a compelling feeling of personal responsibility, a heartbreaking sympathy for your brothers and sisters and their children in their bitter misfortunes, a flaming sense of justice, and intense love of God and realisation of what His Will really is; one or more of these will be necessary to give you the driving force to go forward to victory.

Col. Scott's pamphlet will help to engender this force.

It is related that Napoleon sent some men to negotiate a narrow pass that was strongly defended by the enemy. "It might be just possible," they reported, "if..." "Forward," commanded Napoleon.

The Will of God, and the Power of the Spirit, together with a little bit of faith in a handful of Christians;—the abolition of poverty this year might be just possible... if... FORWARD.

## GOODWILL WON'T STOP BULLETS

YOU do not stop a bullet by hoping that no harm will come of it.

The fact that your ideals are good will never prevent the bullet hitting you if you happen to be in its line of flight.

Obvious? Maybe, but it is well to remember at the present time that the science of ballistics is not affected by the moralities of the individuals who get shot.

Bomb-droppers respect neither the goodwill nor the bodies of individuals who happen to be on the spot where their bombs explode, and such persons will get killed regardless of whether they are of a saintly or criminal character, whether they are clever or stupid.

Let us face facts before it is too late.

EVERYBODY knows the nations are arming again, the resources of our marvellous powers of production are being marshalled and mobilised on a scale and at a speed never dreamed of before in history, preparing—let us be frank—FOR WAR.

Goodwill alone will not prevent the war materialising—incidents keep following one another thick and fast, any one of which may act as the spark which will turn Europe, including our own islands, into a cockpit of violent death and destruction.

The danger of conflagration increases as the armament race progresses.

The nations are galloping madly towards the precipice of war, the brink of which is already in sight.

A new war, of a nature more terrible than the last, is in sight now because we have abused the peace since 1918. We have relied on sentimentality in the intervening years and steadily ignored the truth in economics.

For the causes of war and the causes of poverty in the midst of plenty are the same.

MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS, in a broadcast speech, said:

"You do not dispose of a problem by enlarging its boundaries, and, if I am not mistaken, the seeds of war are in every village... Any village which has two grocers' shops, each competing for an insufficient, and decreasing, amount of business, while continually enlarging its premises, is a working demonstration of the economic causes of war—is, in fact, itself at war by economic methods."—*"The Listener," December 5, 1934.*

In England, during a crisis of glut and plenty, we allowed poverty to increase, and in spite of the multiplying productive power of inanimate machines, we still accept the uneconomic idea that purchasing power for the masses shall only be obtainable by work, whether that work is required or not!

And thus we direct our feet towards war, for even today, if a few millions of those working hard making battleships, bombs and bullets were not so engaged, they would be denied access to the plenty that is.

They are only allowed to eat herring from the North Sea or eggs from our farms on condition that they make shells or machine-guns first!

This isn't economics, it isn't sane, it isn't a natural law, or the will of God, but it is what is called "sound finance."

And because sound finance, with all its restrictions, its lies, its limitations of distribution for peaceful consumption, however our productive capacities may multiply, is in operation unchallenged and unchanged, goodwill is not enough.

IF we wait till the shells begin to whine and the bombs begin to drop over England, we shall find goodwill is no answer to their explosions then—we shall have left it until too late.

But goodwill, united with the practice of making up our minds what we want first—a forethinking out of the objective, whatever it may be—and then ACTING continually and with determination until we've got it—is the secret of will-power and success in the achievement of any aim, be it peace, security, freedom, or the simple filling up of a hole in the road.

By George Hickling

# Queensland Voters Get What They Want AND NOW THEY WANT MORE

THE slogan, "The M.P. Is Our Servant" is on everyone's lips in Ayr, states a report just received from Queensland. The people of Ayr were given a demonstration of their power some few months ago, as reported in SOCIAL CREDIT on January 1. Evidently the lesson has been taken to heart.

Ayr, a town in North Queensland, wanted a new water and sanitary service. Protests and appeals had been made to the authorities, but without effect. Then Mr. W. H. C. Hogan, the Supervisor for the Electoral Campaign in that constituency, got busy. A "Demand" signed by 1,800 electors was sent to the Member of Parliament, but even before it was despatched, word came that new services were to be provided at a cost of £1,300, although previously the government could not find £100 to repair the existing system.

Now the people of Ayr, like Oliver Twist, are asking for more! A new road was wanted, and once more Mr. Hogan and his band of helpers showed the people that they could get what they wanted, if they would unite in demanding it. This time some 4,000 signatures were collected for the people's demand. It has been granted.

Another demand that originated in Ayr has now spread to the whole State. This is for the erection of plants to make power alcohol from surplus sugar cane. There are some 4,500 farmers growing cane, and a recent report states that 4,200 of them have signed the demand. Actually, what these farmers want, of course, is a market for their cane, and it would probably have been better had they demanded this result, rather than a particular method which, if put into operation, may or may not prove satisfactory. However, they will have tasted power if, as seems probable, their demand be granted, and the sense of sovereignty once aroused will ensure that they get what they want sooner or later.

## "Wake Up" "The Elector"

UNDER these two titles two broadsheets have been published in Australia recently. *Wake Up* comes from Sydney and most certainly lives up to its title. Any elector who reads it and fails to realise that things need doing in New South Wales, and that he or she has the power to get them done, must be doped beyond hope of recovery. *The Elector* serves a similar purpose to *Wake Up*, only for the people of West Australia. *Wake Up* comes out at irregular intervals, and *The Elector* monthly.

*The Elector* should form an extremely useful link between all those who have signed the electoral campaign pledge. It gives monthly reports of progress which make most encouraging reading, to all, that is, except those who are political party hacks!

## Demand Results—The Idea Spreads

THE people of Masterton, New Zealand, are very annoyed with the Labour Government.

Last May, Mr. Savage and other ministers promised that a better rail service would be provided. The promise has not been carried out, and judging from replies to letters of protest sent to the Premier, the work is postponed indefinitely.

But the masterful people of Masterton are not going to accept refusal from those who are, after all, their paid servants. The Chamber of Commerce, with the Mayor of Masterton (Mr. T. Jordan) in the chair, has decided to organise a conference of local bodies to protest. Maybe this gesture will be sufficient; if it is not, Masterton can still enforce its demand, if the people will unite in penalising failure to meet it.

The Mayor, Mr. Jordan, is evidently a true democrat. In the course of a brief discussion, he said the job of district representatives was not to go into questions of route or other details, but to say to the Government: "We have not got proper rail communication. Give it to us." And again, when a speaker suggested that it was desirable to anticipate objections by Government engineers, Mr. Jordan dissented, declaring that matters of route and detail were for experts.

Bravo, Mr. Jordan! Make the experts responsible for the technical work and the Government responsible for ordering that it be done. That's real democracy.

## The Empty Spaces

THIS is not the only country threatened with eventual absorption or extinction is a result of a falling birth-rate. From New Zealand word comes of a

similar problem. It is the more serious there, in that the country is not fully developed, and is regarded with envious eyes by those countries whose populations are still growing, notably in Japan.

An organisation known as the Five Million Club has been formed, with the object of expanding the population to that figure by encouraging early marriage and planned immigration.

After a recent meeting of this Club, a letter appeared in one of the papers signed "A Young Person." The writer said:

"... Many of our young people, owing to the economic conditions existing, are unable to marry young because a young man in New Zealand cannot earn enough to support a wife and family before he is twenty-eight years of age or often over that age..."

"... Our young people are quite willing to play their part to help their country, but they are not prepared to bring into the world children they are unable to support because of the economic conditions existing."

This "Young Person" puts her finger on the spot. No "blah" about the Empire, duty to one's country, or what would you, can overcome this fundamental difficulty, a difficulty which also accounts for a lack of willingness to emigrate on the one hand, and a similar unwillingness on the other, to receive additional emigrants who will compete in the labour market and help to drive down wages.

National Dividends, and nothing else, will overcome the quite unnatural reluctance to bring children into the world. They will ensure the ability of parents to support children. Further, by providing a market for all that can be produced or obtained by exchange, they will remove the present probability that the children will become cannon-fodder in a war fought to win markets for goods unsaleable at home.

The Five Million Club can easily win its objective of a population of five million for New Zealand if it first wins that much greater objective of National Dividends which will give freedom and plenty in security to all.

## Call It "Pauperisation"

UNDER the title "Well On The Way," the Associated Chambers of Commerce of New Zealand recently issued a report drawing attention to the increase in the number of those dependent on the State. According to this report, in the last twelve months, State employees have increased by 3,700, pensioners by 16,000, and unemployed on public works by 5,000.

A table shows that, over the whole population of New Zealand as at December last, (a) one person in every eight is dependent on State pensions; (b) one person in every 20 is dependent on State trading enterprises; (c) one person in every 30 is dependent on public works expenditure; (d) one person in every 31 is dependent on unemployment sustenance payments. Finally, one person in every three to four of the population of New Zealand is directly dependent on the State.

"Socialisation," says the report, "appears to be well on the way."

M.W.

**Have You Done  
Your Bit Yet?  
See page 8.**

# Coronation Mugs

THIS is the season of Coronation Mugs. Big Mugs, Little Mugs. Fifty-seven Varieties—pottery and human. But so long as they are mugs, it doesn't matter very much what kinds of mugs they are. It is most definitely the Mug Season! Coronation Mugs!

Advertising agents are having the time of their lives—nothing to approach it since the Jubilee. They have now another new label to attach to the goods they are selling. Or perhaps I had better say, a new label to attach to the free gift they are "giving away" with the goods they advertise.

Have you noticed how "giving away" something is becoming one of the most outstanding arts of modern advertising? The chief difficulty has not been to give the things away but to find a sufficiently plausible excuse for doing so—for most of the excuses have now become threadbare.

\* \* \*

SO, ever since the Jubilee, advertising agents have been racking their brains for some new excuse to give things away to a gullible public. Just imagine the dilemma of a manufacturer of shaving soap.

He knows jolly well that he hasn't an earthly chance of selling his confounded soap unless he gives away a free gift with every stick. So he "gives away" a packet of razor blades with every one. The Coronation gives him a fine excuse to do so. Splendid Coronation Offer, etc., etc.

Unfortunately, the manufacturer of razor blades has a similar difficulty. With a public "educated" to expect free gifts with everything it buys, he also knows he has to give a free gift with every packet of blades.

So he gives away a stick of shaving soap. Not ordinary shaving soap. Oh, dear no! That would never do. It is special Coronation shaving soap and is, of course, bound to be very much superior to ordinary shaving soap.

