

**Armistice
Hypocrisy**
by
Mrs. Palmer
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SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

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**Alberta
Bankers
Pass The
Buck**
Page 7

Vol. 7. No. 14 Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper.
Postage (home and abroad) pd.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1937

Weekly Twopence

Fight These New Attacks On Your Liberty

NEW attacks on the freedom of the individual are being prepared.

The Minister of Health is seeking sweeping inquisitorial powers with a new Population (Statistics) Bill under the pretence of finding out why the population rate is falling.

A private members' bill backed by other Members of Parliament seeks to impose penalties from 10s. to £2 on you if you don't vote and can't give a "good" reason for not doing so. The State will determine the "good" reason.

And if the Minister of Transport has his way

the hundreds of motorists who use their cars to bring them into London will each pay an additional £5 a year for the privilege of using *his* own car. As if he doesn't pay enough already! As if 2,000 motoring laws aren't enough!

Then there is the Sea Fishing Industry Bill which paves the way to bureaucratic control of everything and everybody connected with the industry.

These proposals are dealt with fully on page 5.

The Air Raid Precautions Bill, dealt with on this page (col. 1), is being pushed through (in opposition to local authorities) to force part of the cost of national armament measures on to local rates.

YOUR LIBERTY IS BEING UNDERMINED. ALL THIS IS BEING DONE IN YOUR NAME—ACTION BY YOU, THE ELECTORS, IS ESSENTIAL. GIVE YOUR REPRESENTATIVES YOUR ORDERS NOW. YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE!

See page 5

900 Parents Force Council To Start On New School Needed for 3 Years

NEW AIR RAID BILL RAMP

IN spite of the general opposition by Local Authorities to the proposal to levy on local rates part of the cost of the general armament measure of taking precautions against air raids, the Bill is now ready, and if passed will result in a further increase in rates.

If local ratepayers are satisfied that they should be levied via rates to pay for armament precautions, then what is happening is in order.

On the other hand, if the electorate wish to stop this unprecedented imposition, then the obligation to act up to their responsibilities as democrats is urgent and imperative.

Now is the time to mobilise the will of your neighbours, and your Member of Parliament is the person to be informed of your will in this matter.

Don't forget, either, your representatives on local councils; against the united will of the electorate, bureaucracy and the designs of tyranny cannot stand.

The price of liberty is eternal vigilance; don't wait until the Bill becomes law. Vigilance means action, and the facts demand action *now*. Get going today, or tomorrow you may find yourself sorry or summoned!

It is *your* money they are after, it is *your* liberty that is being actively threatened, it is *your* power that is being usurped.

There is still time, if you act quickly. Get going!

ENERGETIC action on the part of the parents of over 900 Wallsend children has galvanised the Education Committee into making an immediate start on the erection of a new school urgently needed in the High Farm district.

Preliminary negotiations in connection with this urgently needed school had been in progress **FOR THREE YEARS!** They have been concluded rapidly under the impetus of the people's demand for a school at High Farm, a demand stated in quite unmistakable terms.

Children in this district had to travel more than a mile to school and to cross the Coast Road, described by many parents as a death-trap.

At the first meetings of the indignant parents there was much discussion of mineral rights, land values, subsidence, rates, etc., in relation to the negotiations about the site of the proposed new school.

A deputation to the Wallsend Education Committee was received unsympathetically and no action promised in the matter of the school.

At the next meeting of the parents all questions of mineral rights, etc., etc., were swept aside and the results they wished to obtain were embodied in the following resolution:

That the Education Committee be told that they must provide a temporary school for the winter and arrange for a permanent school to be built at High Farm, and that they must give a definite date when they will commence erection.

The resolution was carried enthusiastically, and evidence was later collected that 99 per cent. of parents in the district would back it.

The resolution was forwarded to the Education Committee with a request that they should meet the parents; this was refused. The parents then insisted on an answer to the Public Resolution.

On October 21, at a meeting that was somewhat peevish in tone, the Education Committee resolved to "expedite moves for

the erection of a new school," but declined to receive any deputation from the parents.

Feeling was running high, and another stormy meeting was held during which the chairman of the Education Committee announced that the agreement which had been pending for three years had at length been concluded.

Later, Mr. A. Bagley, secretary of the Parents Committee, said that the committee would continue in vigilance until the school was actually erected.

These parents demanded what they wanted, and they got it. They had a tough fight, but in the end they were served by their servants and represented by their representatives, a condition which they can use in future for the fulfilment of other reasonable demands on which they are united.

Alberta Facts

THE cattle industry estimates for this year show the best results since 1930, the Province (according to a Western financial publication) has enjoyed a fairly good harvest, and the dairying industry shows the best returns since 1930.

MR. MACKENZIE KING, the Canadian Prime Minister, has announced that the three Albertan Bills to which the Assent was reserved by the Lieutenant-Governor, were being referred to the Supreme Court to decide whether the Bills were valid. He intimated that the issue would in all probability be carried to the Privy Council.

Mr. Mackenzie King was also emphatic that the Federal Government strongly opposed Mr. Aberhart's proposal that the Bills should receive the Assent and become operative so that test cases to determine their validity could be started in the Court, the Government's opinion being that such a course would be unfair to the people of Alberta!

Mr. Mackenzie King does seem anxious to protect the people of Alberta from the implementing of their own mandate. See Page 7.

DOUGLAS SOCIAL CREDIT MOVEMENT
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A PUBLIC ADDRESS entitled
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in

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50 per cent. Army Volunteers Turned Down As Unfit

FIFTY per cent. of Britain's young men who have volunteered for Army Service have been turned down as unfit.

Mr. Duff Cooper, First Lord of the Admiralty and former War Minister, revealed this fact at a meeting in London on Monday.

He said: "If it were possible to take all the young men who volunteer, we should have no army recruiting problem, but the fact is that more than 50 per cent. have to be turned down because they are physically unfit."

According to Sir John Orr, four and a half million of the population of Great Britain suffer from malnutrition. In his report on this subject issued last year, he gave figures showing that nine million people were living on 6s. a week for food, and another four-and-a-half million on 4s. a week or less.

It is a fact, recognised by all doctors, that malnutrition stunts the growth of children and weakens resistance to disease, of which it is a predisposing cause.

COMMENTARY

Perhaps you've read these items in your newspapers—
our comment will give them a new significance

Need for the Alberta Press Act

PRESS comment on the Alberta Press Bill, which, it cannot be too often stated, does not gag the press, continues to prove fully the need for such a measure.

The truth of the statement given below by the Archbishop of Dublin is proved daily by the whole Canadian press with certain few exceptions, save that it attributes a degree of subtlety to press propaganda which is entirely lacking in much now being published on the Albertan situation.

Says the Archbishop in an address to the General Synod of the Church of Ireland:

"What is called public opinion today is not the net result of the working of many minds; public opinion today is organised and marshalled by means of the propaganda and publicity methods with which the mass of individuals is besieged by the few.

"Opinion is handed out ready-made; even the very facts which are the material with the aid of which opinion should be formed are rationed; the public is told what is good for it to know, with lavish *suppressio veri*, if not *suggestio falsi* (suppression of the truth or false implication).

"And with the successful use of these methods, the indispensable conditions of democratic government — viz., intelligent interest in public affairs and sense of individual responsibility—are becoming increasingly absent."

'Sterilised'

AT the annual meeting of National Ship-builders' Security, Ltd., it was disclosed that the industry was at present employed to the extent of about two-thirds of its berth capacity, which indicated that there was more than ample reserve capacity still available for any likely future demand.

It was reported that had the sterilised yards remained in business the load would have been less than half of the capacity and, in fact, the effect of concentration "N.S.S." had attained was that, in the average case, the

volume of work in progress was about 50 per cent. greater than it would have been if spread over the original number of units. Concentration of work resulted in more economic production.

"Sterilised" camouflages destruction nicely, doesn't it? The result being, apparently, concentration!

DEMAND

IT is for the public to realise that the safety of the road, so far as lighting is concerned, can be obtained if only they will insist on it.—Mr. A. Cunningham (President, Illuminating Engineering Society.)

THOUSANDS of people in this country and hundreds of thousands in every other part of the world were beginning to demand, and they would persistently expect, a higher standard of living.—Mr. Beechman (St. Ives, L. Nat.) in Parliament.

No Comment

TO find yourself flying in a machine with a broken under-carriage must be a strain on the nerves.

Ft.-Sergt. Tucker didn't fly to open country, there to use safely his parachute. He risked death by sticking to his machine

"City Entertains Lord Baldwin"

Baldwin— . . Baldwin—? Where have we heard that name before?

and landing after exhausting his petrol supply. Luckily he escaped serious hurt.

"I was told to do all I could to bring the machine down and avert an accident," he said.

To Serve or to Rule?

THE London busmen are still trying to settle the question of who rules in their own union. The disciplinary measures taken against seven men who were prominent in the strike of last May is widely disapproved of by the rank and file.

As one London paper has it—
"On all points the executive council is opposed to the delegates . . . The London busmen are really claiming the right to manage their own affairs within the union."

The only justification for trade union executives is that they implement the will of the majority of members.

"Real Damage" to Whom?

"ON each occasion when experimentation might do real damage, Alberta has felt the restraining hand of a higher authority."—From an editorial on the Alberta situation in the *New York Herald Tribune*, October 7.

The Cat Peeps Out of the Bag

WITHOUT financial independence a man cannot take any time off to look for a better job.—Mr. Walter Elliot, Secretary for Scotland to the National Savings Movement at Edinburgh.

Mr. Elliot evidently knows what the key to liberty is.

Milk Board's Vicious Policy Proved

THE result of lowering the price of milk by special permission in the Rhondda Valley was to raise the number of applicants among expectant and nursing mothers in a year from 286 to 1,379, and among young children from 1,303 to 5,389. See "Hansard" of July 29.

The artificially-heightened price of milk is a check on its consumption by people who now cannot afford it. The milk is abundant, but those who need it most haven't the money to buy. The solution is National Dividends.

Sweet Reply

SIR JOHN JARVIS, M.P., speaking at West Clandon, Surrey, said in reply to a question about the increased cost of living, that he thought an extra penny in the shilling a low price to pay for the prosperity we are now enjoying.

Asked why it was necessary to inflict additional taxation on account of armaments, he evaded and said he didn't think anyone begrudged a few pence for armaments to make the country safe.

In reply to a further question: "Could not the Government have provided that money itself?" he said:

"No, sir. The Government has no money at all, except what it gets from the taxpayers."

Now wouldn't Montagu Norman say that was a sweet reply? And whom or what does Sir John Jarvis claim to represent, we wonder? One day we shall wake up to the fact that this is a democratic country, then Members of Parliament won't be asked to reply to questions from platforms. They will be told by their constituents what is wanted and Members of Parliament will be made aware that they are paid their salaries to represent just that.

Thank You

WE offer our sincerest thanks for the receipt of £9 6s. 0d. from "TITHE," N.Z., with the assurance that it will be put to good use.

What the Tests Showed

AT Stockton-on-Tees an investigation was made among 777 families. The 369 families whose breadwinners were unemployed were found to be getting 29s. 2½d. a week to live on, while the 408 families in which the father was at work got 51s. 6d. a week.

Statistics showed that over a given period 54 of the unemployed group and 53 of the employed group should die IF THEIR CHANCE OF LIVING WERE THE SAME AS FOR THE WHOLE POPULATION OF ENGLAND.

But actually not 54 but 161 of the unemployed died, and not 53 but 112 of the employed.

This proved that neither of the groups were getting enough to eat, but that the unemployed were being starved more rapidly than the employed.

The Starving World

ACCORDING to the recent report on malnutrition presented to Geneva, the world is half starved. Millions of natives in India can only afford one meal a day. The Chinese Government said: "Most Chinese are in a state of malnutrition all the time."

In England, malnutrition has been proved to be largely due to a lack of purchasing power.

Mass-Production Man

MASS-PRODUCTION Man, mass-production Man,
A cog in the machinery, a unit in the Plan—

He goes to work to earn the cash
To buy the food to get the strength
To go to work to earn the cash—
Provided that he can!

Mass-production Man, mass-production Man,
An insect in the colony, his life is but a span;
When the clock awakes him he scrambles out of bed,
Crawls into his uniform and gulps his daily bread,
Sucks his Press and grabs his bag and runs to catch his train,
Performs the motions paid for and returns back home again.

He goes to work to earn the cash
To buy the food to get the strength
To go to work to earn his keep
To keep his life in vain.

Mass-production Man, mass-production Man,
The bridge and cross-word expert, the sport and picture fan,
He shuffles to a saxophone, he goggles at the screen,
He regulates his loving to prevent the might-have-been:
More mass-production children for our mass-production schools
To cram through all the "standards," turn out mass-production fools,
Put up upon the Market to be sold for what they're worth,
And set spinning in a circle that encompasses the earth:

To go to work to earn the cash
To buy the food to get the strength
To go to work, to go to work,
The purpose of their birth.

Mass-production Man, mass-production Man,
Your fathers fought for Liberty since the Race began,
They fought and conquered Scarcity, they toiled with hand and brain
Lest we who follow after should have their work again;
They bled and died to win for you a freedom that you shirk;
You scramble for your slavery, you fight to go to work—

To go to work to earn the cash
To buy the food to get the strength
To go to work to get the strength
Again to go to work.

The earth goes round and round, the earth goes round and round,
And we go round upon it, and then go under ground;
Across the emptiness of space the sunlight pours and brings
To us the overlordship of all material things,
The heritage our fathers won, for which we give no thanks;
They fought against Reality, but we have left their ranks

To go to work to earn the cash
To buy the food to get the strength
To fight for little paper notes
And figures in the Banks!

Geoffrey Dobbs

THE FIG TREE

A quarterly review edited by
Major C. H. DOUGLAS

CURRENT ISSUE

contains contributions by The Editor, Miles Hyatt, The Dean of Canterbury, R. L. Northridge, W. L. Bardsley, A. W. Coleman, R. Rogers Smith, A. Hamilton McIntyre, Herbert Bluen, Geoffrey Dobbs and others



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Armistice Day

There is no rest in the tomb to-day,
Blind eyes weep in the tomb to-day,
We cry from the poppy-laden grave
"What of the men we died to save?"
"We died in vain, we died in vain."

We hear the beat on our graves to-day,
Of marching feet on our graves to-day,
Of hungry men—the men forgot
Whose life is death, since first begot,
"We died in vain, we died in vain."

Our blood cries out from the stones
to-day,
Even our mouldering bones—they say,
"If all that our sacrifice means to men
'Is a poppy and two minutes' silence,
then
"We died in vain, we died in vain."
ELLEN WHITE

Armistice Day To Me Is A Mockery From Dawn To Night

By MRS. B. M. PALMER

NOVEMBER 5, NOVEMBER 9, NOVEMBER 11
I THINK the police and fire brigade must be glad when these few days have passed, what with the fires on the fifth, and the crowds and processions later in the week.

For the proper celebration of Guy Fawkes' Day there must be a slight fog, not too thick, just enough to lend unreality to the proceedings. For a moment a coruscating Catherine wheel lights up the excited faces, then all is darkness and confusion again.

Six weeks' pocket money may go up in smoke, but how the children enjoy it all!

We may smile at the children carting their hideous guy through the streets. How many of us realise that the ceremonies of November 11 are gradually hardening into a tradition that one day will be just as meaningless?

I HATE Armistice Day now, and I believe that many of those who have vivid memories of November, 1918, must feel as I do. What a wild, glad day that was! As soon as the sirens went we stopped all pretence of work, dashed out into the streets, and boarded the first motor bus we saw, not thinking where we went.

Long before night the restaurants were sold out of food and drink, but who cared? We believed that at last good had triumphed over evil.

Except for the bitter grief of a few who still mourn their loved ones, November 11 is to me a mockery, from dawn till night.

Yet if I were present at the superb pageant of the Cenotaph service my heart would beat and my senses quicken. The colour and beauty of it all would stir my emotions and deaden my reason.

Perhaps this is what is intended. The mass hysteria of Armistice Day is like the smoky fog of Guy Fawkes' night—it spreads a veil of illusion over reality.

We are supposed to be honouring the glorious dead who died for their country.

Were not those who lived as valuable as those who died?

Many of them are now living, poor, broken, and forgotten.

A strange thing it is to honour a man who dies of wounds, and forget him if he recovers.

* * *

AND did they die fighting for their country? They joined up at the beginning in their thousands because the newspapers told them that the Germans had been committing atrocities in Belgium and France—later they joined because they had to.

Men can't fight for a mere abstract idea—such as a personified Britannia. They can fight to save the lives of their women and children and comrades.

Or they can be bamboozled into fighting to save the lives of the unscrupulous money-changers who, if there is a next war, will be responsible for it, as they were for the last.

I beg of women to be realists, and not allow themselves to be led away by the grandiose and abstract ideas which will be rampant in the coming days.

During the two minutes' silence while the great multitude is standing with closed eyes, I would, if I had the power, throw upon the screen of their minds the pictured lives of the hundreds of thousands of men who fought through the Great War and lived to return home. Where are they now?

Many of them are living on miserable pensions, others are totally disabled, some are unemployed, or unemployable. Others, again, though they went through the war unscratched, are now in middle age broken in health because of the strain of those four years.

And many have committed suicide.

* * *

IT is no exaggeration to say that the vast majority are living in poverty, if not in financial straits.

"Oh," but someone says, "we can help by giving generously for our poppy."

How would you like to be dependent on charity? I can hardly bear to look at one of those wretched artificial things. To me they are the symbol of the powers of evil.

For it is solemnly maintained by those whose mania it is to "make work" that poppy day provides employment for many ex-servicemen all the year round!

Just think of it. Every day, except Saturdays and Sundays, for seven or eight hours, you sit on a chair piercing hundreds upon hundreds of little bits of scarlet cloth with green wire, and sticking a little black button on top, bearing the letters H.F. (none other is genuine, you know).

Is this work fit for heroes? Is it work even worthy of an ordinary, intelligent man?

If it were not so tragic it would be funny, to live four years in the agony of the trenches and then come home and spend the rest of your life in making poppies to commemorate it.

* * *

THERE was a man once who was condemned to spend the whole of his time in rolling a stone up a hill. No sooner did it reach the top than it went down to the bottom again.

There are people in this country (and I like to think most of them are men) who would rather set us all to the task of Sisyphus than allow us to enjoy anything without working for it, this despite the fact that we are living in the power age, and that every day there need be less and less work for us to do.

And as long as we believe them we are in their power. Rather than lose their power they'd see us in the hell of the next war.

Women must show the way to peace by demanding the dividend of the machine, to be paid to each and all, so that each can be free to live the life and do the work that nature intended him to do.

Only a National Dividend is a worthy offering to those men who have given so much in vain.

CHILDREN MURDERED BY SOUND FINANCE

AS an anthropologist I openly state that as long as there is one mother in this country who is afraid to have a child because she has not the money to keep it or feed it, so long are we criminally responsible for that fact. There are thousands of mothers in that state in Great Britain, and Infant Murder by SOUND Finance can be proved by any Medical Officer of Health.

In the face of these facts we are complacently told that things are better here than in other countries, as if that altered the awful distress of those who suffer in the dismal distressed areas. We are told that our Financial System is sound. What a farce in the face of these facts for the Churches to talk about a change of heart.

We are told that Sir John Orr's Reports are exaggerated, when he shows the facts of malnutrition in this state of sound finance. Those reports are understated. There is communal waste on astronomic scales.

We are told that the only way to run the country in this state of sound finance is by rates and taxes, and more rates and more taxes. All this because those in power refuse to base the national money on the country's productive capacity and not on this totally unnecessary taxable capacity. And pigs are better housed in Bradford than humans, in this state of sound finance.

As long as this false set of values holds—as long as food is destroyed in the interests of price boards and to the injury of the people, as long as British youths are degraded by poverty and diseases caused by that ambient—so long is this country not civilised.

No scheme of sound finance or so-called balanced budget in the interests of that sound finance, is worth the life of one child or the distress of one mother.

Therefore if our politicians will not have reconstructed at once our "sound" finance in this age of Solar and Machine power so that there is Individual Economic Freedom, let them give place to those who will, and not use the press and the radio to damn their efforts, by misstatement and omission of the facts, both here and in Alberta.

The Government since 1923 has had all the evidence for this reconstruction. The real credit of the nation is the inheritance of every voter of British birth in the land. Let the electors demand their inheritance, by calling for the results they want from their representatives, and so end this ghastly infraction of the divine programme, these infants and mothers murdered in the interests of "sound" finance.

A. G. PAPE

Progress In Prices

ANOTHER phase of rising food prices is hitting travellers on the Southern Railway where a new system of charges in the restaurant cars has been introduced, having the effect of passing on increased costs to the consumer.

Fifty years ago, when our ability to produce was a mere fraction of what it is now, a good fresh lunch on the train cost 2s. 6d.; now for nearly twice the price the traveller gets a meal consisting of food largely from abroad, or kept in cold storage, which is neither so wholesome nor so appetising.

Fifty years ago a first-class sleeping berth between London and Scotland cost 5s. and the first-class fare was but little more than third-class today; a first-class sleeping berth now costs 21s., and 7s. 6d. is charged for a third-class berth, which is neither so comfortable nor so private as the first-class one of fifty years ago.

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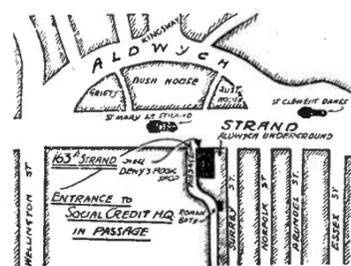
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A Journal of Economic Democracy

The Official Organ of the Social Credit Secretariat, Limited.

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

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 10/6, six months 5/6, three months 2/6.

Vol. 7, No. 14. Friday, November 12, 1937

THIS MONTH... by ROD

Great numbers of sharks are reported round the coasts. Some think that they are not man-eaters; others don't.

NEVILLE'S THIN-ICE BALLET (an ice-ballet is rehearsing at Covent Garden)



The Future?

THE love some individuals show for making plans for other people, thereby betraying a lust to dominate rather than to serve, is a common danger.

Such persons invariably assume that Institutions are more important than people, and under this hypnosis are capable of condemning others wholesale to sacrifice.

The appalling state we see everywhere is due chiefly to this blind fanaticism, which, whilst unbridled, is liable to rush us on to greater chaos.

In 1922 the Institute of Public Administration was founded, with the alleged object of enabling the servants of the public to study the technical and philosophical problems of their profession.

The new President is Sir Josiah Stamp, and in his inaugural address he drew attention to what he considered the requirements of the future.

"I am quite clear that the official must be the mainspring of the new society, suggesting, promoting, advising at every stage."

The qualifications required by this new kind of official of the future before high promotion can safely be given to him are peculiar: he "must have the ability to subordinate his activities to their proportionate place in a larger whole."

In other words, he is to be a "main-spring" in a larger "watch," and we suspect Sir Josiah had his tongue in his cheek all the while he was talking—to remind himself not to let his hearers get the slightest glimpse of the possibility of who or what the larger "watch" is.

Much better refer to it vaguely as the larger "whole."

THOSE benighted people who are under the impression that public servants, from Permanent Secretaries downwards, are employed at public expense to carry out the will of the people as made known by them to Members of Parliament, should know at once that Sir Josiah Stamp has a better plan.

So many undertakings are coming under public control, Sir Josiah Stamp points out, that it cannot be expected that Members of Parliament can cope with the millions of technical details. Leave it to the "new specialist expert," says he to the people and Parliament.

Which looks reasonable, at first glance—but only at first glance.

For the expert himself, while taking charge ably of the myriad technical details must "subordinate his activities to their proportionate place in a larger whole."

Who decides what the larger whole is to be? Ah, Sir Josiah knows, but he won't tell, and one of the qualifications of the "right type" of the "new official" will be not even to think of asking such a reasonable question.

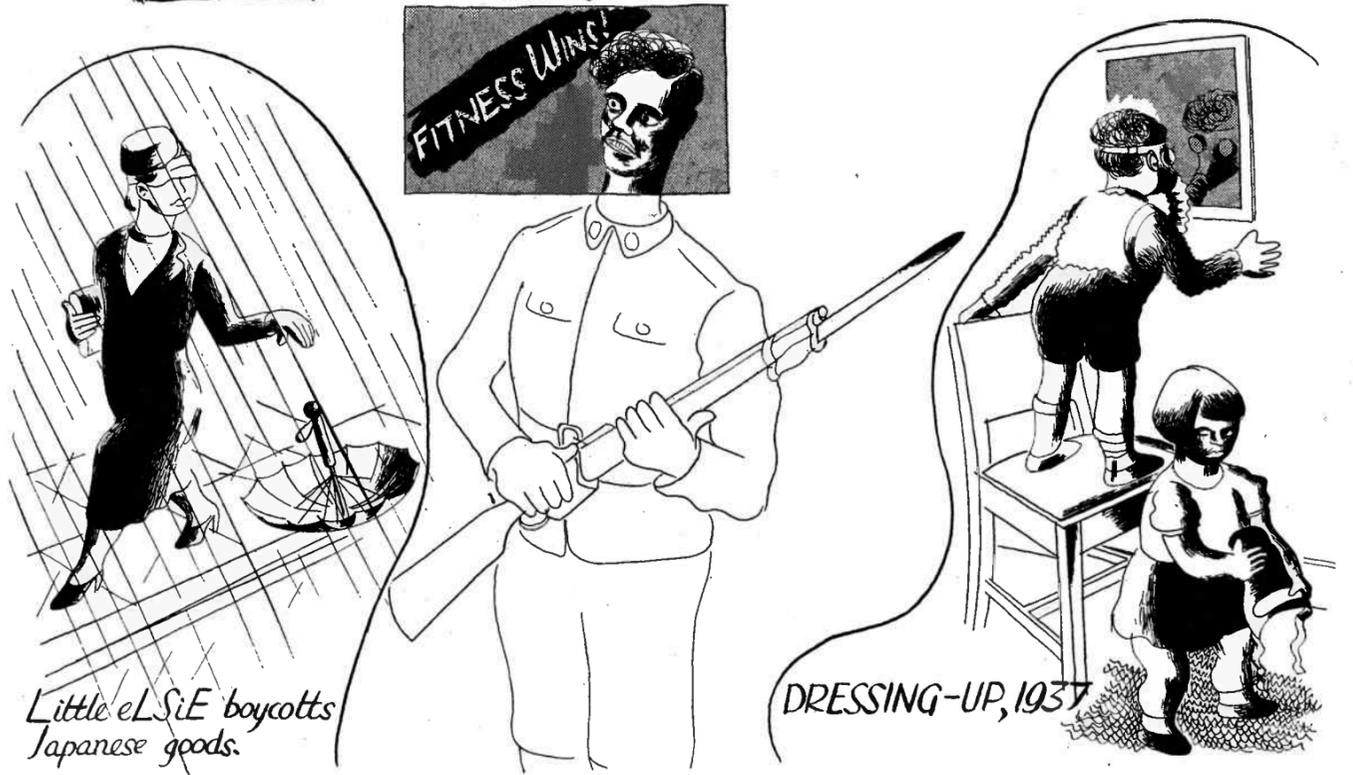
SIR JOSIAH is President of the Institute of Public Administration. Does he agree that the first thing all members should know is that the only justification for public office is that those employees who fill them are paid to serve the policy of the public as decided by popular mandate?