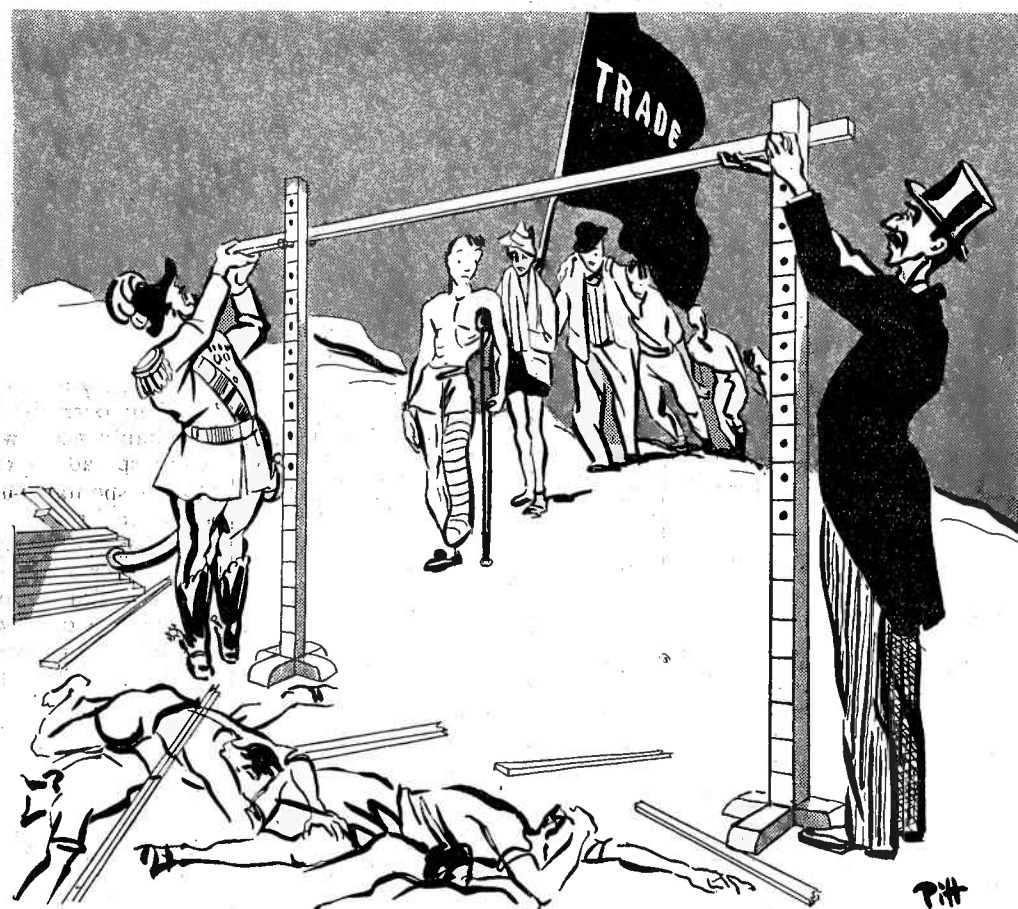
Special Coronation Soap for Coronation Mugs—for the Mugs to use on theirs.

\* \* \*

IN fact, this Coronation business is dragging advertising down to its lowest level. Down to the catching of Coronation Mugs! Every human shark is out for his prey—Coronation Mugs caught in a whirlpool of special Coronation offers.

(From "The Milnes Magazine.")

—by Alfred Fleming



"We are absolutely bound to go on... and if from time to time we have to put up higher and higher the bar that we must jump we must be prepared to face that..."  
—Neville Chamberlain.

## A NEW CAR

# FOR £6!

- AUSTIN - 7 h.p.
- MORRIS - 8 h.p.
- FIAT - - 7 h.p.
- FORD - - 8 h.p.
- FORD - - 10 h.p.
- SINGER - 9 h.p.
- STANDARD 9 h.p.
- OPEL - - 12 h.p.

Any of these cars will be supplied on an initial payment of £6 and monthly instalments of £6. More costly models on pro rata payments.

• • • •

We have the finest and largest stock of Immaculate used Rover cars.

## ERNEST SUTTON LTD

Telephone :  
MAYFAIR 4748

24 Bruton Place, W.I.

**EGG-FARMING FABLE**

**R.I.R. versus R.I.P.**

ONCE there was an Egg Industry in grave danger of extinction because it could do anything required of it except sell eggs.

So a posse of Bankers' Agents disguised as Representatives of the People racked their brains and thought of an Egg Marketing Board which would make it illegal to produce many eggs, but legal to sell them at more than people could pay.

In this way, thought the Agents, the hen houses can be paid for within a few years of the time when they fall to pieces because we will have a Boom by making many explosive eggs, and then people can buy a few edible ones instead of wasting their wages. Such stuff is called Economic Wisdom.

★

But there was a Wise Hen who overheard her harried Master declare that he could not manage until the next Boom without an Assisted Price.

So that same evening she laid a nice brown egg, as British as it could be on cheap foreign mash, and beside it she laid a nice brown penny. And the next evening, by dint of much effort, she did the same again.

Thereupon her Master went to his Wife and told her confidently that the brown Hen was laying her overheads. "That wise Rhode Island Red," said he, "is doing her bit!" So he encouraged her with sweet corn snatched from the burning, and sat her on a clutch. With continued wisdom she brought off twelve pullets who in course of time began to lay, each one penny with one egg.

★

When the news was spread by a special leaflet (because the papers agreed not to print it, and the B.B.C. didn't believe it), thirteen Bankers died of apoplexy and a fourteenth collapsed with shame and envy in the act of drawing a cheque.

But the Farmer and his Hen shared their great discovery far and wide as all wise innovators do, and poultrymen soon began to sell eggs and make profits, and so the Egg Industry was saved instead of going by the Board.

—CHARLES JONES—

**TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING**

THIS quarterly review is published under the auspices of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association.

It stands for "the control of the size of towns, and equally the preservation of the countryside . . . through the guidance of the location of factories and business premises under a national plan," to which end it wants a National Industrial Siting Board.

The review is interesting and deserving of sympathy with its aspirations for a better England, but it deals with the visible evil effects of "sound" finance without, apparently, being aware of what it is doing; only twice is there any mention of finance, both cases being tips to investors in house property.

An organisation which sets out to guide and control others should be very sure of its ground; this review does not appear to be aware of the faulty nature of the existing system of credit finance accountancy, which is the main cause of the bad thing it is fighting. The planning it advocates is therefore without its essential foundation. It is trying to plan artificial poverty.

**DOROTHY BEAMISH tells this true story—**  
(NAMES ARE IMAGINARY)  
**SHE KNEW MONEY DIDN'T GROW**

WHEN Mrs. Spring's married daughter came to see her, bringing one of the children with her, the old lady's cup of quiet happiness was filled to the brim. Her daughter seldom brought more than one or at most two at a time because it was too much for Granny.

She was married to a farmer in Surrey and had four children of whom one was a boy. Mrs. Spring would have said, that she had no favourites and that Kathy, the second girl, was "just about as lovely as daylight." But she adored them all.

◆ ◆ ◆

It was far otherwise, however, when her daughter's husband died suddenly after an accident, and they all came to live in the old dark house in Clapham over the little dusty shop, while Margery Dunn, the daughter, considered what to do with herself and the four children.

Having one or two of them for the day was quite a different thing from having them all there indefinitely crowded into the rooms

over the shop with herself, her old husband, her son and the lodger they had had for years.

There was no more comfort. On the farm the children had not seemed noisy because in fine weather they played in the fields or garden and, in wet in the barn.

In Clapham they seemed to bang, shout, laugh, cry and sing all day long, and their mother got bad headaches herself with the strain of trying to keep them quiet.

The old people had both come from Suffolk and had the equable disposition of many East Anglians, but as the strain of living herded together and wondering what was to be done, told on them, their gentle serenity began to change to a resigned sullenness, alternating with fits of downright bad temper, the sudden ferocity of frayed nerves.

It was dreadful to Mrs. Dunn to see their faces change and harden towards her and hers. Wounding things were said.

"If you've nowhere else to go, then you must all go to the Workhouse," said her father one day, "you can't stay here." She could not remember ever having heard a cruel speech from her father in the whole of her life before.

◆ ◆ ◆

They did not go to the Workhouse, but after a time she removed herself to a small country town a little way out, where she kept a sweet shop, took in lodgers and in the summer got teas for passing cyclists.

Nothing very terrible happened to them in the future she had so much dreaded, but nothing good happened either. The children became less noisy as time passed and more ailing.

Mrs. Dunn believed that growing children should always have as much as they could eat, but she was forced to ration them strictly as in a siege. When she read in the

papers that too much food was being produced; in fact too much of everything, she could not understand why there was so little money to buy it with.

Having lived on a farm she knew that money did not grow. As it had to be made, why couldn't enough of it be made?

◆ ◆ ◆

Although the three elder children found places, the girls as improvers in the drapery and the boy as a clerk to wholesale wine merchants, they were so often ill that in course of time she thought of the peak of good fortune as a state when they were all well and at work at the same time, and as hard times when they were all or nearly all ill at once.

After a few years her father died and her mother, now very frail, came to live with them. About the same time the doctor told her that little Nina, who had started having fits, would certainly never be strong enough to earn her living.

Mrs. Dunn had always been one to count her blessings, but presently she gave it up because she could only think of one, and that was that she had four good, affectionate children who did their best. Even that had a sting in it.

Any mother naturally likes to think that her good, affectionate children will be required for their virtues, but she could only see herself with old age creeping upon her presently, becoming an additional burden on them—and they were not strong enough to bear those they had.

◆ ◆ ◆

So when the Vicar, attempting consolation, said that it must give her happiness to have children with the Grit and Character hers had, to get up and start again after each breakdown, she smiled and said nothing.

She knew only one thing that would give her happiness—and that was more money.

**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

for a Social Crediter's

—Notebook—

Mr. F. Mander, general secretary, National Union of Teachers, told a teachers' conference in London on Saturday that reports from 250 London elementary schools showed 72 per cent. badly heated, 41 per cent. badly lit, 19 per cent. unsuitable for use as schools. Many, he said, were "rotten with age"; one, scheduled for improvement in 1914, still awaited the builder.—"Daily Express," March 14.

As a hardened New Yorker, I lunched with . . . Victor Rothschild, sale of whose furniture finishes today.

Some remarkably high prices have been realised. Several lots have been bought on behalf of U.S.A.'s journalissimo Hearst.

Rothschild's Piccadilly house is Crown property. Lease falls in in a year.

"Where are you going to live?" I asked him.

"Nowhere, probably," he said. "I just don't know. Not till after the war, anyway."—William Hickey, in the "Daily Express," April 28.

Which WAR?

Tenants of sixty houses owned by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the trustees of the Carthusian Order refused to pay rent when collectors called yesterday.

Mr. Henry Russell, one of the tenants, said:—

"When you are living in condemned property with doors that fall off their hinges at a touch and roofs that leak like sieves, it doesn't seem right for our landlords to expect us to go on paying for the privilege.

"We have been told to get out by April 3, but none of us knows where we are going to find new homes." —"Daily Express," March 16.