Or does he think the people ought not to decide policy?

What would happen if a railway company refused to carry passengers where they wanted to go, but decided for them; meanwhile trying to hide their dictatorial policy under a widely advertised scheme for allowing passengers to choose freely by which door they should enter the train?

There is no doubt that such a policy of creepy dictatorship would raise new problems, not the least of which would be to find station-masters with just the right and peculiar official qualifications.

A wonderful plan—which might work if it weren't for the problem of the passengers!



STATE BLOWS AT YOUR LIBERTY

"WHAT I am telling you is that either you are the State and you can change what you do not like, or else the State is your enemy; and that all the powers of the State derive from you and have been usurped from you to the extent that they have been separated from you."

BLOW No. 1

New Powers For Bureaucratic Nosey Parkers

THE Government is promoting a Population (Statistics) Bill, to be introduced this session by Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister of Health, giving practically unlimited powers to inquire into your private affairs.

Your financial position and that of your family, how much you contribute to your family's support, every detail of your past history, whether you have been convicted of any criminal or motoring offence, any diseases you have suffered from—all these family secrets you will have to divulge to the bureaucrats if the Bill becomes law.

You may be required to disclose your political opinions or your religious faith.

Registrars will be empowered to ask young couples registering their marriage questions designed "to ascertain the social and civil condition of the population," reports the *Sunday Express*.

Parents registering births, or still-births, will be questioned about any former spouse, their age, occupation, birthplace, dependants, brothers and sisters, and children by a former spouse.

In the case of death particulars of parentage and any former spouse will also be required.

The purpose of this astonishing measure is to discover the causes of the fall in population. A barrister who read it told the *Sunday Express*:

"The effect of the Bill is that questions may be asked on any matter about which the authorities think it is desirable to obtain information.

"If there is any skeleton in a man's family cupboard, whether relating to illegitimacy, financial matters or criminal record, he is bound to disclose it.

"This Bill provides the means of procuring registration of all confidential particulars relating to any person, whether they have been convicted of criminal offence or not.

"One of the first principles of justice in this country is that in any legal proceedings a witness is not bound to answer any question the answering of which might tend to incriminate himself.

"The effect of this Bill is to negative the age-long protection given to the subject in this respect and to force him, under penalty of a fine, to answer any question which the authorities think fit to put to him."

BLOW No. 3

A NEW SOVIET Dictatorship of the Fishing Industry

MR. W. S. Morrison, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, last week presented the Sea Fishery Industry Bill to the House of Commons.

One of the principal objects of the Bill will be the setting up of a Fish Industry Development Commission composed exclusively of persons independent of the industry.

The Commission will have powers to license port wholesalers and, in certain circumstances, fishing vessels; to initiate any schemes that may be necessary for the betterment of the industry; to require returns, statistics and information, and, out of the fund obtained by registration fees, to make grants to approved organisations for general administration or towards such special objects as experiment, exploration and research, marketing and publicity.

Creeping Dictatorship

BETWEEN the years 1914 and 1928, the number employed in the Civil Service more than doubled from 57,706 to 116,241. But between 1930 and 1937 the number multiplied by three, having risen to 356,339.

This does not take into account people employed by municipalities.

There is every indication that this startling jump in the number of public employees will repeat itself, for new Acts are preparing that require millions of new official forms, demanding, under penalty, answers from the public on every conceivable point of their private affairs.

An epidemic of inquisition has broken out. Nosey Parker is going to be let loose, all dressed up and armed with powers and penalties, poking into your intimate daily life. And all for what?

Is it to make work? It will certainly do that. But is that the business of the Government?

Whether it is or no, it is what is being done, and this new terror of servants presuming to rule will grow unless—

THE PEOPLE CALL THEIR REPRESENTATIVES TO ORDER AND GIVE A CLEAR UNITED DEMAND TO STOP IT.

Bureaucratic inquisition is growing into a menace because Parliament, like an insane body, has no direction from the electorate. Rally now, and give your Representative a Mandate.

Major C. H. Douglas at Belfast, November, 1936

BLOW No. 2

£5 Penalty For Motorists Using London Streets

(—MINISTRY PROPOSAL)

MOTORISTS using their cars in London will have to pay an additional £5 a year tax if drastic measures being considered by the Ministry of Transport become law. And, with cyclists, they may be banned from certain highways altogether.

Dr. Leslie Burgin, Minister of Transport, hinted at this legislation in a speech last week.

Questions were asked about banning private cars in Central London.

"Industrial traffic," he replied, "must come before pleasure traffic, and, if necessary, the latter must be organised in the interests of industry."

This further restriction on the hapless motorist, now hedged around by 2,000 laws, is the Ministry's way of solving the problem of congested cities.

It is the first bright thought of a special committee appointed by the Ministry to study again the road problems.

Their only constructive proposals so far are fly-over crossings at important cross-roads and parking places off main streets.

BLOW No. 4

New Bill Aims To Impose £2 Fines On Non-Voters

SOME of our Members of Parliament want to fine non-voters, and accordingly a Bill is being prepared, said to have the backing of Sir Frank Sanderson, Bart., Conservative Member of Parliament for Ealing, and 11 other Members.

Within 14 days after polling, those who do not vote will each be sent a form requiring "a valid and truthful and sufficient reason" as to why he or she failed to vote. It will read:

Dear Sir or Madam, Unless I receive from you within 21 days of the date hereof on the form attached hereto satisfactory evidence that your failure to vote in the election was due to

illness, other disability, or other reasonable unavoidable cause I have to notify you that you are liable to a fine of not less than 10s. and not more than £2.

That is a quotation from the schedule of the Bill.

If the reason given be deemed "not sufficient" the elector shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine, 10s. to £2.

The person whose opinion as to what is "not sufficient" reason will be—the returning officer!

This looks as if many of us are now going to be fined for having opinions of our own!

LESSON FROM THE PAST

Richard Oastler, 1830, Freer of Child Slaves

LITTLE over a century ago the revolt of the mill workers of the North led to the passing of the first Factory Act.

Its passing was one thing, but getting the Act enforced was another. Richard Oastler, a sincere, courageous, and determined character, was, more than any other man, responsible both for the passing of the Act and the beginning of the pressure which led to its application.

In 1830 the industrial conditions of the North were scandalous. It was during this year that Oastler spent a night at the home of a woollen manufacturer of Bradford. He spoke of the evils of the slave trade.

His host listened. "Richard," said he, "you have a marvellous eloquence. What you say of the West Indies may be true, but there are slaveries and cruelties practised nearer home just as bad, if not worse.

"In our mills, children work up to 18 hours a day and are then cheated out of their little wages by a system of fines."

Oastler listened now, appalled at what he heard.

"Use your gift," said his host, "to help stop these vicious tyrannies, give me a pledge that you will use all your influence to remove for ever the cruelties practised on these children in our mills."

Richard Oastler gave the pledge, and from that moment worked faithfully and magnificently to discharge it.

HE started his campaign, and in a few months he became the idol of all the mill workers in the North.

Here is a typical extract of a speech made by him in Huddersfield in 1831.

"Gentlemen,—Take a little captive (and I will not picture fiction for you, I will tell you what I have seen)—take a little captive six or seven years old.

"She shall rise from her bed at four in the morning of a cold winter's day. But before she rises she wakes perhaps half-a-dozen times and says, 'Father, is it time? Father, is it time?'"

"And at last when she gets up she feels about for her clothes and puts her little bits of rags upon her weary limbs—wearied with the last day's work—and leaves her parents in their bed. Their labour is not required so early!

"She trudges onward all alone through rain and snow and darkness to the mill, perhaps two miles or at least one—and there, for 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, or even 18 hours she is obliged to work, with only one 30 minutes' interval for meals and play!

"Homeward again at night she shall go, all in the dark and wet, when she is

able; but many a time she hides herself in the wool in the mill as she has not the strength to go . . . The girl I am speaking of died, but she is not an isolated case."

His campaign grew, others helped him. His meetings drew huge crowds—at Bradford, in June, 1833, his audience numbered 120,000. The pressure grew, and he finally got his first Factory Act passed.

Now arose another battle to get the Act enforced—magistrates were often enough themselves millowners. In 1836 the Blackburn magistrates had refused to hear a case under the Factory Act, telling the pleaders, "That's Oastler's Act; apply to him."

Oastler rode to the town and arranged a meeting in the local theatre. The magistrates—all millowners—occupied a box, and hoped he would say something they could seize him for.

The hushed audience listened.

" . . . If these magistrates refuse to listen to your complaints and refer you to me, bring with you your children and tell them to ask their grandmothers for a few of their old knitting needles, which I will instruct them how to apply to the spindles in such a way as to teach these law-defying, mill-owning magistrates to have respect even for Oastler's law."

This challenge brought forth a terrific stream of vituperation on him and all his works—but he won through. Once or twice when everything seemed almost won and compromise was suggested, his clarion call saved subtle betrayal. "Don't concede a thing, no compromise, we know our opponents."

Now we have another Factory Bill wobbling through Parliament, but it is not of the cleaving kind, it will not abolish the cruelties of malnutrition, poverty, and economic uncertainty that exist.

Yet all the same, there is a battle just as worthy being fought now, for bigger stakes. The good spirit that burned in Richard Oastler is not dead.

The Social Credit Movement has engaged in a war that will continue to be waged until it is WON, and then in England we shall be free from wage-slavery, from debt-slavery, from fear of the Means Test, the workhouse, the rent man, the income tax collectors, the tyrants who worship the devil of Mammon; and we shall, having gained the victory, be able to enjoy its fruits of peace, security, and the joy of freedom.

G.H.

Albertans Are In Vanguard Of The Biggest Fight Ever Known

by Lieut.-Col. J. Creagh Scott

(In an address to the Sheffield Social Credit Group in the City Library on Thursday, last week)

A FAMOUS Chief Justice of this country who lived 60 years ago said:—"The issue which has swept down the centuries and which will have to be fought sooner or later is the People v. the Bankers."

This matter of the people—what does it mean? The people is a collective term—it does not mean a group of individuals or any Party, it means everybody—high or low—everybody, that is the People.

Then the Banks. When I talk about the Bankers I mean only one thing, and that is that section—and a very small section—of the community who have the sole control of access, which means and is a better term than—money.

Money means nothing else than humanity's commonly accepted mechanism of access.

Therefore when I talk of Bankers I mean those people to whom you—and our ancestors—have given the sole control of access.

Then there is an economic action which all the People composing a nation are entitled to use—they are entitled to use everything that is produced—and can be produced—up to the complete satisfaction of human requirements.

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These provisions are not being carried out anywhere in the world. If that economic action was being carried out now by those who have the control of access, there would be no distressed areas—there would be no distress in industry—there would be no distress in agriculture—there would be no distress among buyers—there would be no distress among sellers—there would be no distress anywhere.

Do you believe it is possible for there to be a world where everybody can be happy and contented?—because I do. Do you believe it is possible for us to have Life, and more abundantly?—because I do.

And we have the most excellent reason for believing this because the greatest Master of the Christians told us it was possible.

Now there is one more expression I wish to define. The State. What is the State? The State is not an abstraction—the State is something concrete, and the concrete definition of the State is the People composing the Nation—there is no other State.

Now as regards the special areas. They are special all right, but only in this way. Only in the way that the whole world is a distressed area, but there are certain localities which are specially distressed—because those who have control of access will not allow them to get hold of the goods they should get.

These special areas, they are only special in this way—that they are special evidence of the fact that the Bankers who have the sole control of access are—or say they are—incapable of making methods to obliterate the special distress from the face of the earth.

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Now when one talks like this to a large audience, they are inclined to have a quiet giggle, and they are inclined to be on the side of the cynic and the fool who wishes to pretend the millennium is thousands of years away.

If this is a myth—if better things are not possible—why do you go to Church and pray there for it? Even those who do not pray for the better things—for the millennium—how can you hold these ideas—even if you do not voice them—if you don't believe that it is possible? Of course it is possible.