**SOCIAL CREDIT LITERATURE**

THE FIG TREE, Edited by Major C. H. DOUGLAS (Quarterly 3s. 6d. or 10s. 6d. a year)

The following are Standard Works by Major C. H. DOUGLAS

- ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY (4th Edition 1934). (The original statement of the philosophy and proposals of Major Douglas. First published 1918) . . . . . 3s. 6d.
- CREDIT-POWER AND DEMOCRACY (4th Edition 1934). (A complete re-statement contrasted with current theories, with draft scheme for the mining industry) . . . . . 3s. 6d.
- SOCIAL CREDIT (3rd Edition 1933). (The philosophical background of Social Credit, and the draft scheme for Scotland) . . . . . 3s. 6d.
- WARNING DEMOCRACY (2nd Edition 1934). (A collection of speeches and articles treating the subject from various angles) . . . . . 3s. 6d.
- THE CONTROL AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRODUCTION (2nd Edition 1934). (Demonstrates that governments are controlled by international finance, with a commentary on world politics) . . . . . 3s. 6d.
- THE MONOPOLY OF CREDIT. (2nd Edition, 1937, revised and enlarged). (The latest technical exposition, with the Statement of Evidence before the Macmillan Committee) . . . . . 3s. 6d.
- THE ALBERTA EXPERIMENT (An important new book, giving a full explanation of the position in Alberta. Includes Major Douglas's Interim Report to the Government of Alberta). Ready in May . . . . . 5s. 0d.
- THE DOUGLAS MANUAL. By Philip Mairet . . . . . 5s. 0d.
- THE MEANING OF SOCIAL CREDIT. By Maurice Colbourne . . . . . 3s. 6d.
- MONEY IN INDUSTRY. By M. Gordon Cumming . . . . . 3s. 6d.
- WHY NOT END POVERTY? By Father F. H. Drinkwater . . . . . 3s. 6d.
- THE A.B.C. OF SOCIAL CREDIT. By E. Sage Holter . . . . . 2s. 6d.
- LIFE AND MONEY. By Eimar O'Duffy . . . . . 2s. 6d.
- PROPERTY. ITS SUBSTANCE AND VALUE. By Le Comte W. G. Serra . . . . . 2s. 6d.
- WHEN THE DEVIL DRIVES. A Play by Margaret Carter . . . . . 1s. 3d.
- YOU AND PARLIAMENT. By Dr. Tudor Jones . . . . . 1s. 0d.
- THESE PRESENT DISCONTENTS: THE LABOUR PARTY AND SOCIAL CREDIT. By C. H. Douglas . . . . . 1s. 0d.
- LE NATIONALISME ECONOMIQUE. By Henri Bonhaben . . . . . 1s. 0d.
- THE OLD AND THE NEW ECONOMICS. By C. H. Douglas . . . . . 1s. 0d.
- THE NATURE OF DEMOCRACY. (The Buxton Speech). By C. H. Douglas . . . . . 6d.
- THE TRAGEDY OF HUMAN EFFORT. (Liverpool Speech.) By C. H. Douglas . . . . . 6d.
- INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL CREDIT. By M. Gordon Cumming . . . . . 6d.
- POVERTY AMIDST PLENTY. By C. F. J. Galloway . . . . . 6d.
- POVERTY AMIDST PLENTY. By The Earl of Tankerville . . . . . 6d.
- SOCIAL CREDIT AND THE WAR ON POVERTY. By the Dean of Canterbury . . . . . 6d.
- AN OPEN LETTER TO A PROFESSIONAL MAN. By Bonamy Dobree . . . . . 6d.
- THE NATURE OF SOCIAL CREDIT. By L. D. Byrne . . . . . 4d.
- THE NATION'S CREDIT. By C.G.M. . . . . 4d.
- SOCIAL CREDIT. By A. Hamilton McIntyre . . . . . 3d.
- SOCIAL CREDIT RESTATED. A REJOINDER TO PROF. CORKEY, M.A., PH.D., M.P. . . . . 3d.
- SOCIAL CREDIT PRINCIPLES. By C. H. Douglas . . . . . 1d.

—Obtainable (postage extra) from SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2—

**NEWSAGENT'S ORDER**

To Mr. . . . . .

Please supply me weekly with a copy of SOCIAL CREDIT.

Name . . . . .

Address . . . . .

Fill in and hand to your local dealer.

**SUBSCRIPTION ORDER**

Send SOCIAL CREDIT to

Name . . . . .

Address . . . . .

For 12 months I enclose 10s.  
For 6 months I enclose 5s.  
For 3 months I enclose 2/6

Post this to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

# How Welsh Nationalists May Get What They Want

## SHOWING DETERMINATION TO INCREASE THEIR SOCIAL CREDIT

ADDRESSING a crowded meeting of the Welsh Nationalists and their sympathisers at Rhos last week, Dr. Tudor Jones, of Liverpool University, said there was evidence in recent events in Wales that its people had not been reduced to the same level of abject servility and acquiescence in policies they repudiated as prevailed in England and apparently in Germany and Italy.

He had been announced to speak on Social Credit, and since many people in Wales were showing a determination to increase their social credit, and great courage in their effort, he thought it might be of service to them to show why it was that great as their courage had been they had succeeded in getting two things they did not want specifically—a fine and imprisonment with doubtless other penalties—but not what they unquestionably did want and, as citizens of a democratic country, had every right to secure, namely, that they, collectively with their fellow Welshmen, should decide to what purpose the country and resources of Wales should be put for the satisfaction of the needs of Welsh men and women.

There were many definitions of Social Credit, just as there were many correct definitions of paint. The speaker chose to define it as the measure of the success of people associating with one another—and human society was only association—in getting what they meant to get from their association or society.

The possibility in Wales at this present moment was a standard of living, in freedom and security, rather more than would be represented by every family of four in the whole of the Principality living in an establishment run and staffed by 22 able-bodied negro slaves.

Those slaves were not open to the objection that attended all human slavery. They were machine slaves; but that was the level of life and comfort that Welshmen and Welshwomen and Welsh children ought, as a minimum, to enjoy at the present time, if full use were made of their resources.

### TRICKED

They might say for themselves that the proportion of that social success actually attained was a half or a quarter or only a negligible fraction (as indeed it was); and whatever figure they chose represented, if it was correct, their social efficiency, or their social credit.

Why was it that with all the inherited ability, capital wealth (tools), vigour and determination they did not gain from their efforts a result satisfactory to themselves?

The speaker thought it was because they had allowed themselves to be tricked into taking responsibility for deciding how things should be done instead of deciding the only thing they could decide correctly on a collective basis, namely, what things should be done for—what result they wished.

He gave as an example a crowd of people wanting goods from a row of shops well stocked with goods. An intelligible and a simple explanation why the people did not get the goods—and all the better because it was not usually the real reason—was that the doors were locked.

He pictured the appointment of a committee, a sub-committee, a deputation to the British Museum to study the art of the locksmith, and the preparation of majority and minority reports with, later, unending discussion of them among the people standing in the street; a fruitless discussion.

### INITIAL BATTLE

That was one method of getting things done. It had never succeeded in getting anything done that the people wanted and had a right to get.

An equally valid method was to call for the man with the key. He could not deceive them. Either his key opened the doors or it didn't.

So they in Wales had to learn the error of that aged trick if indeed they wished to reap the advantages of associating together for a common social end.

They must not demand abstractions and formulae, but concrete results and make it impossible for anyone even to be returned a second time to any public body, and

especially Parliament, who failed to secure those concrete results for them.

Then they would get what they wanted.

If they mastered that small point they would win and in winning that initial battle to secure the sovereignty of the individual over his self-appointed rulers they might well claim to have won the battle for democracy throughout the world.

If that battle was not fought and won during the next few months there was small hope that it would be won perhaps for centuries; for, rather than make even a death-bed repentance, the present rulers of the world were willing to see our civilisation shattered.

Rather, that was to say, than see the only intelligible reason for human society fruitful in advantage for the individuals concerned, they would see them destroyed by war or reduced to a useless uniform servility which was the negation of human liberty and life.

## STRAIN OF HOTCH-POTCH LONDON "INTOLERABLE"

THOSE who have spent most of their lives in and around London, and who go about with their eyes open, know what almost irretrievable mistakes are being made in the planning of what might have been one of the finest cities in the world.

London has been allowed to grow in the most haphazard and slipslop manner, until it is a mere hotch-potch and a monstrous hotch-potch at that.

The roads and railways, many of them antiquated, are quite inadequate for the needs of the growing population and the enormous distances they have to travel each day.

Now doctors are saying how very bad all this is for our nerves.

When Lord Horder opened an exhibition held by the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, he said:

Every doctor can tell the same tale — girls strained to breaking-point by the rush of travel to and from work; the long fatiguing, wasteful, unnecessary journeys. strap-hanging in tubes and buses. The

## WHEATGROWERS DEMAND ABOLITION OF POVERTY

THE Wheatgrowers' Union of Western Australia passed the following resolution at a recent conference:

"That, recognising that we are living in an age of plenty, and according to the tenets of sound economics, the feeling of insecurity, the dread of want, and the fear of poverty can and should be abolished, this conference accords its wholehearted support to the Abolition of Poverty Campaign."

The people of Western Australia were the first in any Overseas Dominion to recognise the tremendous significance of the speech by Major Douglas at Buxton in June, 1934, which outlined a method whereby they could enforce their will for results on their Members of Parliament and so make democracy a reality. This resolution by one of the most important organisations in the State shows the progress they have made. They have "kept on sawing wood" and ere long they will kindle such a fire that all the people of the Dominion will be able to warm their hands at it.

### Real Commonwealth

The wheatgrowers evidently recognise that it is no use growing wheat if people have not sufficient money to buy bread. The work that is now being done throughout the Commonwealth in the Campaign must result in all producers coming to a similar conclusion.

The Australian people are at last being given a chance to say what they want; and results to date leave little doubt that they want, and intend to insist, that poverty be abolished. The Commonwealth is going to become a reality, not by depriving the few already well off of what they have, but by distributing to all their inheritance of plenty, the product of inherited knowledge and skill, and of co-operation in the processes of production.

## WE WILL ABOLISH POVERTY

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 to United Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Will you volunteer to help in the Campaign?

### ELECTOR'S DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING

1. I know that there are goods in plenty and therefore that poverty is quite unnecessary.
2. I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
3. I demand, too, that monetary or other effective claims to such products as we now destroy or restrict shall be distributed to me and every Briton so that we can enjoy all we want of them.
4. These distributions must not deprive owners of their property nor decrease its relative value, nor increase taxes or prices.
5. In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
6. So I pledge myself to vote if I can for a 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.
7. If the present Member of Parliament here won't undertake this, I will vote to defeat him and his successors until this, my policy, prevails.

Signed .....

Address .....

(Signatures will be treated confidentially.)

## SALES TALK

THERE'S just one thing that makes me wild,  
It drives me to profanity—  
The obstinate stupidity  
Of commonplace humanity!

If people only drank more milk  
It would so ease the Milk Position;  
Instead of that the imbeciles  
Prefer to suffer malnutrition!

If only they would realise  
That meat is very nourishing,  
Of course, they'd eat a lot of it  
And farmers would be flourishing.

It's just those stupid slum-dwellers  
Who leave the miners in a hole;  
They'd rather catch pneumonia  
Than burn a few more sacks of coal!

Why will they eat those Chinese eggs  
Instead of English Best New Laid?  
Why will they live in dirty slums  
And sacrifice the building trade?

They surely know it's wrong to live  
Where typhoid and consumption lurk,  
It's wrong to wear such shabby clothes  
And keep their fellows out of work!

There ought to be a law against  
Unpatriotic people who  
Refuse to buy the things they want  
And advertisers tell them to!

They know we've got the goods to sell,  
"Our vans deliver any distance!"  
Then why, O why do they put up  
This wicked, wicked "Sales  
Resistance"? C.G.D.

### THE FIG TREE

Those wishing to subscribe to the new volume of "THE FIG TREE" beginning in June, are asked to send their subscriptions, or orders for single copies, as soon as possible, so as to avoid the risk of disappointment consequent upon their being sold out as the current issue is.

## THE FIG TREE

A quarterly review edited by

Major C. H. DOUGLAS

March issue, with Major Douglas's article on the Alberta situation, sold out.

Make sure of future issues by taking out annual subscription 10s. 6d. (post-free) from the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

### NOW OUT

Major Douglas's Liverpool Speech

## "The Tragedy of Human Effort"

Together with answers to questions 6d.

George Hickling's new pamphlet

## "SOCIAL DEBT OR SOCIAL CREDIT"

Specially written for new readers 4d.

From SOCIAL CREDIT  
163A Strand, London, W.C.2  
(Postage ½d. each)

## THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY'S MESSAGE

# OPENING ON MAY 13

## SOCIAL CENTRE FOR SOCIAL CREDITERS Ready To Welcome Visitors From Overseas

THE Social Credit Secretariat offices have served their purpose. Though modest and inadequate the rooms at 163A, Strand, are now "the home base of Social Credit" to thousands of Social Crediters throughout the world.

The growing demands on the Secretariat, the increasing work, and other important considerations made a move appear inevitable.

There has been an insistent demand for a social centre in London for the Movement where Social Crediters may meet, and where a welcome awaits all visitors. With club facilities and refreshments available, such a rendezvous would do much to help forward the work of the London groups and bring together Social Crediters passing through London.

Moreover, this month many overseas members of the Social Credit family will be in London. They will look forward to meeting their comrades at home, and from other parts of the world.

163A, Strand, has the advantage of being known, of being situated centrally, and of being easily found. These were all factors to be considered against moving. And there was the expense.

Fortunately, it has been possible to secure a suite of rooms in the same building and on the first floor. These will meet the requirements of a social centre, and the additional office accommodation which is necessary. So we are able to dig in at the address to which so many footsteps will be directed when our overseas friends are here—and which is known so well to us all.

\* \* \*

THE new social centre will be opened to visitors on Thursday, May 13, the day after the Coronation, and daily, except Sundays and Whit Monday, May 17.

Every reader of SOCIAL CREDIT will be delighted to hear that Mrs. B. M. Palmer, who writes each week for our Women's page, will act as hostess at the centre.

A welcome will await all who come there—and at last we shall have a rendezvous to meet over a cup of tea.

But in the meantime much remains to be done. The rooms must be furnished and prepared for the purposes they are to serve.

And there is the financial aspect. Furniture has to be bought, rent and overheads paid.

The additional cost will be £100 NOW, and an additional £150 a year at least. This must be raised. The Movement has demanded a social centre; it has a social centre; and so we must pay for it.

Two years ago, in response to a challenge from Miss de Castro, additional revenue was provided in a splendid manner. Again the need for additional revenue calls for another such response.

**HEWLETT JOHNSON**  
Director of Revenue

\* \* \*

## The Fund Is Now Open

WANTED—  
IMMEDIATELY—£100.

10 persons giving £10 each,  
or 20 persons giving £5 each,  
or 100 persons giving £1 each,  
will provide this.

Over the next year—£150 extra.  
£10 a year from 15 persons  
will cover this.

The Treasurer offers to start the fund with £10 next month, £10 in September next and £10 in June, 1938.

Who will accept this lead and this challenge?

COME ON, SOCIAL CREDITERS!  
Don't leave it to "the other fellow."

Act NOW, please. Let us know what YOU will do. It is urgent we should know as soon as possible.

\* \* \*

## The Treasurer Says

WARM thanks to all those generous and prompt ones who, in response to last week's announcement, have already, at the time of going to press, subscribed a quarter of the sum needed for the initial expenses.

The appeal for support for a Social Centre, so urgently needed with all our overseas friends visiting us just now, comes at a time when the revenue for headquarters is causing anxiety. It is falling short of requirements, and for the first time for many months we have been forced to adopt emergency measures.

It is highly important, therefore, for all to give generously, not only to the Social Centre Fund, but if not subscribing under the Group and General Revenue Fund (see Supplement announcement on this page) to do so now, and to send donations.

This question of revenue is urgent, particularly at the present time when work of the utmost importance is in hand and must not be held up for lack of funds.

JAS. EDW. TUKE,  
Treasurer.

## NEW SOCIAL CENTRE

The Treasurer,  
Social Credit Secretariat Limited,  
163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

I enclose £ : s. d. for immediate requirements. I will send you £ : s. d. on\* for the extra annual cost.

You may apply £ : s. d. of this to the general funds.

Signed .....

Address .....

\* Date.

## An American General Wakes Up And Speaks His Mind

I SPENT thirty-three years as a member of our country's most agile military force—the marine corps. I spent most of my time being a high-class muscle man for big business, for Wall Street and for the bankers. In short, I was a racketeer for capitalism. I suspected I was just part of a racket at the time. Now I am sure of it.

Thus I helped make Mexico and especially Tampico safe for American oil interests in 1914. I helped make Haiti and Cuba a decent place for the National City Bank boys to collect revenues in.

I helped in the raping of half a dozen central American republics for the benefit of Wall Street. I helped purify Nicaragua for the international banking house of Brown Brothers in 1909-12.

I brought light to the Dominican republic for American sugar interests in 1916. I helped make Honduras "right" for American fruit companies in 1903. In China in 1927 I helped to see to it that Standard oil went its way unmolested.

### A SWELL RACKET

During those years I had . . . a swell racket. I was rewarded with honours, medals, promotions. Looking back on it, I feel I might have given Al Capone a few hints. The best he could do was to operate his racket in three city districts. We marines operated on three continents.

The war racket operates at full swing in our own country today. Make no mistake. We no longer fulfil by our example as a nation the rôle of leader in disarmament and peace-maker to mankind. Our present war preparations and military expenditures forever nullify the Kellogg peace pact to which we subscribed.

### THE OFFICIAL DOCTRINE

Training regulations No. 10-5 of the war department contain the official "doctrine of war" for the United States . . . Section V, paragraph 6, says "the object to be attained by (military) training is to enable the army to wage offensive warfare" . . .

Let us remember that the military ideal of our country has never been defensive warfare. Since the revolution, only the United Kingdom has beaten our record for square miles of territory acquired by military conquest.

Our whole history shows we have never

fought a defensive war. Our armed forces have up-to-date plans for offensive warfare against almost every country on the globe—all in the sacred name of "national defence." Should some affront be given to our national honour by Japan, say, there is a plan ready to be put in operation against the Japanese. . . . And the same for almost any nation you might care to name.

The war department and the government, under the present law, is at the mercy of the rulers of industry and finance . . . We sup-

This speech by U.S. General Smedley Butler was quoted by Mr. P. J. Rowe, Member of Parliament for Athabasca, in the Canadian House of Commons on February 16, 1937.

port armed forces that have all the evils of the old-time European Prussianised military systems.

### OUR URGENT DUTY

The correction of these evils is our immediate duty. We must deny to our armed forces the functions of diplomats, politicians and agents provocateurs . . . There must be no more reactionary and destructive intelligence work.

The true domestic enemies of our nation—hunger, injustice and exploitation—should concern the military intelligence—not the subversive shadows of their own creation . . .

Nations should consider whether, after all, their best defence might not be to divert to social welfare the effort, energy, and money spent preparing for offensive war.

## SOCIAL CREDIT SUPPLEMENT

(Confidential to Douglas Cadets only)

**WHAT IT IS** It is a well printed house organ of four or more pages, privately circulated monthly or oftener as occasion demands, containing technical, internal, and confidential matters of special interest to Douglas Cadets. Speeches by Major Douglas are usually first printed in the Supplement.

**HOW TO GET IT** Apply on the form below. The Supplements are not for sale. They are issued, free of charge, only to Registered Supporters of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited. Registration under the Secretariat Revenue Plan is available to all, whatever their means, since it is based on self-assessment or exemption. The Revenue Plan, which fully explains this, will be sent on request. In order to reduce expenditure of subscribers' funds on unnecessary postage and wrapping, the Supplements are posted in the current copy of SOCIAL CREDIT.

Those wishing to receive the Supplements must therefore obtain SOCIAL CREDIT by direct postal subscription (2s. 6d. for three months, 5s. for six months, or 10s. for one year).

### OUT THIS WEEK

Selecting, Recording and  
Implementing Democratic  
Social Policy

Blueprint of a Democratic Machine  
designed by G. F. POWELL  
(("most important" C.H.D.)

An Irish Wolf in Sheep's Clothing  
By H.R.P.

Development of S.C. Movement  
By W. A. WILLOX

Policy of Freedom and Security  
By HEWLETT EDWARDS

Finance of the Month  
By A. HAMILTON MCINTYRE

Conference for Douglas Cadets

### APPLICATION FORM

Please send me the SOCIAL CREDIT Supplements. If not already qualified for these I wish to become so. I understand that I am to treat them as strictly confidential.

Signed.....  
Address.....

POST TO SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

(88)



# SOCIAL CREDIT

## Confidential Supplement

ISSUED BY THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

163A Strand, London, W.C.2

No. 10

MAY 7, 1937

# Selecting, Recording and Implementing Democratic Social Policy

**D**OUGLAS Cadets deserve their good reputation for efficiency in Douglas technique, for they are so keen that they support their own confidential paper, to which the best technical articles may be sure to gravitate naturally.

This enables one of their number, who evolves a scheme, to consult the whole order of Douglas cadets, privately, and get it perfected before it is "broadcast."

Thus a scheme can be assimilated by Cadets and decisions as to its worth, or otherwise, taken at the right pace (their own) and decisions can be held as to how it can later be best presented to others.

So here is one such scheme for your consideration. But, although it is certain that you will realise now that it is confidential, the compiler hopes that none of you will "misremember" hereafter, and discuss it widely under the impression that it appeared in the public issue of SOCIAL CREDIT. Because many of us will, it is hoped, work it to a lot nearer perfection before, if ever, it is deemed fit for issue to "the lesser breeds without the law."

For things like this must, it seems, come before Douglas Cadets first, if the best that is in them is to be quickly developed into usefulness.

By their support of a confidential supplement "The Cadets" provide the only economical means we enjoy for approaching widespread expert assistance. "The Cadets" contain a much higher percentage of efficient in Douglas technique than any other group in the Douglas movement, and nearly all those with the widest conception of what are C.H.D.'s ultimate aims in every direction are cadets.

There are many others outside our order, of course, whose advice would be of great value, and much appreciated by the compiler of the scheme submitted here, but for lack of facilities for getting at so considerable a number, with previous assurances of confidence being preserved, it seems impossible to consider approaching them.

Then again Douglas Cadets are self-disciplined—all of them are prepared, temporarily, to waive their own opinions when they differ with our Chairman's, and follow his directions loyally, until they are definitely proved to be wrong.

Which naturally recalls Mr. Gibson's quotation of that famous general to his officers in his speech at the end of a campaign. If memory serves it ran:—

"Gentlemen, for all your active support when I was right—my sincere gratitude, it was worth a lot; but your loyal observance of my orders when you thought I was wrong was worth more than your country or I can ever attempt to repay."

So that is why this scheme comes exclusively before Douglas Cadets and Cadettes (the female of "younger brother"!)

You will confer a favour and render valuable assistance by giving it your careful consideration.

Correspondence is invited and to facilitate this all the matter has been split into numbered paragraphs and lettered sub-paragraphs; this renders specific reference easy and brief when writing for further particulars.

If necessary a meeting for preliminary discussion will be called in London, later.