I say get off your knees and stand up for God and the Right and declare what the Truth is—that there is no need whatever for the lack of food, clothes, and shelter, in a world where these things can be produced in unlimited quantities.

Well, I may be wrong, but those are my views.

Now in the productive world—in producing what is needed—you have two energies at work. You have human energy, and you have solar energy, and these two energies working in association as one unit are capable of producing all that is required for everybody's requirements.

But there is another unit which should be working in association with those two productive energies in order to satisfy human needs. That is the mechanism of access—which is made in another factory altogether, and does not work in association.

All the efforts of access have been frustrated by the mechanism of access. This fear system is being maintained by the Bankers who flatly refuse to operate a mechanism of access to bring about the results which are Christian results.

In order to maintain the infernal lie that scarcity is a fact, the floodgates of half-truths, and whole lies, and misrepresentations are being let loose in the Press, and if you are not careful you will be swept clean off your legs—off your better judgment—unless you carry in your mind that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

And in the province of Alberta they are being told now that if they change the Bankers—or dictators—into servants, practically the whole world will come to an end. If the Bankers can operate—as they do—a system which is lucrative to them, will someone tell us why, if that same system is operated in the interests of you—the People—anything should happen that you do not want to happen? The Bankers have control of the mechanism of access, which means they have the complete control of civilisation.

Is that your Will? Because if it is I need not waste my time here. But if it is not your Will then you agree with me that Policy is your prerogative—the prerogative of the People—and no one else—and it is our dynamic Will to be master of all financial policy.

Now the People of Alberta are in the vanguard of the biggest fight that has ever been known by the people of this planet. They have started a fight to a finish for the emancipation of the People from a cursed government by Institutions, and nothing that I can say could exaggerate the implications underlying that colossal struggle.

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Matters of the highest importance are taking place, and it is essential, and vital, that you in Sheffield should know the Truth, and not be swept to right or left by anybody in this matter, because you cannot place any reliance on what you read in the Daily Press.

The struggle is the People v. the Bankers—that is the big struggle that is going on in the world to-day, and every other struggle is completely dwarfed by it, and as that great genius said—whose servant I am—"no trick and no device will be too scurrilous, or too slimy, in order to deceive you, and thwart you, from your objective"—those are the words of Major Douglas.

The Social Credit of Humanity—what is

it? It is the understanding in the minds of the People that working in association—and voting in association—you can always get what you want. And also that you can always force all Institutions and Public Servants to obey you—that is the Social Credit of Humanity. Don't budge from it. Any other form of Government that you can think of is a perverted form of Government—of democracy—and is a tyranny.

If the smoke of Sheffield, or wrongly-educated ideas, still tends to hide the issue, remember, and always state and affirm, that the human struggle to-day is not a struggle for goods, but a struggle for access to them. There is no difficulty whatever to-day in regard to the production of goods.

Now the fight that is on is not for the purpose of robbing, of taxing, anybody; it is not for the purpose of nationalising everybody. It is for the purpose of socialising access in a manner in which all shall benefit and none shall be injured. The fight is a fight to have that economic access to which we are entitled—to consume, utilise, and enjoy to the limits of human requirements.

It is a fight for this to be put into operation, and is in accordance with the Divine Will. It is a fight for sound religion and practical Christianity.

Stand by unitedly for Alberta, where they are fighting for you and the whole of humanity in the greatest struggle that has ever been known on earth—the struggle for the emancipation of Man from the tyranny which is the greatest on earth.

YOU ARE THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE THIS IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

By A. V. McNEILL

NO great work of literature, with which I am acquainted, deals so directly with the vital responsibility of personal sovereignty, as Shakespeare's "Tempest." The story of the play is familiar, easily understood and nothing that I have ever read, except the Bible, throws, in my opinion, such a clear light upon the problems of today.

I shall attempt, therefore, to recall some of the parallels between the situation in the play and the situation in Canada now, parallels which seem to me so convincing that I hope I may convert many to my view that there is here an interpretation of history written with the deepest insight of a great master.

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THE reader will remember that Prospero, the Duke of Milan, was a profound scholar, a man of such deep learning that he resented devoting time, which might have been spent in his library, to the responsibilities of governing his dukedom.

In order, therefore, that he might give more hours to study, he allowed his brother Antonio to govern in his name. Such an arrangement aroused the worst in Antonio's nature and made it easy for him to plot to usurp his brother's rule, to set up a veiled dictatorship, to institute tyranny by taxation in place of government, and finally to banish Prospero and establish his own power openly.

During these stages of usurpation, the state of Milan was remarkably similar to that of Canada now.

I have alluded above to what seems to me one of the close parallels in the play, a veiled dictatorship. Whether or not we like to think that there is a conspiracy against good government today by a power behind the scenes, there is no doubt that Shakespeare believed that conspiracy and plotting are part of human nature.

He never had a doubt about it; his plays are full of it. The sovereign power, in this case, Prospero, had no hand in the plot against his subjects. He suffered from it.

But it was his shirking of personal

responsibility which gave rise to it and made it possible.

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NOW for some other comparisons. No one would attempt to draw a parallel between the deep intelligence and insight of Prospero on the one hand, and the intelligence of the people of Canada, on the other. But this, I think, we have in common. Prospero was the sovereign power in Milan.

We citizens are, under our constitution, the sovereign power in Canada. Our will, not our intelligence, must prevail. Simply because he avoided his duty, Prospero's sovereign power was usurped.

Does it require any profound insight to suppose that a parallel may be made here, that our sovereignty is being now usurped, by a power behind the scenes, simply because we are not exercising it?

And that if we do not begin to exercise it, the hidden tyranny may become an open tyranny? Indeed, it seems to me that that is now taking place.

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LET us have finished for ever, then, with the idea that our job has been finished when we have exercised our duty, to vote every four or five years.

Such a concept is surely parallel to Prospero's escape from his responsibilities.

Have we told our Member of Parliament whose duty it is to see that our will prevails, what our will is, or have we left him to assume it is whatever he likes to make of it?

If we have not told him our will, how can he know it? Perhaps he would be perfectly willing to fight the party caucus and stand on his own feet if he knew that he had solid backing from his constituents.

How can he know, until we express our will, and assume our responsibilities? If we do that in sufficient numbers, the power behind the scenes will easily be defeated, and the whole horde of lickspittlers too—the party caucuses, the journalists who suppress and twist; all the spiritually servile, to whom Shakespeare gives but two lines in the whole play, those most contemptuous of all the lines,

which Antonio speaks, in reference to the sort of people on whom he can depend. "They take suggestion as a cat laps milk."

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FINALLY, let the same spirit prompt us as prompted Prospero, that spirit which, when all his enemies were in his power, prompted him to exercise Christian principles, "... the rarer action is in virtue than in vengeance."

From "The Liberator," British Columbia.

Social Credit Supplement November

The Policy of a Philosophy
Major Douglas's Speech at the
June Conference.

CRESCENDO! By Hewlett Edwards

The "Record" By C. Howard Jones

OWNERSHIP

By A. Hamilton McIntyre

Constructive Dynamite

By Hewlett Edwards

SOCIAL CREDIT ELECTION, 1937

Statement by Director of Organisation

A year ago a hop-picking machine was introduced which displaced 200 pickers. What a host of Cockney thirsts was lost then! The most luridly illustrated advertisement cannot pass a single pint to the parched unpaid.

Charles Jones in "The Fig Tree,"
Sept. 1937.

A dilapidating agriculture can only be mended by a realistic money system.
Charles Jones in "The Fig Tree,"
Sept. 1937.

Look For That Hole In The Road

First encourage people to try small things. Don't necessarily tackle the financial system straight away—tackle the local district council because there is a hole in the road and make them put it right. When you have got a number of people to see that you have got a hole in the road put right, they can set out to get a new road, and so on. The principle is to try it on the dog!—Major Douglas at Westminster, March 1936.

HOUSEWIVES START A "SWITCH-OFF" STRIKE

HOUSEWIVES living in the Elephant and Castle district last week switched off their wireless-sets and prepared to give up electric light in every room except the kitchen. Housewives round about the Old Kent Road are ready to do the same, reports the *Evening Standard*.

They are protesting against the increased charges brought into force by the Fixed Price Light Company who supply electricity to numerous homes in the poorer districts at a fixed weekly charge for every light, for a wireless-set point, and so on.

Charges for wireless-sets have risen from 2d., 4d., or 6d. weekly (according to the size of the set) to 5d., 6d. and 8d.

The housewives are refusing to pay the extra. A general switch-off is one answer to the demand. Refusal to pay when the collector calls is another.

An official of the company stated: "A number of subscribers have withheld payment. We have not come to any decision."

• The November SUPPLEMENT

is now ready. If you do not receive the Supplements, why not qualify?

• All known supporters of the Douglas policy get the supplements.

• All who accept the policy of Douglas and who are willing to help either by financial support or by service, are invited to Register on the roll of Douglas Cadets.

• The first step is to fill in and forward the form below.

APPLICATION FORM

Please send me particulars of the qualifications required to enrol as a Douglas Cadet.

Signed

Address

Post to

Social Credit, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2

Belfast Ratepayers Prevent Useless Expenditure of £100,000

BELFAST's campaign against the expenditure of £100,000 by the Water Commissioners on new office accommodation has caused that body to think twice about the matter. It is now understood that they will not proceed with the scheme; 25,000 ratepayers and electors have stated that they wish it to be dropped.

Ratepayers considered that expenditure for this purpose was unjustified, and a number of public meetings were held in protest. These were ignored. Then the members of the Ratepayers' Association organised opposition.

Mr. W. J. Gibson, Treasurer of the Association, undertook the task of co-ordinating the ratepayers' wishes. A shop in the High Street, Belfast, was taken for six days as a base for operations. Volunteers (mostly women) took turns in the shop, which was open from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m. for signatures to the following demand:

We, the undersigned Electors and Ratepayers of Belfast, strongly protest against the proposed Minimum Expenditure of £100,000 by the Belfast Water Commissioners on New Premises.

Because (A) There is no mandate from the Ratepayers for this expenditure.

(B) Through past mistakes by the Belfast Water Commissioners the present debt and loan charges have been considerably increased, which necessitate a period of strict economy instead of increased expenditure.

We, the undersigned, therefore demand that the scheme be dropped.

One window of the shop was plastered with slogans protesting against the proposed expenditure, and in the other a blackboard displayed a "News Bulletin" morning, noon and evening telling how the campaign was proceeding.

Tables were placed inside the shop and also outside on the pavement, and passers-by were invited to sign. There was always an interested group outside the shop, sometimes large, sometimes small, attracted by the slogans and news bulletins. Two men with sandwich boards paraded the streets directing people where to go to sign.

All the city was talking about the demand.

Each morning batches of the completed forms were sent to the offices of the Water Commissioners, and a receipt secured for them.

The first morning 100 completed forms (each containing 20 signatures) were sent in, on the second morning 200 forms, on the third 400 forms, on the fourth 800 and so on.

All the receipts were pasted on the window of the shop as they were obtained. The City Rates Demand Note for the shop (and the receipt for it) were also pasted on the window, emphasising that the rates alone for this shop were practically £2 a week!

By the end of the six days over 25,000 ratepayers and electors of Belfast had signified that it was their wish that the scheme should be stopped.

The collection of signatures was followed

by an energetic ventilation of the matter in the local press.

A statement appeared in the press that Major McCormick, a local Member of Parliament for Northern Ireland, has given notice to ask the local Minister of Home Affairs whether he is aware that a "petition" containing over 20,000 signatures (actually 25,000) opposing the Belfast Water Commissioners' building scheme is in course of preparation, and "what steps he is prepared to take to carry into effect the declared wishes of the Ratepayers."

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS HAVE STATED THAT THEY ARE GIVEN TO UNDERSTAND THAT THE SCHEME WILL BE DROPPED.

This vigorous and alert action of the ratepayers and electors of Belfast, made through the Ratepayers' Association, has again made it abundantly clear that people can get what they want when the majority of those concerned unite in instructing their representatives to get it.

Councils are elected to carry out the wishes of their electors. Belfast ratepayers have realised this, and having made their wishes quite clear, they expect their representatives to attend to them.

They are democrats in Belfast.

Travellers' Grievances

LYNEMOUTH. Following public protests at the bus service between Lynemouth and Ashington, representatives of Lynemouth Parish Council are to meet officials of United Automobile Services.

It is contended that since the United services took over the district services the facilities offered to the public are not adequate.

Failing satisfaction from the bus company the Traffic Commissioners may be asked to invite an auxiliary service to operate over the route.

WALLASEY. Residents in one district of Wallasey want a bus-shelter near the junction of Steel Avenue and Seabank Road; the demand, signed by 150 people, was forwarded to the Corporation and six councillors were notified and requested to support it.

Two replied favourably; one disagreed that it was necessary; one replied that the suggestion would "receive consideration on its merits"; and the sixth did not reply at all.

Only two out of six supposedly democratic councillors will carry out the will of the people when it is clearly expressed!

For what other purpose have they been elected?

Workers Gain Demand For Milk

THE SUCCESSFUL DEMAND of a section of machine workers for the issue of a pint of milk a day each afforded a surprising example of how labour may have to be coaxed to a party of aircraft engineering apprentices who have just completed a conducted tour of aircraft and motor-car factories as part of their training. . .