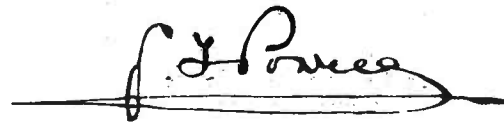
As parts of the scheme may present aspects which are entirely new to some examining it the hint to "think it out in saucepans," so to speak, may not be thought out of place. Because it is confidently believed that this scheme is based soundly on those Douglas principles first propounded in 1919, and ardent endeavours were made, it is hoped with success, to follow several subsidiary but very vital "pointers" C.H.D. gave the compiler before he began to "build"; and machines constructed on Douglas principles will always "work out in saucepans" in the writer's experience. Take as an instance the fact that it is possible for ten thousand women to be filled with exasperation on the same day because the sharp angle at which the bottoms of their saucepans are joined to the sides renders it hard to clean them. On that very day the whole ten thousand can call each on her own separate ironmonger, to a total of ten thousand, ready to put money

down for a saucepan with a joint having a half-inch radius and yet, in the existing state of things, none of them might ever get one.

Follow such an example through the machine outlined below to see what would happen and you'll learn how such constructions, when based on Douglas principles, "work out in saucepans."

This scheme is *not* submitted as from the Director of the Electoral Campaign, because his particular mission in life, as such, is to do all can to induce THE PEOPLE to abjure all schemes, plans, and methods. It is offered confidentially as from one cadet who is, in addition, a student of Douglas technique, to his peers and fellow "younger brothers and sisters."

It thus transpires that a fond guardian submits his ward to you all for whatever time and thought you can contribute to help it turn out a not unworthy product of "The Douglas Cadets."



### THE OBJECTIVES

(1) To find out through the individual initiative of adults as quickly and efficiently as possible what results they desire their various kinds of civil servants (National, Municipal and Commercial) to secure for them, the number who want these results, and the sequence in which they want them with regard to:—

- (a) their individual freedom to live their lives in their own way;
  - (b) restrictions upon their doing so out of deference to others;
  - (c) restrictions upon others doing so out of deference to them;
  - (d) those amenities they desire, the provision of which they cannot individually initiate with their money votes.
- (2) To find out similarly what results they don't want and the number who so object.
- (3) To ensure that results shall be secured for those who desire them in the order

desired as quickly as possible, whenever possible.

(4) To ensure that all in political office shall be quickly rendered innocuous if they fail to give every effective assistance to such ends as their official position requires of them.

(5) To induce adults to realise their political responsibilities, i.e., to say promptly what results they want, and what they don't want, clearly and insistently, and when convinced that their demands are reasonable, to cease to associate themselves as quickly as possible with any civil servants who do not do everything which their official position requires of them to secure any result desired.

### THE MACHINE

To achieve the objectives set out above, it is necessary to arrange that adults shall have facilities for exercising their initiative in telling their fellows what results they want and invoking their assistance to the extent of whatever numbers may be necessary for getting them.

- (6) It is therefore suggested that:
- (a) Adults will group themselves in hundreds, or some similarly easy number to assemble for conference.
  - (b) These hundreds will meet as often as is found necessary, and individuals within them can attend or write to such meetings about any facility they want, and which they cannot obtain unaided by their own individual initiative with their money votes.
  - (c) If a majority of a hundred support any demand, it earns the right to come up for consideration in due sequence before the other hundreds.
  - (d) A majority support from those ten will secure its submission to a hundred hundreds, and so on, by multiples of ten, until the number united in a demand enables them to secure it by, say, local or trade organisations, or—
  - (e) until a number constituting over five per cent. of the nation's adults have pronounced in its favour, when it becomes a national political matter.
  - (f) When hundred voting has supported a demand to a number equal to five per cent. of the total electorate, that desire has earned the right to be submitted in due sequence to a National Poll.

(g) This poll should be taken on cards similar to those used in the Powers Samas machine.

(h) All items which have earned the right of submission will be shown down one side whilst along the top will be shown numbers in sequence. The squared spaces between will enable the elector to "spot," with pen and ink, each facility he desired which is listed down the side, whilst reference to the top line will guide him in denoting the order in which he wants those facilities secured.

(i) The last column of vertical squares should be reserved for a negative vote against each item.

(j) The voting cards will be issued and collected with all reasonable precautions against fraud.

(k) When collected the pen and ink "spotting" of the electors can be punched, and the cards sorted in the machine, to disclose the voting.

(l) The results will be announced and the manner of each elector's voting will be disclosed in the meeting room of each hundred, and, in every other hundred to the number necessary.

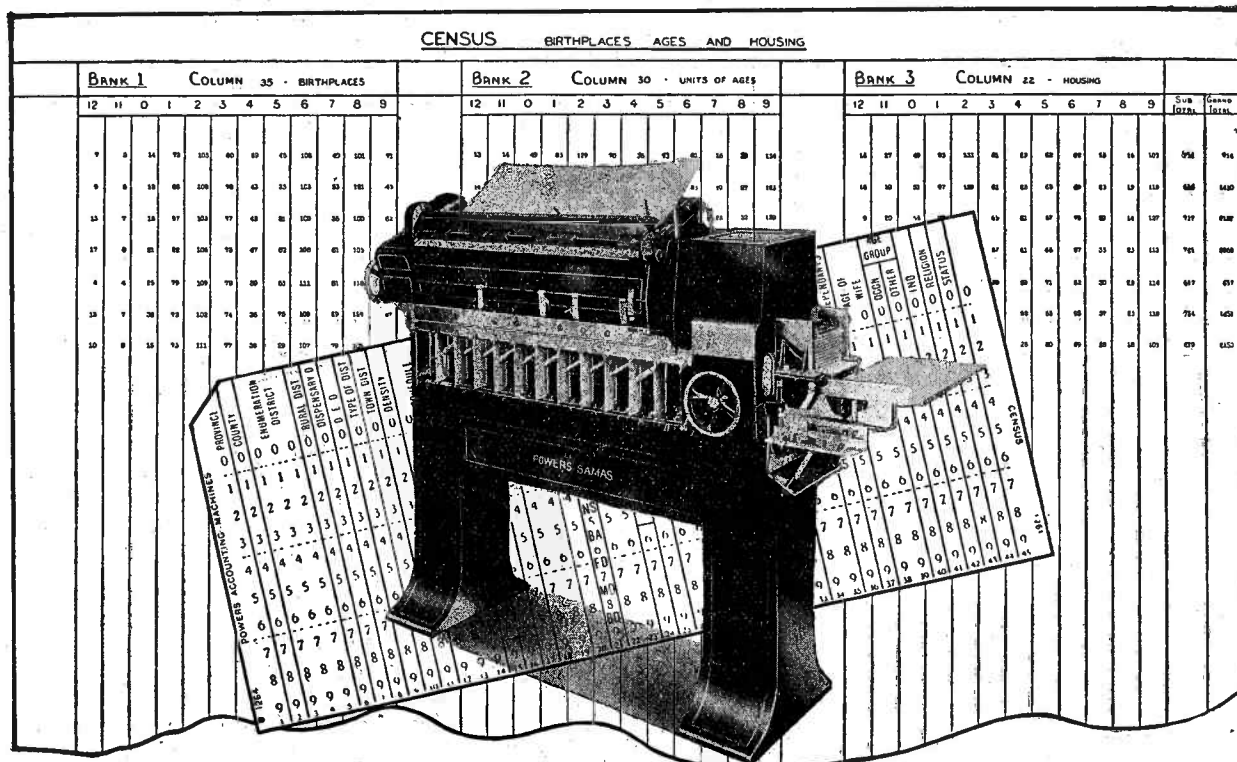
(7) To secure a human element of guidance and adjustment throughout this machine,

The statistics are compiled by this machine from information recorded by perforations in Powers Cards. The information from three separate columns of the Powers Punched Cards can be counted simultaneously during the process of sorting at a speed of 24,000 cards per hour. The 36 resultant totals, together with sub and grand totals of all cards passed through the machine, are all printed on single form sheets only 30 inches wide.

Has proved its value on all types of statistical work such as:—

- CENSUS OF POPULATION
- CENSUS OF PRODUCTION
- EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
- HEALTH STATISTICS
- BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS RETURNS - TRAFFIC STATISTICS - INSURANCE ANALYSES - SHIPPING STATISTICS - MARKET RESEARCH DATA
- INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS
- ANALYSIS OF COMPETITION
- VOUCHERS - ETC., ETC.

## POWERS SAMAS Printing Counting Sorter FOR RAPID COMPILATION OF ALL CLASSES OF CENSUS STATISTICS



## Selecting, Recording and Implementing Social Democratic Policy (Continued)

and a human check upon the accuracy of what it purports to record:

- (a) Each hundred will elect a chairman for a definite period. Perhaps one of the type of a solicitor's managing clerk.
- (b) The chairman of each hundred will affiliate himself to a district supervisor (perhaps a man with a good general commercial knowledge—particularly of the district—and a mixture of the Town Clerk and Clerk of Works type).
- (c) These will affiliate, in turn, with area supervisors who will almost certainly be of the barrister type. These, in turn, will elect the senior officers at Headquarters all for short definite periods.
- (d) Collectively, they are charged with seeing that the recording machine records the will of THE PEOPLE accurately.
- (8) In this way, the men working the machine will learn from a human chain of personal contacts running right through that organisation, whether what it is recording is in accordance with both the wide, general and more particular desires. And, when it is not, to quickly and easily trace the points at which the machine is failing.
- (9) Where any of the officers charged with working the electoral machine have good reasons for believing that the machine is registering falsely, it will be their duty to see that it is reported directly to every hundred in their district, or area. Such hundreds within that district or area can then compare their voting card record with each other and thereby confirm or refute the recording of the machine.
- (10) The function of the hundred—district and area officers—is to see that the machine records the will of THE PEOPLE accurately and to assist in framing and forwarding the resultant demands to the various organisations—whether trade or local or national governments—existing to implement them.
- (11) They will also be responsible for helping electors and each other to express their demands clearly, concisely and invariably in the form of a demand for results—for framing those demands submitted to the hundreds in a national referendum, and forwarding them to the National Government and charging them to secure those results for the electors.
- (12) Whenever results demanded have been satisfied locally, the officials in charge of the machine are to advise all other hundreds so that individuals comprising them may avail themselves of the amenities, if they so wish. Officials will be remunerated and controlled by adults as follows:—
- (a) Any adult can be a member of any hundred in his district who will accept him.
- (b) Any adult who can get ninety-nine other adults to work together with him can form a hundred.
- (c) Every adult will elect a chairman of his hundred and simultaneously sign an order to the treasury instructing it to pay the chairman an agreed sum in suitable instalments. When the elector changes his support, the remuneration will change over with it.
- (d) The chairman of a hundred can affiliate himself with any district Supervisors and, on doing so, he shall simultaneously sign an order to the treasury instructing it to pay the district supervisor an agreed sum in regular instalments. Any change in support will transfer the remuneration.
- (e) Chairmen will meet their district supervisors as often as is necessary to compare notes on the ballots—the working of the electoral machine, and the extent to which the various demands must be laid before an ever-widening circle of electors until they are met or defeated.
- (f) Every supervisor will be free to affiliate with any area officer who will handle his electors' business.
- (g) He will also sign, with his affiliation papers, an order on the treasury to pay the area officer an agreed sum in regular instalments; remuneration following the course of selection.
- (h) Supervisors and area officers will meet each other and Headquarters staff as often as is necessary to compare notes on the ballots and to decide on the working details of the electoral machine.
- (i) Headquarters staff who are concerned with the working of the electoral machine will be paid by the treasury for so long as there are 50 per cent. of the chairmen of the potential hundreds elected. When there are fewer, everyone working the electoral machine goes out of office and an entirely new election has to take place.
- (j) All Area Officers who act at the instance of a specified minimum number

of supervisors and who thus secure their enrolments by keeping in close touch with the recording machine will sit in Parliament as members thereof in order to see that the will of THE PEOPLE is implemented by the experts appointed to do so by the King's Ministers.

(13) The King's Ministers would thus tend to be drawn from among specialists having collectively a comprehensive first-hand knowledge of the available talent and genius of the nation.

### NOTES

(14) As it is deemed desirable that adults should unfailingly discharge their responsibilities, all votes not recorded in opposition to a demand will be counted as cast for it.

(15) To induce prompt and thorough action by adults it might be ruled that for so many years after any legislation was completed, and where differentiation was reasonably possible, no elector should benefit other than in accordance with his voting for or against any particular demand.

(16) No elector should be qualified for any remission of, or exemption from, agreed general impositions unless he or she has cast a vote concerning them.

(17) The sort of thing a married woman would demand, which she couldn't secure by individually tendering or withholding her

## ABROAD IN IRELAND Another Wolf in Sheep's Clothing

AN Irish Commission of Inquiry into Banking, Currency and Credit! What an opportunity! And the League for Social Justice has seized it to submit a Memorandum to the Commission.

The following extracts from the Memorandum, with their curate's egg quality, fully justify its anonymous authors' disclaimer of association with Major Douglas:

"Money is not merely the concern of the Banks... It is a social mechanism of vital importance to the entire community, on the efficient working of which the present prosperity and future development of the community will depend."

"The emergence of large-scale unemployment and dire poverty, as a permanent feature of the existing economic order, demonstrates its inability to produce wealth up to the limit of existing productive capacity, since it continually leaves a large proportion of potential wealth-producers unem-

above, creating more goods and services cannot meet the difficulty.]

"... afforestation... reclamation of the bogs... school buildings... any other public works... The activities of the Economic Development Commission should increase or decrease with the rise or fall in the numbers of the unemployed, and should not be governed by any arbitrary [the modesty of it!] theory of the amount of money available.

"It is doubtful if the proposals would have a decisive effect on the general level of prices here, until they began to lead to a rising level of wages. There is no factor which so definitely depresses wages as the continued existence of large-scale unemployment, and with its disappearance, wages would gradually rise. This would affect prices, but not to an equivalent extent. As industry is increasingly mechanised, wages are a constantly decreasing factor in the formation of costs, and if the principal factor in raising prices is rising wages, wages should tend to rise more rapidly than prices. [The arithmetic here is distinctly poor.] Investment abroad need not be interfered with, and would probably rise rapidly. This would have the effect of further assisting foreign trade."

"Social Justice demands that every breadwinner shall be brought within the volume of employment..."

The subtle way in which new economic thought and technique have been perverted in an attempt to justify and implement yet another scheme of regimentation of the people strikes me as appearing to be too ingenuous to be sincere.

Japan is an example where the conception of the nation's real credit and the new economic technique have been used to foster internally a feudalistic structure of society and externally a blatant imperialism. Japan and this Memorandum underline the danger, very real in certain sections of the Social Credit Movement, of looking upon the Social Credit financial method of implementing Economic Democracy as an end in itself.

The aim of the Memorandum is to find employment for everyone. It is surprising how anyone can regard as "Social Justice" an attempt to make other people "work," i.e., do what they don't want to do. The unemployment figures are actually suggested as an index to the desirability or otherwise of increasing the volume of money. If unemployment is high new jobs are to be invented and the credits to finance them issued. If unemployment drops, then the proceeds from public works, e.g., rents, baths, etc., are to be cancelled, and if necessary taxation increased.

From a technical point of view there is of course nothing new in such a proposal. The only novelty lies in this scheme being dressed up in a few rags borrowed from new economic teaching. The scheme is a slightly modified New Deal, and even if the latter had not exhibited its futility to achieve even its avowed object, conditions in the United Kingdom at present would do so. We are now at the crest of a so-called boom, artificially raised and prolonged by armament expenditure, and despite all this our unemployed number well over one-and-a-half million or roughly 15 per cent. of the working population. Even so, prices are rising and open references are being made to speculators, those close relations of the proverbial orphan and widow, who are used as an excuse for the banks to call in credits lent to legitimate industrial undertakings. That alone disproves the practicability of the scheme put forward in the Memorandum, quite apart from its objectionable intentions.

The League for Social Justice claims to stand for a social order in keeping with the Papal Encyclicals. It is to be assumed, therefore, that neither the compilers of this Memorandum, nor the members of the League, who presumably endorse it, realise that the proposals made amount to a deliberate and continuous inflation policy. The widespread private ownership of property is advocated in the Encyclicals (e.g., Rerum Novarum, paragraph 35). Inflation is one of the many devices which together constitute the present system under which ownership, and particularly control, is automatically concentrated in the hands of a few, thus depriving small proprietors with fixed incomes of their property.

Any suggestion that such inflation as might be caused would be corrected periodically by deflation, is merely to state that those not robbed on the upswing would have their pockets picked on the down.

The scheme therefore is not only impracticable, it is also the reverse of "Social Justice."

H.R.P.

## CONFERENCE

London, June 26 and 27, 1937

SOCIAL Credit being "The belief that, in association, people can get what they want," it follows that the whole strategy, tactics, and organisation of the Social Credit movement should be flexible and readily adaptable to rapidly-changing conditions.

The principles laid down by Major Douglas in "Economic Democracy," with their particular development in the Buxton and Liverpool speeches, have been steadily adhered to; but we are continually breaking fresh ground, and have very few precedents. Accordingly, new methods and mechanisms are being continually tried and much valuable experience gained.

The main purpose of the forthcoming week-end conference is:

- (1) TO enable Douglas Cadets from all parts to hear Major Douglas speak on the latest developments and work of the movement, and in particular, the relation between the Electoral Campaign and the local Objective Campaign.
- (2) TO give those concerned in various departments (such as Local Objectives, Publications, Information) from various areas, and also at Headquarters, an opportunity of personal contact, with a view to getting the best possible understanding of our strategy and tactics, as well as to benefit by experience gained, particularly in local Objectives.
- (3) TO clear up any misunderstandings that may have arisen, and establish the greatest measure of agreement on policy.
- (4) TO have at the same time certain definite and limited objectives on which those attending the conference should be able to agree and to attain.

Major Douglas has pointed out that the main usefulness of a conference is to get something quite concrete and definite done, and not merely to agree on vague objectives or pass resolutions.

The agenda for the conference will be arranged accordingly; anyone wishing to send in suggestions is asked to write early to the Director of Organisation, or to the Director concerned.

The conference will be held at a London hotel, where accommodation for those wishing to stay the night can be arranged on special terms. Please send in your applications as soon as possible.

Major Douglas will speak on the Saturday evening.

Details of the conference will be notified later.

D. Thomson, Director of Organisation

money votes would be roads safe for her children to go to school. Nearby playing grounds for them, and crèches for the very little ones. Stopping hawkers, beggars, etc., from calling by signs placed on gates. Laundries for pots and crocks.

(18) The sort of thing men would demand would be:—Alcoholic drinks at any time. Bowling greens and club houses nearby to their homes. Better public transport facilities.

(19) To induce people to fill in ballot papers, all those papers not returned might be recorded as assenting and giving first place to all measures of restriction to which they are to be subject, and giving a negative vote upon all amenities from which they would appear to be likely to benefit.

(20) Parliament vote all money against tenders passed as reasonable by expert cost estimators, who will be elected and dismissed by majority vote in Parliament.

### SOCIAL CREDIT

#### Special Issue Next Week

The Coronation Issue of SOCIAL CREDIT on May 14 will be of immense value to Douglas Cadets. The two middle pages will be a general statement of our views: What Is Social Credit? The Constructive Reply to Communism and Fascism. Everybody's Policy. You and The Money System. The Social Credit Secretariat. All these aspects will receive treatment. Order your copies early and avoid disappointment.

ployed [sic!], while on the other hand, the widespread adoption, in country after country, of schemes to restrict production, is evidence of its incapacity to enable consumption and standards of living to keep pace even with its restricted production."

"... The reason for the persistence of widespread unemployment, and underemployment, is that there is no effective demand for the wealth the unemployed could produce... the amounts of money which the Banks can issue are not enough, and are not related to the volume of available goods..."

"... it is the duty of the State to issue such additional amounts as are necessary to make good the deficiency, and use the unemployed labour to create real wealth, on which those now unemployed may live..."

"The extent of the insufficiency [of money] may be measured, for all practical purposes, by the degree of unemployment which exists at any particular time."

"... a definite series of proposals for a policy of National Reconstruction, the object of which is to bring into use, for the service of the community, the unemployed workers who are now left idle... An Economic Development Commission should be set up, and should have as its definite aim the raising of the standards of economic life, and the provision of employment for all those seeking work, and unable to find it."

[But if the present supplies of money "are not enough and are not related to the volume of the available goods and services," as stated

# The Policy of Freedom in Security

## CONTAINING A PROPOSAL TO REMOVE THE CAUSE OF WAR

By Hewlett Edwards

**MUCH** is heard about war, little about the cause of it. Yet war must recur until its cause is removed. The object of those who have drawn up this policy has been to take a view based solely on real facts and plain common sense. They are satisfied that there is nothing in these proposals which is not capable of early achievement. Your support is invited and it is suggested that you get the Policy considered by your branch of the League of Nations Union, the Peace Pledge Union, the British Legion, and other organisations, and by your personal friends.

### THE POLICY OF FREEDOM IN SECURITY

EUROPE is drifting towards war. No one really doubts this; and many realise that the armaments and forces which this "next war" will release are so tremendous as must shake, and may destroy, our civilisation.

#### Facts Against Words

Nations are endeavouring by conventions, agreements, and compacts, to avoid this catastrophe—but against the signature of each solemn pact a dozen new factories for arms are built.

Individuals pledge themselves to have no part or parcel in war, but a hundred new machine-guns and a thousand shells for gas or high explosive stand against every pledge. And in our softer moments we turn to thoughts of bomb-proof shelters, gas masks, and plans for "the evacuation of London."

Underneath this there is certainty. We know that facts are stronger than words, however well these may be meant. We know that neither pacts nor pledges, gas masks nor shelters can save us from the unimaginable misery and destruction which is modern war.

#### Common Sense

Instinct does not mislead us. Consider this fable:

If a man had a nail in his shoe, and he knew that it was going to cause a blister, what would be the best thing to do?

To declare with vows and protestations that there must be no blister? (*Pacts and pledges.*)

To provide bandages and fomentations, ready to deal with the blister? (*Shelters and gas masks.*)

Or to pull out the nail? That is just common sense, for it would remove the cause of the trouble.

The cause of war is not the surface rivalries of flags and personalities; these are symptoms rather than causes, symptoms of some deeper discontent. This overwhelming pressure towards conflict must arise from some fundamental misfit between human nature and its surroundings.

The source of modern war is not obscure. It is to be found in the struggle of the expanding powers of modern industry to find an outlet; to burst the bonds which tradition and custom have laid upon it.