According to the story, the workers had DEMANDED both that the height of their workshop should be increased as a means of allowing the dust of certain operations to get away and also that there should be a daily ration of milk to wash dust deposits out of the human machines. The workmen were reported to have struck in support of these demands and to have resumed work on the firm's undertaking to supply the milk; and since then this solvent of dust and discontent has been duly delivered.

This report is taken from *The Times* of November 3. Is it possible that the phrasing of the first paragraph has slipped, with that curious juxtaposition of "successful demand" and "coaxing"?

Newlyn Cottages Are Saved

SIR KINGSLEY WOOD, the Minister of Health, has given his decision on the Newlyn housing question.

He has proposed to the Penzance Council that before the actual issue of the Orders consultations shall take place between the council and officers of the department and locally with representatives of the fishermen themselves, and he believes that in this way there will be found a satisfactory solution to a problem of unusual difficulty.

His aim is to remove properties which are definitely unfit for habitation and to preserve the amenities and provide adequate accommodation for the fishermen by the use of the cleared areas for rehousing.

Now there remain North Hilton, Cornsay and Quebec. The plight of these villages has not received the publicity given to Newlyn, but they dislike moving just as much.

Financing Destruction

THE Bank of England's offspring—the National Shipbuilders Security, Ltd., has spent £1,754,378 in the purchase of yards for destruction, and a further £286,382 has been paid in respect of agreements to stop shipbuilding and marine engineering.

SOCIAL CREDIT JOURNALS OVERSEAS

- The ALBERTAN. Daily. \$8.00 per annum. "The Albertan," 9th Ave. and 2nd St. W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
- CAHIERS DU CREDIT SOCIAL. Published at irregular intervals. 5 cents a copy. Editor: Louis Even, Gardenvale, P. Que., Canada.
- The SOCIAL CREDIT REVIEW. Monthly. 5 cents. 2s. per annum, post free. Social Credit Association of Manitoba, 199 Osborne St., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
- TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. Weekly. 5 cents. \$1.00 per annum. 11051 80th Ave., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
- BEACON. Monthly. 5 cents. The Official Organ of the Society for the Advancement of Economic Security. 175 King St., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.
- MONEY. Monthly. 2 cents. 2s. 6d. per annum, post free. 17 Rifth Ave., New York, U.S.A.
- The NEW ERA. Illustrated. Weekly. 3d. 12s. per annum, post free. Radio House, 296 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.
- The NEW TIMES. Weekly. 3d. 15s. per annum, post free. The New Times Publishing Co. Ltd., Box 1226. G.P.O., Melbourne, Australia.
- WHY. Fortnightly. 3d. Box 1056, Auckland, New Zealand.
- VOLKSWELVAART. Monthly. 24 cents. fi.50 per annum. "Volkswelvaart," Mariastraat 69, Apeldoorn, Holland.

Readers are invited to supply particulars of any overseas papers not listed here.

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.)

SOCIAL CREDIT

Confidential Supplement

ISSUED BY THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

163A Strand, London, W.C.2

No. 15

NOVEMBER 12, 1937

The Policy of a Philosophy

By C. H. DOUGLAS

This is the address given at the Social Credit Conference at the Cora Hotel, London, on Saturday, June 26, 1937. Dr. Tudor Jones was in the chair.

FIRST of all, may I express my great pleasure in being able to talk, not to a general audience, but to a company of friends. That is a special pleasure which I have not very frequently, consciously, given myself, because there is not very much sense in talking to the converted, and it is a harder and more difficult job sometimes to talk to a slightly sceptical audience. But this is a pleasant occasion, and I am very grateful for the opportunity.

I am not sure that Dr. Tudor Jones has not rather set the pace too hard, for I don't know that anything that I am going to say to you is of any transcendent importance. It is very largely a question of emphasising things which, in one way or another, you know probably fairly well at the present time, but which, like so many other things connected with this subject in which we are all interested, have certain very subtle emphases. I have come to the conclusion, and others in the Social Credit Movement, so-called, have come to the conclusion with me I think, about these very slight differences of understanding—the very slight differences of emphasis one may place upon certain things which are quite familiar in one form, but which if you put a slightly different emphasis on them, appear in a different light—that it is, indeed, in this different emphasis that the most important thing which we have to contribute may be said to reside; and to begin with, I am going to define two words which will be used a good deal in what I have to say, and a good deal in what you all have to do, and the first of them is "policy."

We have had a certain amount of correspondence in regard to the use of this word "policy," and it is not a bad thing, I think, to go back to the etymological roots of a word; it may not lead to anything, but sometimes it does. Policy is allied to "police" and has, I think, much the same meaning. The just, original meaning was that it was Civil Government applied to a recognised objective. There is a meaning of objective, a strong essence of objective, in the word "policy." It is not merely administration. It is actually, if you like, governmental action, but it is action taken towards a recognised and conscious objective, and it is in that sense that we use the word "policy"; it is a little more, but it comprehends and comprises the word objective. That is the first word.

What Is Religion?

The second word that I am going to define, for my own purpose if you like, is the word "religion."

Now the word "religion," again going back to its etymological derivations, derives from a word meaning to bind back; it is related to the word ligament, and so forth, and sometimes it is defined as meaning to bind. Well, it obviously would have a slightly unpleasant flavour if you define it as being to bind, but I think that the agreed definition, its original meaning, was to bind back. In the sense that I am going to use it, and I think I will be using it correctly, the word religion has to do with a conception of reality. It is the binding back either of action, or of policy—particularly of policy in the sense that I was using the word policy—to reality. In so far as it means to bind back, to bring into close relation again, and in that sense I am going to use it, religion is any sort of doctrine which is based on an attempt to relate action to some conception of reality. It does not necessarily mean, for instance, that your conception of reality is a correct one, but it does mean that you are postulating that there is something which we refer to as real, and you are basing your policy upon that reality.

Not very long ago, a very competent member of the Social Credit Movement, in whose opinion I place great faith, said he thought the morale of the Secretariat and, on the whole, the Movement which was closely associated with it, was extraordinarily good, but that he thought the morale of the Social Credit Movement as a whole was bad, and he wanted ultimately to consider that state of affairs, from what it arose, and what could be done about it. Well now, first as to the facts. A little later, I shall come to one more definition—of what we mean by Social Credit—but, first, as to the facts.

In a great many people's minds, Social Credit is a scheme of monetary reform, and the explanation of why any scheme of monetary reform at the present time is having rather heavy going, of course, is because we are all suffering under a wave of so-called "prosperity" and obviously, if your conception of Social Credit is that it is merely a scheme of monetary reform you will follow the curve of monetary reform. When things are bad monetary reform is always on the upgrade, and on the downgrade, at any rate temporarily, when things are a little bit better, and although I think we should all agree, those of us who really know anything about what is the position of this

country, that there is a great deal more hot air than prosperity at the present time, the fact is indubitable that through rearmament and things of that kind, there is more money being distributed and people are better off. I think it is very patchy, but at the same time, there is such a state of affairs; so that in the narrow sense of a scheme of monetary reform, it is perfectly easy to see why, just at the moment, we should not be especially progressive or making the headway, perhaps, that people think we ought to make. But, in my opinion, it is a very superficial definition of Social Credit that it is merely a scheme of monetary reform; and this is where the definitions I insisted on come in to some extent.

Social Credit is the policy of a philosophy. It is something based on what you profoundly believe—what at any rate, I profoundly believe, and hope you will—to be a portion of reality. It is probably a very small portion, but we have glimpsed a portion of reality, and that conception of reality is a philosophy, and the action that we take based upon that conception is a policy, and that policy is Social Credit. It is in fact a policy based upon a philosophy, which is, incidentally, why, in many cases, it is no use arguing with many people about the technics of Social Credit, because they don't agree with your philosophy; often they don't even understand it, and, therefore, what you say in regard to policy and technics sounds like a loud noise to them, chiefly without any sense; and the best thing to do in the circumstances is, of course, to agree to differ.

Cavaliers and Roundheads

About the middle of the 17th Century we had a Civil War in this country between the Stuarts who were the protagonists of a theory of the Divine Right of Kings, and the Roundheads—the Whigs and the Puritans. It is a very unfortunate thing that very often the best causes have the worst protagonists, for there could probably not have been worse protagonists of what in one particular sense was a very sound thesis, than the Stuarts. I am not going to suggest that there is any reality about the Divine Right of Kings, because whatever there may have been in ante-diluvian ages, no one would be foolish enough to suggest that now. But the point I want to make is this: It was a perfectly logical proposition to have a civil war about the Divine Right of Kings, and the State Church—the particular sort of church—and even to have an idea that the King could impress a religion upon the country, and at the same time have a particular policy.

If there is one thing which seems to me beyond dispute, it is that you cannot have a policy (here I use the word again in the way in which I have defined it), the policy of a country, policy of a race, or of a nation, without having a philosophy behind it. You cannot have a bridge without a model and drawing behind it, or without having had a desire to have a bridge. You might as well say the Sydney bridge just grew although nobody had ever said they wanted a bridge. I am absolutely convinced myself that there must be somewhere behind the policy a philosophy, or you cannot have a policy. Now, if you remember, the religious aspect of the Civil War was freedom of conscience, so-called; in other words, you were to be allowed, and you very rapidly did have, under the Protectorate, 57 religions, all different, and the only reason that you did not have 570 religions was that people could not think quickly enough. I am not saying that any one of them was either right or wrong; I am not interested. The rather subtle point I am trying to make is this—that the philosophies in the mind of the people in the country became completely chaotic, and that left the way open to the dominance of a philosophy which was not any one of them. I am not suggesting that the philosophy before the rise of the Protectorate was a right philosophy. What I am saying is that the attempt of the Stuarts was to have a unified principle behind their policy, and that it was completely offset under the plea of freedom of conscience, out of which there could not possibly come a coherent policy, nor did there.

The Perils of Abstractionism

The rise of the Protectorate, as, of course, we know, was financed by Manasseh ben Israel; and the first Act of the Protectorate was to readmit the Jews into England, possibly a good and sound thing, but it had the undoubted effect of elevating Whiggism, which with one very short interval, that of the Restoration, has been dominant in this country ever since; and Whiggism is abstractionism. I am not here as a protagonist of Christianity (in fact I am eventually going to talk about "Local Objectives," and I am getting there, though you may not think so!), but Whiggism is abstractionism, and this country, which is allegedly a Christian country, is probably the greatest exponent of abstractionism as a national policy in the world to-day. The

whole of our protestations as to the way in which we govern our actions allege it to be Christian—as I say, I am not here as a protagonist of Christianity, I am looking at this from a very different point of view—but our actions in this country—our penal system, our industrial system, our methods of dealing with criminals and our methods of dealing with business—actually have no relationship whatever to Christianity or anything which could be remotely related to it at all.

Our policy, so far as it can be defined, and the policy of this country, by common consent of all other countries, is the most difficult to disentangle, is related philosophically to the adulation of money. Money is an abstraction. Money is a thing of no value whatever. Money is nothing but an accounting system. Money is nothing worthy of any attention at all, but we base the whole of our actions, the whole of our policy, on the pursuit of money; and the consequence, of course, is that we become the prey of mere abstractions like the necessity for providing employment. That is where Whiggism is so successful in that it puts forward in a moral form something which it is extraordinarily difficult to disentangle from its slyness, something which, in fact, it is not really aiming at at all. What is being aimed at so far as you can put it in a few words, is a pyramidal slavery system by which people are kept in their places, and it is done by elevating things into rewards, and giving them values which don't exist. For instance, take the Honours system in this country. Anybody of common sense knows that these "Honours" often are bought with a cheque. Well, there is nothing honourable about buying honour with a cheque. That is abstractionism—pure Whiggism—giving to a thing qualities which it does not possess.

You may remember, of course, that after a short interim while the Stuarts came back again, and there was the orgy of the Restoration when James II finally disappeared, William and Mary came to the throne as nominees of the Whigs. Well their first action, practically, to which you can attach any importance at all was the foundation of the Bank of England in 1694, and from that time, of course, we have been happier and happier every year! And that is where we are at the present time.

The Indispensable Sanction

Now just as I said to you at Buxton that you had to have a mechanism by which you could bring the desires of people to impinge upon the organisation through which things are done—and the organisation through which things are allegedly done, or could be done, in this country, is the Parliamentary system—just so you have to recognise (and this is nothing fresh to the people I have been inflicting my ideas more closely on for the past few years) that you have to build up in some way or other something which will prevent a state of affairs coming into existence such that, when you have, by the efforts of a few devoted people, shall we say, got together all the signatures which are necessary to place pressure upon the House of Commons to make them do what you want, you can be frustrated by a change in the rules. The danger which I have always foreseen, and which under certain circumstances would be inevitable, and even mathematically certain, would be for them to say: "All right! you have got to the position where you can get what you want, so now we'll abolish the Parliamentary system."

Behind any mechanism, you always have to have a sanction. It is the sanction which is the important thing. If you have the sanction, the mechanism can always be devised. You have, in the Electoral Campaign, the mechanism which will deal with the Parliamentary system, but you have no sanction to prevent the Parliamentary system being abolished, and a dictatorship, say, set up. We should be lacking in judgment if we were to go forward without doing certain things along parallel lines, and this does not in the slightest degree detract from my inflexible opinion that we have got to push the Electoral Campaign right through, but we have to make sure that when we have won the game under the rules of the game as they are at present, the rules are not changed.

In one of those dreadful books which are always being quoted against me—"Credit Power and Democracy" or some other—I think I said that the essential nature of a Social Credit state was a democracy of consumers accrediting, and being served by an aristocracy of producers. Now that is the materialistic aspect of certain relationships to which we think we have claims in reality, and I don't want you to take my word for it, but to consider it for yourselves whether, in fact, in the world that is working to-day, there is anything working successfully which does not really work along these lines. Nobody knows of a successful democratic producing concern. There is no such thing—or at least, I have never heard of it. It certainly does not exist in the Co-operative Movement, or in the Labour Movement. On the other hand, we have working to-day, to a certain extent,

The Policy of a Philosophy

(continued)

with powerful reservations, a democracy of consumers. The democracy of consumers is not properly financed, but it is a fact that no producing concern can go on producing against the inflexible dislike of all its consumers; to put it plainly, it cannot sell its goods, so it goes out of business.

The Power to Make Decisions

Examine that statement for yourselves. Does it appear to be, and is it, in fact, in the nature of things that all producers must be hierarchical, that you must have a grade of precedence in all people employed in producing, so that you can always get a decision, so that there is always the possibility of a decision? Anybody who has any experience of very large undertakings will probably know as well as I do, and I have some experience of large undertakings, that the whole problem of making these undertakings successful is to devise a method by which you get quick decisions. That is where the big undertakings in this country, such as the railways, are unquestionably failing at the present time. The distance between where things happen and the man who has the power to say, "Do this about it," is too big.

There is too great a length of time before decisions come through; that is the great problem, and in order to solve it you have got to have hierarchy combined with the power to make decisions quickly. Now it goes without saying that if you are going to devote a very considerable proportion of the lifetime of people to the economic process, as we do at the present time, though I hope we shall not continue to do so, you must have agreement on policy. We have all been over this before and know, therefore, that it is in the region of policy that democracy has its proper function, not in that of method, or, as you might say, production. Now we are getting a little nearer to the Social Credit Movement and our various objectives.

Whilst what I have been saying has received, at large, a certain amount of lip service, when it actually comes to doing something about the Social Credit Movement—and you must remember that actually doing something about Social Credit falls quite naturally into the relationship of producer and consumer, just exactly as everything else does, because when you have got to do something everybody cannot take executive positions—you have got to have this fundamental relationship which is one of the primary conceptions of the policy of Social Credit. That you must have policy democratic and execution hierarchical is one of our fundamental conceptions in Social Credit; yet when we actually come to the point in which we are doing things, quite a large proportion of the Social Credit Movement falls into the misconception of producer and consumer exemplified by an American baseball crowd. "A good time is had by all," telling people second by second exactly what those on the field are doing and should do, and how much better those sitting in the stalls could do it than those who are playing. I don't complain, because, as a matter of fact, I have nothing to complain of—far from it; but I am simply pointing out that in my opinion, to get a thoroughly sound morale right through the

whole of the Social Credit Movement, this conception—which is one of the first and most elementary conceptions of how things can possibly be done, how it is in the nature of reality of things to be done—has to be grasped first of all. If anybody can show me a single exception, in industry or even in games, in which that conception does not stand, then I shall be very pleased to reconsider my views, if I consider that they see a just example. I don't know of any example myself.

Now we are getting still nearer to what we call Local Objectives. The object of the Local Objective idea is at least three-fold, but if I had to place emphasis on one aspect of it more than others, it is that it is a discipline, or an exercise. You will remember when I seemed a long way from the subject of Local Objectives that I said you could not have a policy without a philosophy. You could not have a country which was pursuing a consistent policy unless somewhere at the back of it there was a consistent philosophy. Now the first part of this policy based upon a philosophy that I should like to see driven home is the reality of this relationship between the people who are doing things and the people who are empowering them to do them, and I myself cannot see any better way than trying if it works. It is a well-known proposition, amongst engineers in particular, that when you are trying something, which is in some of its aspects novel, you want to try it on the smallest scale you can to begin with; make a model of it and see how that works. First make a drawing, then a plan, and if it does not work well on the model, alter the model, until it does work, and in doing that, you will not only find out that you can do certain things, but you will get into the minds of the people who do things in that way the absolute certainty that they will always succeed if they proceed along these lines.

The Right Use of Tools

The Local Objective proposal, then, is in no sense something to replace the Electoral Campaign. It is something which has, as I say, several aspects. In the first place, it gets something useful done. You pick out a local objective which wants achievement, and then you definitely train yourselves to achieve that objective in a particular way by the tools which on a small scale are those which could achieve the results you desire from the Electoral Campaign; and when you have got a sufficient number of people to believe in the only way that belief is useful, that is to say, belief founded on successful experiment and knowledge—they will not tolerate a change in the rules of the game on the larger scale of the Electoral Campaign to which ultimately you will have to address yourselves. It is only by getting this knowledge, the knowledge which is gained by discipline, and thus only by accepting this discipline, that you will become strong enough to carry out a successful objective on a large scale—only by a knowledge which first of all imposes upon yourself the grasp of the fact that you must succeed if you will first of all be democratic about your objective, let us say, to have a lamp post moved from one side of the road to the other, and get people together to say: "We will have this done, and will resolve ourselves into a firm body and give orders for getting that lamp post moved from the left to the right," and thereafter leave

the technician to do the job in his own way. You will succeed, I am absolutely convinced, and having succeeded, you will say: "This is the goods—if we can do it in this little thing, we can do it in a bigger thing, and when we do it in a bigger thing, we will not have the rules of the game changed."

Only Right Action Matters

That really is all I have of great importance to say to you. There is nothing new about it. What I feel is that we have got to the stage in which we must get out of a great many people's minds the idea that Social Credit is an unlimited license for what the Americans call a "free for all," that in some extraordinary sort of way, by uttering the word "Social Credit" or saying "I am a Social Creditor" or saying "finance is rotten" and so forth, you can achieve the millennium. You cannot achieve the millennium any more than anything else which has been achieved except by taking action along lines which will achieve it. All that you can say about Social Credit, either in its monetary aspects, or in these aspects I am discussing tonight, is that we see—and I profoundly believe that we do see—just a little bit of the way in which the universe does in fact act. We see, through the adulation, what the nature of money is, and knowing the nature of money, we know what we can make it do, and what we cannot. Our power is largely in this fact that we know a little, or believe we know a little—and the sort of belief which made people fight for religious conviction in the Civil War is an important thing. The important thing then was not that the religious conviction was right but that they believed in it. The trouble now is that people don't know where they are going, nor how to get there.

We have something we want to achieve so we have to get into our minds a conception of the mechanism of the universe in order to use it; whereas, of course, the average man in the street, including the average politician, the average statesman, and the average person, does not even know where he is going, much less how to get there. That is one of the chief explanations of the chaos now, and it leaves the way clear to those who have a conception of the world they want. So long as they have a clear-cut conception, together with the use of the organisation which alone can achieve success, and which is actually working in the world, they will continue to be the force which imposes present policy on the world. That is why the system stays, that is why it achieves the results it does in the relationship between the democracy of policy, and the aristocracy of the producer. That is why our present financial and monetary system holds together. If the consumers struck, if it were possible for every consumer in this country to buy nothing for nine months, the whole economic system, of course, would collapse, and you could make any new one that you wanted. It is the relationship which keeps it together, and you have got to recognise that relationship.

Our new philosophy will change the run of the universe at once. It will enable you to have a new conception. So if you can do that, and in my opinion you can do it systematically, you will, in an incredibly short time, become the most formidable force that the world holds, because you will have, in my opinion the sounder philosophy, and you would have, in that philosophy, a better policy.

CRESCENDO!

ALL our efforts, whether the electoral campaign, local objectives, propaganda, work in External Relations, our publications, our organisation, the collection and use of funds—all these different sides of the movement are directed towards one aim.

And that aim is to secure the election of some 350 representatives of the people; Members of Parliament who are pledged to obey the will of the people—to abolish poverty and issue a National Dividend.

We have gone far in this undertaking and we mean to go further; to get to grips, to arrive at the open struggle for its conclusion. That stage is fast approaching, let us hope not too fast for us.

Events in Alberta have shown the implacable and unscrupulous opposition we may expect. We must be well prepared for that.

One need is to extend the central body of active supporters—Douglas Cadets. All who have Social Credit at heart must wish to be in close touch with each move as it occurs. *Douglas does not stand still*: no one can keep touch unless he reads this Supplement. Let us make sure that all our friends know that.

Inside the movement we have two outstanding needs: an increase in determined people who will follow Douglas's lead; and revenue. Money is essential to maintain the organisation—the Secretariat—which provides the framework within which our efforts are directed to secure the common aim.

Looking outwards, our immediate effort is to bring the public into the frame of mind when they will seek out the mechanism—the electoral campaign—which will give them the results they want.

The principal aim of the "Local

Objective" strategy is to arouse this spirit. But beyond this there are, in any local objective, large possibilities of extending membership, and of thus increasing revenue. This phase is only now begun, but I believe that, adequately pursued, it is in this way that we shall secure expansion.

There is a scale of efficiency in this. At the bottom is the pre-Douglas type of petition where, perhaps, some object is gained but is regarded as a separate event, forgotten when attained.

It is an essential advance where people have the spirit to demand a right instead of begging a favour even although the event is still disconnected.

Much higher in the scale is any case which gets a full publicity, bulletin boards, correspondence, and perhaps meetings representing the true nature of democracy.

Further advanced again is the objective—and it has already happened more than once—when the people, struck by the effectiveness of these principles, form themselves into an association for the establishment of real democracy, although, perhaps, still not aware that they are acting Social Crediters.

Another stage is reached when, among those demanding, there are a dozen or so new readers of SOCIAL CREDIT, people who are learning more of our truth and who will act to further it.

And from this dozen there will be one or two who really see the point in its full strength, who will become staunch supporters—Cadets.

The final stage will reach a ferment of enthusiasm confused by cross-currents, precipitated by crises; which, one way or the other way, will show whether the people have regained that courage and determination which is required to enforce their freedom.

It is momentous to consider that

By Hewlett Edwards

We alone are working for this, that we alone are making that approach to the realities of human relationships, the understanding and use of which must, in the end, win that result.

These final stages will conform to no forecast, no blue print of what should happen. But each may preserve a clear-cut picture of what, in his own area, he means to be the concluding phase of "local objectives." Perhaps something like this:

That the people, by the success of their demands, shall know their mastery; to realise that it is within their power to say what shall be done. That they shall know that poverty can easily be ended, that all may have a National Dividend. From that point the conclusion is certain; the people will seek out the mechanism by which they can impose their will upon their Parliament. Then those two or three Douglas Cadets among them will be ready to organise the Electoral Campaign.

We, who know the weight of the issue, who know that the only alternative is disaster, realise that this end is worth all the tireless work needed for its attainment.

NOTICE

Since it was announced in SOCIAL CREDIT last week that this issue of the Supplement would contain a full report of Major Douglas's Speech to the Aldwych Club he has released his Conference Speech.

The Conference Speech contains matter of such vital interest to supporters that we decided to publish it at once in the Supplement, and so the Aldwych Club speech will appear in the forthcoming issue of THE FIG TREE.

CONSTRUCTIVE DYNAMITE

WE have reached a position full of hope and possibilities of expansion. If you could see our democratic principle exemplified, splashed in headlines, pushed home in correspondence and reports in newspapers from many different places, you would realise that every local objective produces our propaganda from the public.

Sheffield has hit the mark. For all those who, as I know, persistently search for the right think in which to place this constructive dynamite, it shows us, as clearly as it can be shown, that the first qualification of an objective is that it shall release some pent-up, repressed desire. If we can strike that, action will follow, and we know how to keep it straight.*

Let the Sheffielders speak for themselves.

One correspondent, Mr. Aitchison, managed to get 50,000 signatures in an incredibly short time, and the demand forms circulated under their own steam. He informs me that, if the Council fail to keep their word, the machinery can be set up in a single night. It is being kept bright.

Another says some neighbours asked Mr. Aitchison about six weeks ago to subscribe to a fund, to employ counsel to fight for them against the threatened increase of assessments. Being a Social Creditor and knowing about the "Local Objective Campaign," he succeeded in persuading the Committee that had been formed that there was a better way—to demand results.

A local reporter of the *Sheffield Daily Independent* got wind of this and approached Mr. Aitchison, who gave the reporter a story to publish. The account in the next issue woke up a good many people, and offers of help were received from all parts of the city.

All Property Associations fell into line, and have experienced feeling a power that they never dreamed they possessed, and so huge was the response that the small committee who started the campaign was overwhelmed, and even now, a week after work stopped, signature papers are still coming in.