#### The Frustration of Industry

The United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Italy, Japan, and many other countries, are all turning out vast quantities of goods.

Everyone concerned must sell their goods for money; and their own countrymen, as every one of us knows too well, have not the money to buy any but a small fraction of the goods they want. There is a continual and increasing pressure to send goods abroad; still in return—not for goods—but for money.

And as the use of machinery and modern methods spreads throughout the world, nations who once bought these goods no longer need them;

they make their own, and very soon join the ranks of those who seek in vain for foreign markets.

In this way the expanding powers of invention and mass production are diverted into developing a fierce commercial struggle for these disappearing markets; and trade agreements, quotas, tariff walls and barriers are the weapons used.

In recent years this fight has reached an unexampled pitch. Unable to sell their goods at home, and unable, in spite of all this strife, to find markets abroad, nations are going to extreme lengths. They are destroying their own goods. It is just a fact that vast quantities of such commonplace and needed goods as beef, pigs, cotton, fruit, wheat, coffee, milk, and beer have been destroyed. And, all over the world, including our own country, nations are enforcing all manner of rules and regulations to cut down the quantity of goods produced.

This destruction and restriction outrages common sense; and, in spite of all such schemes, the pressure to export gathers impetus—and exasperation.

The position is that unless industry can sell its goods it is faced with ruin; it cannot sell them at home; to make and then destroy them verges on insanity; the national struggle to secure foreign markets and so avoid ruin must end in war.

The essential cause of war is competition for foreign markets—not, be it noted, reciprocal trade.

#### A Potential Market

Persistently we endeavour to sell our goods abroad ("We must explore every avenue to increase our exports") while, at the same time, there is urgent need for them at home. In Great Britain the real demand for goods is very great. Few are able to enjoy without stint the benefits of our enormous productive powers.

Our own population might constitute an almost illimitable market; for if we were able—if we had the money—almost every individual would buy more. Most of us want more or better things, whether in clothing, food, houses, or any one of the thousand articles which make for comfort and enjoyment.

It is these same things which our industry can make in such large quantities, and it is the same goods which, even at the risk of war, we thrust upon other countries.

#### Social Reconstruction

The stumbling-block, then, which prevents peace from being the normal state of our existence is the inability of industrialists to sell all their goods within their own coun-

try. Or, to put it the other way round, the inability of the public to buy.

This lack of adjustment is the vital fact which lies at the root of the matter. Mr. J. M. Keynes, the economist, in an article in *The Times* of January 14, 1937, said:

*"The natural evolution should be towards a decent level of consumption for everyone, and, when that is high enough, towards the occupation of our energies in the non-economic interests of our lives. Thus we need to be slowly reconstructing our social system with these ends in view."*

The first step is clear. It is to join up the "need to sell" of the industrialists to the "wish to buy" of the public, to the benefit of all.

It is clearly necessary to let each individual have a "dividend" of the goods which are now forced on other countries or which are restricted or destroyed, so that each one of us can help to build up a large and permanent home market—which is just what industry wants.

This is a step which would relieve the bitter need to compete for foreign markets; and which so would cut the very root of war.

#### Safeguards

It should at once be noted that certain provisions are necessary here. If the remedy adopted caused an increase in taxation, or if it were followed by an undue rise in prices (such as is called inflation) it would not fulfil its purpose. Therefore, it must be firmly stipulated that the measures taken must avoid these effects.

#### General Effects

A dividend of our national production would be a considerable contribution to social reconstruction, and its more general effects should be well considered. Reflection will show that these would be somewhat as follows:—

**Home Trade.**—It is hardly necessary to dilate upon the advantage of the large and permanent market such a dividend would provide. The many restrictions of production which are now enforced, and the abandonment of factories and destruction of goods which now takes place would cease. Trade and agriculture would at once adapt themselves to a new demand for goods.

**Foreign Trade.**—The fatal need to force exports on other countries would cease. But the full development of the home market would increase the demand for all sorts of goods from abroad, such as food and raw materials, which colonial and foreign producers would be only too glad to supply. Foreign trade would

once more become a reasonable exchange of commodities.

**Poverty.**—Sir John Orr, in a report dated March, 1936, "Food, Health and Income," states that one-third of our population (13½ millions) have less than six shillings to spend weekly on food. This is semi-starvation. This reproach would be removed.

**Discontent.**—Those who are living in such conditions have justifiable grounds for discontent. It must be agreed that, in present circumstances, they are a misery to themselves and a menace to others. The cause of their present indignation would be removed.

**Unemployment.**—This would acquire a different aspect. The dole would disappear with all its defects—the stigma, the paying of a man not to work and stopping his "dole" if he does work—he would have an independence. His dividend of the surplus national production would restore his self-respect and interest in life. Millions of young people who are frustrated in their perfectly genuine desire to work, and to "get on," would find opportunity in the retirement of old and sick people, who, though past work, still cling to it as it is their only hold on a decent existence. Further, non-economic interests would tend to develop, so, on the lines indicated by Mr. Keynes, making a sound advance towards the use of leisure.

**Crime.**—Crime is so much the product of poverty that its practice would largely cease.

**Charity.**—The need for understanding and sympathy in the real troubles of life (not money) will always remain. But the decline of organised money charity would relieve the pockets of those who give, and restore the proper independence of those who receive.

This short review serves to illustrate that a reorientation of policy would go far to solve many of our most insistent problems besides that of war. This is to be expected, as security—combined with freedom to guide and develop our own lives—is really everyone's aim.

#### The Policy of Freedom in Security

Our aim, or policy, then, should be this:

That everyone without distinction should have a dividend of the production which is now restricted or destroyed, or forced upon unwilling foreign countries. That in its use individuals shall remain free to exercise their choice, and that our productive resources shall be free from restrictions and control in order to fulfil the demand. And that the measures taken to put this policy into effect shall not be such as to cause an increase in taxation or debt or an undue rise in prices.

#### Policy Not Concerned With Details

It is not necessary, in fact it would be out of place, to concern ourselves

with the detailed methods required to put the policy into operation. That would be to instruct the plumber how to instal the pipes and cisterns—to keep a dog and bark ourselves. Those who operate the systems concerned would rightly resent dictation as to technical methods by those who are not experts, just as we all resent it in our own affairs.

The essential is to make absolutely clear the RESULTS we want. So long as we do this we shall be able to leave the responsibility of providing them in the proper quarter. The financial experts, for example, whom the Government has at its call should find it no more difficult to issue a financial dividend which would enable the public to buy what industry wishes to sell, than our production experts find it difficult to provide the goods.

#### Achievement of Policy

A common line of action is essential for the achievement of our objective. Events will not wait upon us; and if we do not at once attack and overthrow the cause of war—then war will be upon us.

The best possible action that all can take is to state this policy at every opportunity and to DEMAND unitedly that it be put into effect.

We must raise such an insistent demand for the results that we want upon our representatives, our Members of Parliament—no matter to what party they belong—that they will be moved to force the Government to see to it that our policy is put into effect; and the RESULTS provided.

War is inevitable while a network of outworn conditions withholds from humanity those universal benefits which science and invention have made possible. The nation which achieves the Policy of Freedom in Security will break the net—freeing both individuals and industry, each to play its proper part. Seeing the results, all others must follow.

#### Increment of Association

I TRAVELLED leisurely over some 300 miles of our English roads to find a spot for my Easter holiday, but never did I see a trace of Social Credit from beginning to end of my journey. It was strange, for I passed through Liverpool, through Birmingham, and through innumerable smaller towns where the Movement is fighting a good fight. I gazed at stationers' shops and bookstalls as I passed, like an entomologist looking for specimens on tree-trunks. I never saw a single copy of our weekly until I reached Sidmouth, after three days of travel!

Behind the poster was an enthusiastic lady who directed me to some of those workers for the cause to whom the world will owe a great debt of gratitude. I learned how Sidmouth tackled the Campaign, how they spread the good news far and wide, how they awakened Exeter, and how all Devonshire is listening-in. I heard how they use the cinema, lectures, the press, house-to-house visitation, each working in the direction that is most congenial, or most successful.

And so my chance discovery of that copy of SOCIAL CREDIT opened a picture of great things done by a handful of real workers, and sent me home with hope and faith that even in my own district I need not despair and must brace myself to renewed efforts.

And the moral of this is: "Let your light so shine . . ." that it may draw fellow-workers together to enjoy the Increment of Association.

I drove my 300 miles home with the legend pasted on my rear window: "Poverty ends with National Dividends," and I am now renewing the tabs of Douglas tartan that I wear in my buttonhole.

Why don't we all do it? Are we timid in declaiming our knowledge of the Truth?

N.R.T.

### For Your Comments and Suggestions

THE above paper is intended as a focus for the action of those who would avert war; and in particular for those who will press the point in organisations, such as the League of Nations Union, the Peace Pledge Union, the British Legion, etc.

The Farmers' Policy\* (somewhat similar) has, in a short time, made good progress among farmers; and if we can hit the right note, we should—with the increasingly insistent background of war preparations—be able to get action from those who are bent on avoiding war.

This policy is put forward for the consideration of Douglas Cadets; the first point being whether you are able and willing to strike sparks—working with this policy—out of

some organisation or institution; not forgetting your friends, through whom the same result may come.

If you agree I shall hope to hear from you, telling me what particular institution you are going to take up. You may consider that the organisations mentioned are somewhat ineffective; but if we can indicate a clear-cut line of action, and at the same time convey a conviction that the issue of War and Peace lies with themselves, as individuals—this may bring new life.

But it may be that you have other organisations in mind; and your work will be best placed wherever you decide that you can make it most effective.

Knowing that in these Douglas ideas we have the kernel of the matter—the essential truth—1

entirely agree that it will be well to cast our pearls in the direction of the best-looking organisations.

Those who are going to use the policy may have comments on it. These I shall welcome. The essence of the argument must be to show that a national dividend will put war in its proper place—in a museum of antiquities. That may seem obvious to us, but to the "man in the street" it sounds like a cruel joke. The difficulty was what to leave out of our Social Credit case, for the second point is that it must be as short as possible.

Those sending comments will not expect them to lead to discussion, but may take it that they really will "receive consideration."

HEWLETT EDWARDS,  
Director of External Relations

\* Obtainable from SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, W.C.2, price 1d. (postage ½d.).

# Development of the Social Credit Movement

## BASED ON AN ADDRESS TO THE 1930 CLUB

FOR fifteen years preceding the Buxton Conference on June 9, 1934, the new idea of Social Credit put forward by Major Douglas spread spontaneously throughout the world. During this period no organised Social Credit movement existed, for Major Douglas maintains that, without a specific objective for which action is necessary, organisation is out of place, and can have nothing but ill effect.

On his return from a world tour in the Spring of 1934, Major Douglas, having observed the remarkable progress of the Social Credit idea in two continents, decided that the time for action had come; that the policy of Social Credit was now sufficiently widely accepted to justify an attempt to put it into force.

### Electoral Campaign

IN his speech at Buxton, therefore, Major Douglas put forward the suggestion that the Social Credit Movement should organise to carry out the policy of rehabilitating democracy. Specifically he said that the task before the Movement now was to ascertain whether people would unite on a policy of demanding a National Dividend, by which, of course, we understand the distribution to the people of their inherited wealth of abundant productive capacity, and the elector may be expected to understand as a distribution of the products now destroyed or restricted. The Electoral Campaign was evolved to enable electors to specify policy, and to provide the people with the means by which they could enforce it.

### Principles of Association

AT Liverpool on October 30, 1936, Major Douglas made another epoch-making speech, "The Tragedy of Human Effort" (now available as a 6d. pamphlet). In the course of this speech he stated that "action on or through an organisation involves three ideas—the idea of policy, the idea of administration, and the idea of sanctions, that is to say, power."

What is needed if any association, however large or small, is to endure is that policy shall be initiated and controlled democratically, not centrally, that administration of that policy shall be hierarchic and not subject to democratic interference in its functions, and that democracy shall control the sanctions needed to enforce policy.

### For the Individual

IT is essential that, first of all, the principles, or aim, of any association of people should be clearly defined and never lost to sight, for there is only one reason to justify people working together in association, and that is that it should enable the individuals who form it to achieve some benefit which would be impossible if they were to continue to function independently of one another. An association of people is therefore a means towards the end of benefiting the people comprising it, and, that being so, it is vital that the benefit desired should be clearly understood and defined, that is, that the policy of the people should be specified.

**The individual is all-important; the association or institution is secondary, its only justification being to benefit the individuals comprising it.**

The people, having laid down policy, must have an administration to carry it out, and they must retain power over that administration to dismiss and to replace it by a different administration should it fail within a given time to carry out the policy, or at any rate to make progress in that direction.

### Priority of Electoral Campaign

THE Electoral Campaign has provided, in its "Elector's Demand and Undertaking," a means by which the people can state their policy, appoint an administration, and enforce

By  
**W. A. Willox**

sanctions. The first four clauses lay down policy, the fifth and sixth provide the means of appointing an administration to carry out that policy, and the seventh provides the sanctions necessary to see that the policy of the people shall prevail.

The Electoral Campaign has already proved that people will unite on the policy specified in Clauses 1-4. It has shown, by actual trial on a nation-wide scale, that a great majority of those canvassed will sign the complete "Demand and Undertaking." What now remains to be done is so to convince the people that their will is truly sovereign (i.e., that if they unite to say what their will is, they can get what they want), that they will seek out means of enforcing it. At the present moment people have no realisation that they can take effective action, and the next task of the Movement is to arouse in people that conscious sense of their power which will make their will prevail.

### Action to Arouse Self-Confidence

MAJOR DOUGLAS concluded his speech at Westminster on March 7, 1936, with the assertion that only ACTION by the people could save civilisation, and a questioner, who was an isolated worker in the country, asked Major Douglas to say exactly what sort of action such a person could take to help to save civilisation. Major Douglas, in reply, suggested there might be some local action that would lead to a result so much desired by a number of people in the locality as to induce them to associate for the sole purpose of achieving it.

There might, for instance, be a hole in the road that needed mending, and the people affected might be induced to unite in a demand to the local authority to have the road mended. Such action, if it led to a successful result, would provide people with an object lesson of their power. It could be pointed out to them that by associating for a specific object they could achieve it. In other words, it would be a demonstration that people in association can get what they want—belief in which is Social Credit.

The stage that we have reached, therefore, necessitates the undertaking of campaigns for achieving local objectives, not so much for the sake of those specific objectives, as to arouse in people a sense of the power they can exercise in association. When they see that they can thus get what they want, if it is a reasonable objective, in small ways, it should not be long before they realise that they can get what they want in big ways.

It is already demonstrated that people will unite upon a policy of demanding a National Dividend, and when their sense of power or sovereignty is aroused by successful local action, they will soon be asking to be supplied with the means for the successful (effective) assertion of their will in big national policies. It will then be for the Electoral Campaign workers to furnish those demanding such means with the mechanism of the Electoral Campaign.

This it is now certain will enable the people to achieve their desire for a National Dividend, which is, in the circumstances stipulated on our form, equivalent to a sufficiency in freedom, as a minimum.

### FIRST THINGS FIRST

IT will be seen from the foregoing that the various stages of development in the Social Credit Movement have been taken in their logical order of priority—on the essential principle of one thing at a time, and the first thing first.

Having observed the anomaly of poverty in the midst of plenty, Major Douglas first of all set to work to examine the mechanism responsible for it. It is generally assumed that the purpose of money is to facilitate the orderly carrying out of desirable things that are possible.

The money system is (or should be) a ticket system, just like the ticket system of a theatre or a railway. Theatre and railway tickets are simply means of distributing, in an orderly way, their respective seats to those who wish to see a play or take a journey. So money tickets ought to serve a similar purpose—to distribute, to the people who want them, all the various products of industry.

### The Cause of Poverty

IF money were truly to serve this commonsense purpose, it must at once be obvious that there could not be poverty in the midst of plenty, for money would be nothing but a means of distributing plenty.

The cause of poverty therefore is to be found in a perversion of the money system, so that it is prevented from fulfilling its true and assumed purpose.

### The Means of Ending Poverty

MAJOR DOUGLAS discovered this, and, after mastering the intricacies of the subject, evolved a means of adjusting the existing perverted money system so as to cause it to function properly.

He published his discovery and proposals, and, during the sixteen years before the Buxton Conference of 1934, they found increasing acceptance all over the world.

Probably no new ideas have ever before spread so rapidly, so widely and so spontaneously as those of Social Credit.

By 1934, therefore, the time had ripened for initiating ACTION to put the ideas into operation, and the first action was to ascertain whether the people would unite on policy and demand what, for short, we call a National Dividend.

### First Achievement of Electoral Campaign

THE Electoral Campaign has proved that they will do so, and has simultaneously provided a mechanism which will, with certainty, be effective when the people demand that their policy shall be fulfilled.

Note the order in which these stages were undertaken—in which it was necessary to undertake them—and consider the genius of the man who has so surely guided the early steps of his following.

Now we are at the brink of the third stage—the stage of generating the power to achieve its effect through the mechanism that has been perfected.

### An Analogy

AS a rough analogy, suppose it has been decided to electrify a steam railway. That is the aim, or policy.

Next it is necessary to build the power station, lay the cables, put down the conductor rails, provide the electric motors. Finally, the power must be generated so that all the mechanism shall spring into life, and direct the power through the motors to drive the trains.

It is obviously vital that these stages shall be undertaken in their right order, for to generate the power before it could be directed would be to court disaster.

The failure of all the great popular movements of the past century—the emotional uprisings—to produce their desired effects of abolishing poverty, may well be attributed to this generation of power before the mechanism of its proper direction was provided.

The Social Credit Movement, under the strong, confident leadership of Major Douglas, has not made this mistake.

## A NEW SERVICE

*If the sun was to doubt, it would go out!—William Blake.*

Within a few days the new Social Centre at 163A, Strand, will be open.

Every reader who is with us in the belief that in association we can get what we want is invited to make use of these premises, and to substantiate this act of faith by subscribing freely and generously to the funds.

Of criticism we get plenty, from friend and foe alike, but, nevertheless, the objective for which the Secretariat exists has been well served hitherto, considering the limitations of the resources placed at its disposal.

At this particular moment when flags are waving and much money being spent for a passing show, remember the battle in which we are engaged. Our time for carnival and pageantry is not yet—poverty is still with us, security in freedom for every individual in this country is still to be won!

The new Social Centre will play its part in a cause worthy of all the pageantry the country can muster—when the cause is won, as it will be won, if you play your part, too, by making this new service secure and effective.

Give generously today to maintain this new service. Buy flags when we get the first NATIONAL DIVIDENDS.

## FINANCE OF THE MONTH

By A. Hamilton McIntyre

### Deflation Coming?

WHILE Mr. Keynes and some others are worrying about the possibility of inflation, there is evidently another group who have been envisaging the possibility of deflation. The *Financial Times* and other newspapers have been trying to reassure both parties, and the result is rather comic.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has, in a great many words, said nothing at all, but to do real justice to the situation I think we require a precise statement from Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald. A speech by him on something like the same lines as his opening address to the Sugar Conference would, I think, clear away all possible doubts.

The *Financial Times* of April 19 gets round the difficulty by the old dodge of predicting that the "legitimate" trader will not find any difficulty in borrowing from the banks, but the "speculator" will find his activities curbed. One might be apt to think that the legitimate trader would be a man who made things, while the speculator would be the man who dealt exclusively in documents. This would be pretty near the truth, but I am afraid the *Financial Times* was not thinking along these lines.

### Reserves

In an article in one of the prominent financial papers this month the question of company reserves was discussed. The following is an extract:—

"While hard and fast rules cannot be laid down, some considerations stand out clearly as prohibiting depletion of reserves for dividend purposes. . . . If, as might well be the case, the company was largely indebted to its bank, this institution would have every right to veto any dissipation of assets."

One can imagine Lord Kysant reading the above and saying—"You're telling me!"

### Foreign Exchange Rates

Social Crediters, of course, know that exchange rates do not necessarily bear any relation to the purchasing power of the unit of money in different countries. This was very obvious during the war and is possibly even more obvious today. The question which used to arise in my mind was: Did foreign exchange rates ever bear any relation to purchasing power? I had in my mind particularly the par of exchange in pre-war days between Britain and the U.S.A. In those days the £ was said to be equivalent to 4.86 dollars. It always seemed to me that a man with £500 a year in this country would be making a big mistake if he gave up his job to go to the States for a job at 3,000 dollars a year, let alone 2,500 dollars a year.

This question cropped up again in my mind one night when, by acci-

dent, I was having tea with a banker, and I put the point to him. His reply was to the effect that the cost of living in U.S.A. was, admittedly, higher than the cost in Britain, but that the various items which made the cost of living higher were items which were produced locally and did not take any part in international trade. He instanced rents as an outstanding example, and reminded me that there is no international trade in rents.

So now I see how the foreign exchanges were arrived at in pre-war days. Only those items which were traded between countries settled the rate of exchange and, as the purpose of a rate of exchange is, of course, to arrive at the price to be paid for goods entering into international trade, the whole matter becomes perfectly simple—or perhaps it isn't? At any rate, a little thought will show that the price to be paid for goods making up international trade is settled by the price of goods making up that international trade.

### Interdepartmental Finance

Since my last article was written for the Supplement on the question of Government departments holding Government securities, the *Financial Times* has devoted a leader to the subject. Quotations:

"It is common knowledge that certain Government departments hold large funds and that these funds are invested in Government securities including long term stocks, short term bonds, and Treasury Bills. To cite only two examples: The Post Office Savings Bank holds over 200 million securities (in addition to annuities) against its deposits; the Unemployment Insurance Fund holds over 20 millions mainly in short-dated bonds."

"In the aggregate the authorities, therefore, are one of the leading operators in the gilt-edged market. They also have a voice in determining the allocation of Treasury Bills between tender and tap issues. This power of the authorities has been used so as to develop gradually a new technique for the issue of Government loans. In effect, these Government funds are used to underwrite a new issue such as the successive funding loans of the past few years."

Any comment required on the above was anticipated in last month's Supplement.

### The Budget

As I write these notes, the newspapers are busy with their special editions containing the Budget speech. The solemnity with which it is treated annually insults my intelligence. The occasion is at one and the same time the most comic and the most tragic of the whole Parliamentary year.

If the speech was received with roars of laughter or with floods of tears I could understand it, but I cannot bear to read the reports of the proceedings as they actually take place, without feeling as if I want to hide myself in a corner.