And Mr. Aitchison himself says:

I went out myself to every person I knew in the City who I thought could help by taking a Demand Sheet. They were willing to act as advised by me, and be the means of distributing news of progress to about 300 people each. Each was asked to talk about it to friends, and to ask them to pass name and address to me if they would help in like manner. . . . While doing this I contacted the representatives of several Ratepayer Associations. I had no difficulty in enlisting the help of their organisations in pressing the demand forward. They were most enthusiastic with the idea before it had got going, and more so when the Council gave the promise.

This contains stimulus enough; comment is not necessary.

I have concentrated on this case only because we have most to learn from it. Belfast has been doing tremendous things with a whirlwind campaign; study that carefully, there are exceptional features that work, and may be adopted anywhere.

In London and the north there are considerable efforts which I am asked not to report yet; and a good many other cases of which you have asked not to report yet; and a good many other cases of which you have read

Those whose objectives have not been recorded in SOCIAL CREDIT will understand that for the last few weeks there has not been room for all.

HEWLETT EDWARDS, Director of Local Objectives.

* Study and distribute to those who show signs of sense "Object Lessons in Civic Democracy." 12 copies, 3d., 25 for 6d., and 100 for 1s., post free. The Sheffield leaflet, same prices.

The "Record"

An Opportunity For Farmers

ONE of the things that advocates of anything unorthodox are up against is, of course, the boycott and censorship of the press. Farming papers impose just the same limitations as any others, and are under the same control. They are run from a profit-making motive first with service to the industry a bad second.

We are missing our opportunities, however, if we do not make use of our association organs, as indeed the Scottish grocers are doing with considerable success. These journals are not run primarily to make a profit, but for the service and benefit of members of the organisations.

The National Farmers' Union monthly, *The Record*, is a case in point. It contains little but detailed reports of council and committee meetings, perhaps a short article or two of general interest, and some market information.

It should also provide a medium for discussion amongst ordinary members of the Union and for the free expression of opinion through published correspondence. It might contain contributed articles on any subject of agricultural interest, technical, economic or political (non-party, of course). In fact anything that members of the Union would like it to contain.

Such an enlarged *Record* would prove a real asset to the Union and an inducement to farmers to join. Members would have the control of the policy of the paper in their own hands and might at any time find it invaluable to have one avenue for uncensored publicity.

Such a publication as I have in mind is *Farming First*, the official organ of the New Zealand Farmers' Union, Auckland Province. This excellent paper reflects genuine farming opinion in the Dominion, which is awakening to the purely financial, and therefore artificial, nature of farmers' difficulties the world over.

Farming First is at the present time proving itself a bulwark of freedom. The N.Z.F.U. had been giving regular weekly broadcasts from the "B," or independent stations. A Union speaker was recently informed (the station having just been bought by the Government) that the talks might be continued for the time being if they dealt only with general farming matters; that talks dealing with the organisation and policy of the Union would not be permitted. Having its own journal the Union is able to retaliate, and is spreading knowledge of this direct denial of the Government's pre-election promise to preserve the independence of the B Stations.

The action of the N.Z. Government, however, only serves to emphasise the strict but hidden censorship which exists on the air and in the press in this country, and which makes itself felt directly the realm of finance is approached. It is therefore most urgent that we should preserve the independence of our own association journals and should make full use of the channels they provide.

Last June "The Farmers' Policy" was published by *The South African Farmer*, and discussion invited.

The latest news is that it is being published by *Farming First*. The N.Z.F.U. have been taking a similar line since about 1930, and the Auckland Provincial Secretary has asked me for a report on our progress.

Only local newspapers have so far in this country consented to publish "The Farmers' Policy."

Will all readers of these notes who are members of the N.F.U., and all who have friends who are farmers, help in a concerted effort that is being made to get a better *Record*?

This is a democratic objective the achievement of which would provide us with an invaluable means of spreading the truth.

A spate of letters addressed to the Editor of the *Record* at Bedford Square, on any subject, would do something to dispose in advance of a possible retort that there was no demand for space for correspondence.

It is remarkable that agriculture, the largest and still the most important industry in the land, should not have a journal of its own worthy of the name, with a management responsible to farmers. To say this is not to decry the merits and usefulness of the numerous farming papers which can be bought at any bookstall; but it is essential to remember that their management is responsible to those whose first consideration is financial profit.

The mere suggestion of what the *Record* might be is likely to bring many farmers to the realisation of the service they have a right to expect from their organisation in this direction. When I approached the vice-chairman of my branch on the subject he at once suggested having it put on the agenda for the next meeting, and promised his support.

I should be very glad to hear from all who will take any part in this move. A postcard addressed to me at the Secretariat will do.

C. HOWARD JONES

SECRETARIAT NOTICES

MAJOR DOUGLAS has appointed Mrs. B. M. Palmer a Director of the Social Credit Secretariat, to investigate and pursue any possibilities of work amongst women and women's organisations to further the cause of Social Credit.

Mrs. Palmer is well known to the movement as the writer of the articles for women on the Woman's page of SOCIAL CREDIT, and as the organiser and hostess at the Social Credit Rendezvous at 163a, Strand.

Mr. C. Howard Jones, B.A. (Agricultural Section) has been appointed Assistant Director, External Relations. An article by him on the work of his department appears above.

Mr. Howard Jones has initiated and developed a steady permeation amongst farmers, and allied interests. It is interesting to note that the "Farmers' Policy," besides being known in a good many places in Great Britain has been published in a good many newspapers and journals, one of them in New Zealand.

Mr. Brian Reed has been appointed Acting Director of Propaganda and will relieve Mr. W. L. Bardsley of that part of the duties he has been carrying as deputy to Mr. L. D. Byrne.

Mr. Reed has for several months acted as Assistant Director of Revenue, as deputy to Mr. L. D. Byrne, and he will continue to carry out these duties.

SOCIAL CREDIT has a new Editor in Mr. George Hickling, who is very well known to everybody as a speaker and liaison officer. He formerly edited the *Social Credit Standard*, which he issued from Coventry, and he was the founder of the Legion of the Unemployed, the original green-shirts.

Mr. W. L. Bardsley, who has been Editor of SOCIAL CREDIT for two and a half years, has found the editorial work encroaching too heavily on his increasing duties as Secretary and asked to be relieved. He continues to edit the Supplement.

SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

1937 ELECTION

FOLLOWING the Buxton Conference it was announced on September 14, 1934, that Social Credit elections were to be held at stated intervals. Accordingly the First election was held in 1934, the Second in 1935 after a one-year period, the Third is due to be held by the end of this year after a two-year period ending December 31, 1937, and the Fourth is due at the end of 1941, after a four-year period. The general arrangements and considerations for the election of 1937 are set out here.

I. A Review of The Past

AFTER 15 years of mainly individual propaganda, Major Douglas was given the mandate at Buxton in 1934, for one year, to be Chief Adviser on organising the Social Credit Movement for action, based on the principles contained in his book "Economic Democracy." In Chapter 2 of this book he wrote:

"In respect of any undertaking centralisation is the way to do it, but it is neither the correct way to decide what to do, nor of selecting the individual who is to do it."

With a unanimous mandate, Major Douglas then re-formed the Secretariat and its affiliated groups into a centralised organisation in order to carry out his task. This was the stage when the Social Credit movement went into action and implemented the belief that individuals working in association can get what they want by adopting a policy of working in association.

Major Douglas was again given the mandate unanimously in December, 1935, for two years. Another election will therefore be held before the end of this year; and (as announced at the 1935 election) the mandate for this 1937 election will be for a period of 4 years commencing January 1, 1938.

Prior to 1934, during the propaganda period, although there were numerous Social Credit groups all over the country, they were operating independently; and the Secretariat completed its first year of "action" work (as agreed on at Buxton) only by the end of 1935. The position at the elections of 1934 and 1935 was that the headquarters of the movement had insufficient contact with or knowledge of the personnel of Social Crediters; accordingly those elections had to be held on the "group system," and it was difficult to obtain a really accurate representation of the will of the general body of Douglas Social Crediters. As it was, however, there was then no alternative to using the group system, giving an approximate indication, which, however, appeared to be practically unanimous.

At the last two elections the issues were:

- (1) Confirmation of Social Credit policy;
- (2) Appointment of Chairman (Major Douglas).

A further point, however, at these two elections was that, as headquarters were not sufficiently acquainted with the personnel of the movement, it was at that time necessary to have a selection committee to assist Major Douglas in making his appointments; and this selection committee was also elected by the group voting system.

II. The Present Position

MAJOR DOUGLAS has from time to time pointed out that the Secretariat is the "general staff" of the Social Credit Movement, and as such its function may be considered to be that of an advisory body acting under a chief of staff (in our case Major Douglas) who is responsible:

- (a) To those who appointed him (in this instance the general body of Social Crediters) for expert advice;
- (b) for the selection and organisation of his executive staff who are responsible to him.

Accordingly, it is clear that Major Douglas, being nominated as Chairman of the Secretariat at the last two elections in 1934 and 1935, was, in fact appointed Chief of the

General Staff of the movement, with the task of producing the sound advice referred to in paragraph (a) above, and creating an organisation to make this advice available to all concerned.

This staff organisation being a matter of administration, then the correct procedure is to give the administrator a free hand to choose his own staff, and to do his job in the way that he thinks to be the most effective; and not to interfere with him. (Vide "Economic Democracy," Chapter 2, and also Major Douglas's Buxton and Liverpool speeches).

The members of the Secretariat Board have therefore been appointed by Major Douglas and they are responsible to him; the responsibility for selecting the Board members is his. On occasions he has had a selection committee to assist him.

The position has been, therefore, ever since the formation of the Secretariat, that most of the movement has relied on and pursued the advice provided by Major Douglas, and made available through the organisation of the affiliated movement; and the present situation with regard to the forthcoming Secretariat election may be considered as follows:

- (a) What should be the general line of action for this immediate future?
- (b) Who are those entitled to vote on policy?
- (c) On what issues is the election to be held?
- (d) What should be our procedure, for an election on true Social Credit principles, applicable to the present situation? In other words, what is the simplest and most effective way of enabling the above-mentioned electorate to express their will on "what to do and who is to do it" without leaving the bankers an opening for disruptive work (which, from special information received, is a real danger at this time)?

III. The Mandate: Steps Already Taken

AS the mandate given to Major Douglas was to be Chief Adviser for the achieving of Social Credit it is as well to be quite clear what this means.

- (1) Major Douglas's responsibility has been to produce and make available for the movement, advice which, if adopted and successfully pursued, will produce results.
- (2) A general definition of Social Credit has been approved by Major Douglas as: "The efficiency, measured in terms of human satisfaction, of human beings in association (or in society)."

The whole of the official instruction on Social Credit, as arranged by Dr. Tudor Jones in the Lectures and Studies Section under the general direction of Major Douglas, has been based on this definition.

For the purposes of explanation the above definition has been amplified by Dr. Tudor Jones as follows:

"Social Credit is the power of human beings in association to produce the results intended, measured in terms of their satisfaction."

Major Douglas was given the mandate to carry out such a policy, and the results obtained up to now can be measured only by the satisfaction of the people who have associated together to produce them.

Douglas Social Crediters have complete freedom of association,

Hostile Tactics

THE Bankers know they are now seriously threatened, especially by the Social Credit attack in Alberta, and they will stop at nothing to resist the Social Credit advance and to undermine the position of their most dangerous opponents (vide recent action against Powell in Alberta).

We must be prepared for hostile banker tactics (for which money is unlimited, such as attempts to:

disrupt the movement and create internal dissension;
confuse the issues and promote rival "Social Credit" policies;

encourage "vested interests," privilege, and manipulation of groups and votes in the movement.

It is therefore of primary importance now to forestall the enemy and hold the coming Secretariat election in strict accordance with Social Credit principles so that we

offer no opportunity to banker interests to manipulate the voting, and so create a diversion on another front, relieving the pressure caused by the Social Credit attack in Alberta.

Although there is no doubt that the movement is more solidly behind Douglas than ever, to be forewarned is to be forearmed against the cunning and ability of the enemy.

D. THOMSON,
Director of Organisation

and accordingly an acid test of the above-mentioned result is (and can always be made) by observing the support coming from Douglas Social Crediters, for this support can be withdrawn without penalty at any time.

In the community of affiliated Douglas Social Crediters, this is properly and effectively measured by the continued practical support from individual Douglas Social Crediters (as distinct from bodies possibly representing vested interests).

It has been the aim, therefore, of the Secretariat, which is the general staff of the movement working under the direction of Major Douglas, to establish direct and individual contact with Douglas Social Crediters, with the following object in view:

Group members (while supporting their own groups) shall have the power and opportunity of registering direct and without delay or intermediaries, their satisfaction or otherwise, with the line of action pursued by Major Douglas and his executive under him; so that they may be an association of people working on true Social Credit lines.

To this end, therefore, the system of registered supporters of Major Douglas, sometimes called Douglas Cadets, which includes all those who are entitled to receive the confidential Supplements to SOCIAL CREDIT, was established last year so that direct contact could be established between individual Social Crediters (whether belonging to groups or not) and the Secretariat.

Prior to this, many group members had insufficient means of showing their "satisfaction" or "dissatisfaction" with progress achieved, except through group channels through which it may have been difficult to pass on their real views; this was particularly the case in a few groups where "group vested interests" existed. Further, it had been difficult to afford adequate representation and opportunities for work to keen Social Crediters belonging to no group or to non-affiliated groups.

Continued on page 4

1937 SOCIAL CREDIT ELECTION (continued) FINANCE OF THE MONTH

IV. General Conclusions on Election Procedure

TAKING in succession the questions raised in the last portion of Section II. of this announcement which was devoted to a review of the present situation:

(a) Our general line of action.

All along this has been based on the principles of Social Credit as defined by Major Douglas and amplified above, and we propose to continue on these lines. Their soundness has been repeatedly proved by the development of events, but in any case the Social Credit electorate will be able to express their will at the next election, on policy and on who is to administer it, and so show their approval or otherwise of our line of action.

(b) Who are those entitled to vote on policy?

The position may be illustrated when we remember, for example, that croquet players who do not like cricket are plainly not the people to vote usefully on the policy of a cricket club and who is to carry it out (no matter what the respective merits of the games may be).

In this Social Credit election it seems clear that the electorate should be Social Crediters, i.e., persons who accept the basis of Social Credit as propounded originally in *Economic Democracy* by Major Douglas, the originator. Those who do not accept this principle and basis of Social Credit may, of course, have their own views as to what is best for the community, but (like the croquet players and the cricket club) they are obviously not the ones to vote in the Social Credit election on policy and who is to carry it out.

With the above in mind, and also with the object of building up the movement on true Social Credit lines, applicable later to a larger community or state, every effort has been made during the past year to establish direct contact with individual Social Crediters, and get them to register at the Secretariat as active supporters of Major Douglas's Social Credit policy; and at the same time, qualify them to receive the Confidential Supplement. It has been emphasised that group membership by itself is insufficient and liable to manipulation by vested interests; and that a Douglas Social Creditor, besides supporting his own group, should register with the Secretariat.

The qualifications are simple, and the application form is printed weekly in every copy of SOCIAL CREDIT.

The minimum subscription is very small, and in certain cases, is waived altogether; on the other hand it is confidently felt that for the most part only Social Crediters who really believe in their doctrine will "assess" themselves in their support of the movement, both financially and otherwise.

It is also as well to remember the fact that anyone (at any time) when he becomes (or ceases to be) a registered supporter, by so doing really votes on policy, whether there is an official election on or not.

We can assure Social Credit sympathisers and members of affiliated groups who are not registered, that their work is fully appreciated; we hope for a continuance of their support for real Social Credit, and that they will later on in due course "record their vote," as described above, apart from the official forthcoming election.

There is not much doubt that the majority of active Social Crediters have registered. There will also be a number of sympathisers and group members who, although not registered, consider themselves Social Crediters, and have done good work, which everyone appreciates. But, at the same time, they can realise they have had every opportunity to register.

The point to consider in this connection, however, is that the bankers, following the traditional tactics of "divide and rule," have been making every effort to confuse the issue and cause dissensions amongst the ranks of their most dangerous opponents: and while the enemy's efforts in this line have, on the whole, proved thoroughly unsuccessful, we must

take the necessary precautions to counter them.

It is plain, therefore, that the electorate should be those who have registered. For this election some stated exceptions will be permitted (see Section V.).

(c) On what issues is the election to be held?

The electorate has the right to decide "what is to be done (i.e., policy), and who is to do it (i.e., the administrator)." (*Economic Democracy*, Chapter 2, and Major Douglas's speech at Liverpool.)

(1) The policy. All along this has been to increase the "Social Credit" of the community. While excellent progress has been made towards this objective, we are still some distance from anything that could be called a "Social Credit" state. Major Douglas and the Secretariat are still performing the "function" of an undertaking which has not yet achieved its objective.

This objective has been agreed on at the previous elections, and is confirmed by the fact that the Registered Supporters, who can at any time withdraw their support without notice or penalty, have:—

A. Steadily supported the policy of Major Douglas, both financially and otherwise;

B. Increased continuously in number; even the few who have withdrawn support from the Secretariat still express their "wish" for "Social Credit."

Accordingly the first issue before the electorate is whether they will confirm their will for the policy to be "Social Credit," as before.

(2) The administration (i.e., who is to carry out the agreed policy). The electorate, after agreeing on policy, then has to decide whether it is satisfied with Major Douglas's administration and the progress made towards the objective.

In other words, does the electorate wish Major Douglas to continue as Chairman and Chief Adviser to the Social Credit Movement; or do they want to nominate someone else.

This struggle has been carried on by Social Crediters under the general guidance of Major Douglas for the last 18 years, and the Social Credit movement has now had experience of mistakes made by other somewhat ill-advised, though well-meaning Social Crediters, both overseas and in England (e.g., the petition to the King); and have seen how they have fallen into a series of pitfalls, carefully prepared by the enemy.

On the other hand, Major Douglas's advice has never yet been wrong; Social Crediters are realising the importance and violence of the struggle now starting, and will be able to decide at this next election whose advice is worth following.

At the same time, if he is to con-

tinue as Chief Adviser, and if he organises his staff to assist in general, it is plain that the movement at this stage of its development does not need a further council or committee of representatives to advise the general body of Social Crediters whether the appointed Chief Adviser is doing his work; each Social Creditor can judge for himself, and decide whether he is satisfied or not.

The forthcoming election will, like the two previous elections, be held on Social Credit lines which may be stated as under:—

The final "say" both in policy and who is to administer it, lies in the hands of the personnel of individual Social Crediters, who have the right of "choosing" or "refusing"; and have control of the sanctions, since they can, if necessary, withdraw their support.

In other words, any individual who can "contract out" of an association does not need representatives to tell him whether he personally is satisfied or not (vide the expanded definition of Social Credit given previously).

The ordinary citizen of this country cannot "contract out" of the governmental system (especially the taxation part of it), and consequently attempts, with very feeble success, to appoint representatives to look after his interests.

[With these matters in mind, and with a view to the future, Social Crediters are recommended to investigate further, and if possible experiment with the important suggestions that Mr. G. F. Powell published in the Supplement of May 7, 1937, which appear to indicate the solution to the problem of how the ordinary citizen in a State can operate his "sanction," and show his "satisfaction" or "dissatisfaction" with results, as effectively as the individual Social Creditor can in our movement; so that we may be prepared for events, which, from the recent remarkable developments in Sheffield and elsewhere, appear to be likely to move quickly.]

The movement will once more have the opportunity of extending or withholding a vote of confidence in Major Douglas to:

(a) Continue to act as Chairman and Chief Adviser to the movement.

(b) Choose and organise his general staff to carry on his task; it will be realised that a responsible administrator (in our case the Chairman) must have a free hand in selecting his staff; otherwise he might be saddled with unsuitable persons.

Useful assistance has, in the past, been afforded the Chairman, at his request, by selection committees, etc., acting in an advisory (not executive) capacity; no doubt they will again be available when the occasion calls for it.

V. Arrangements for 1937 Election

(1) Electors qualified to vote are:

a. Those who have assessed themselves prior to September 30, 1937, under Group and Revenue Plan, and are not more than one month behind in their payments on November 20, 1937.

b. Those who make donations to the funds and have paid at least one donation in 1936 and at least one donation in 1937, or those who have made two donations during 1937, the first prior to September 30 this year.

c. Those active supporters of the policy of Major Douglas who for some recognised special reasons are behind in their payments, and also those who through temporary stress of circumstances have been officially exempted from payment under the Revenue Plan.

d. Those whose professional services have been officially recognised as taking the place of monetary contributions to the funds.

(2) Voting papers will be sent direct

to each Elector early in December, for each to vote on:—

a. Policy (as explained in Sections III. and IV. and set out again clearly on the voting paper)

b. The Administration (i.e., who is to be Chairman of the Movement)

(3) Each voting paper will contain:

a. Information as to policy.

b. Spaces to record the vote both on policy and who is to administer it as Chairman.

c. The voter's registered number.

d. Latest date for recording the vote, and how it is to be done.

(4) A Chartered Accountant will act as returning officer for the Election.

(5) The result will be announced early in January; names of the board of directors selected will be published in February.

(6) On the resignation or decease of the Chairman, the Board shall resign and a new election shall be held.

OWNERSHIP

Br A. Hamilton McIntyre

IN the *Westminster Bank Review*

recently, there was an article on National Capital and its ownership. The National Capital was estimated to amount to 20,000 millions, and an attempt was made to analyse the ownership of this Capital by people of 25 years of age and over. The number of people falling into this category was given as slightly in excess of 22 millions, and it was estimated that 76 per cent. or, roughly, 17 millions of these people had Capital of £100 or less. The article goes on to say:—

"At first sight it appears distressing that so large a proportion of the population should have so little behind them. It must be borne in mind, however, that the National Health and Unemployment Insurance schemes provide many of the benefits of capital ownership to those who appear to have no prospect of being able to make any substantial accumulation of capital for themselves. In other words, owing to the extension of the system of social services in recent years, the distribution of the benefits of capital is much wider than the distribution of its actual ownership." (My italics.)

The above estimate of National Capital at 20,000 millions seems ridiculously small, and it is entirely wrong to suggest beneficiaries under National Health and Unemployment Insurance get the benefits without paying for them. As a whole, the people pay in money for every penny of money that ever comes out of these schemes, and a whole lot more has to be paid for administration.

Sermon

I did not quote the article for the purpose of criticising it in these terms, but because it seems to me to throw a light on what would happen if Social Credit was in operation, and it is the last few words of the extract which reminded me of this aspect of the matter, and which is the text for what follows.

The students of Social Credit are aware of the Labour Party's demand for nationalisation of the means of production, distribution, and exchange, and of its fallacy. As has been pointed out so often in Social Credit literature, it is quite impossible for a community to effectively own, in the sense of administer, even a public undertaking such as, say, a tramway system. I am a ratepayer in Glasgow, and a citizen of Glasgow, and Glasgow owns—as they say—its tramway system, but if I board a tram car and point out to the conductor that it belongs to the citizens of Glasgow, and as I am one of them I want him to do something other than is laid down for him to do by his immediately superior official, he will soon let me know—in a few words—just how much my ownership of the tramways means.

The belief in public ownership, or, for that matter, any kind of ownership, rests on the assumption that when you own a business you automatically make a profit. This is one of the commonest misconceptions in people's minds today. Take the example of a municipal tramway system; it has no power to create its own credit or to monetise its own credit, and it operates under the rules laid down by finance. It can do one of two things: it can provide citizens with cheaper travel and make a loss which must be borne by the rates, or it can provide the citizens with dearer travel and make a profit which may go in relief of the rates. In either case, if one assumes that all citizens use the tramcars proportionately to the rates they pay, there is no difference. The only possibility of variation is in the number of people outside of the municipality who use the municipal trams.

Complete Nationalisation

It is only necessary to extend the above argument to a system of com-

plete nationalisation to find the illusion of profit-making completely exposed, and all that is left is the question under which system is found the most efficient management. All students of Social Credit know the correct answer.

To return to our text, however, the lesson is that under Social Credit the distribution of the benefits of Capital would be largely made irrespective of the titular ownership of Capital. This is achieved by reckoning into the National Capital all assets, whether publicly or privately owned. At first, efficient administration would be assured by the profit incentive, but this would, in time, become a secondary inducement.

Here endeth the sermon; it shows that light on the new gospel can be found in the old testament.

The Slump

During last month there have been many threats of the coming slump. In turn, Industrial Securities and Gilt Edged have been attacked, and there has been a somewhat similar threat in American markets to that which preceded the slump in 1929. It is exceedingly difficult to interpret these happenings, but my own view is that the slump will be avoided for some time yet. International Finance, it seems to me, is not in a position where it can allow a slump to take place, and until it gets into such a position, if indeed such a position will be possible, every effort it can make will be directed towards steadying the markets. Even the industrialist with good orders in hand has been afraid, and he, at any rate, is convinced that when the slump does come, it will be the world's worst. This fear seems to me present mostly in the executives of the biggest organisations, and looking back on the amalgamations and mergers which have taken place, these executives are remembering the old proverb—"the bigger they are the harder they fall." If such a view becomes at all common, the financiers will have to pipe down on the "Balance the Budget" tune, and strike up the "Prosperity March." There are, in fact, some few signs that this is what is happening.

YOUR ALBERTA

THE sales of "Social Credit" in London having been suddenly pushed up, as a result of the determined efforts of a number of workers, we asked the organiser for any information which might be of use to the movement to encourage others to do likewise. This is the reply.

We (not I) are too busy getting on with the job to write up an elegant article.

Learn by doing. Action is wanted in the street, not in a chair.

Outside you personally attract the attention of thousands. Inside you are but another one.

Start with one selling. Only YOU can be that one.

You plus one is two, plus two are four, etc., but you come first. Others follow.

Keep to the same day, same time, same place.

The public get accustomed to day, time, place, and prejudice gives way to inquisitiveness.

Call out SOCIAL CREDIT—those who don't look must hear.

Select a conspicuous area and pack it. Keep packing it, weight of numbers will tell.

Choose regular evening for group meetings as your "sales" night—or vice-versa!

Earn your right to attend the meeting, by selling first. There is a war on—sell during the meeting "interval." Others will follow.

Your Alberta is England —, on the pavement. Cover it.

G.R.T.