WHO GETS MONEY FOR NOTHING?—See p. 240

THE FIRST HUNDRED THOUSAND

What's the Use of Arguing? We Must Fight!

It would be hard to say whether Finance completely ignores every proposal made by eighty-three different groups of monetary reformers from mere hide-bound force of habit or from supreme confidence in its own impregnability. However it may be, Finance is contemptuously indifferent to our feelings about the absurdities of its Money System. This plethora of monetary reformers springs from deep dissatisfaction with the monetary remedies which reformers now being suggested contain fairly obvious flaws. But this is beside the point. If Finance cared twopence about our welfare it would cheerfully admit that something was very wrong somewhere (as must be obvious to anybody outside a mental institution) and welcome suggestions. But actually it refuses to discuss the matter. This proves that the aim of Finance is simply to safeguard its own position, and that our well-being or otherwise is of no concern to it.

If you can imagine Finance as a brand new system of distribution on its first year’s trial, what do you think would be the verdict on it? Even if it worked 90 per cent. better than it works now, wouldn’t half the country be crying out against it? And can you imagine the fearful outbursts of public indignation when the set of excuses were refused to consider any criticism at all?

Perhaps the best way to visualise the present fantastic position is to imagine a modern town whose inhabitants are being starved of water in full view of an enormous and overflowing reservoir. The local water supply company refuses point blank to hear any complaints from householders, declares that supplying water is a highly technical business which only qualified engineers can hope to understand, and swears there is really no abundance of water at all, but an actual shortage.

At the same time the local Borough Council (the members of the Borough Council solemnly echo at their meetings the local water supply company’s dictation) and welcome suggestions and contents itself with one or two stock scare-stories which the members of the Borough Council solemnly echo at their meetings.

One of these is that water obeys the Law of Gravity which requires pipes of sufficient bore to carry the volume at a rate per cent. better than it works.

Another is that irresponsible amateurs fool about with the water supply system and evolve eighty-three different theories about what is wrong with it. Some of them work out intricate schemes of how the pipe-lines should be laid, calculate the heads of water at different points and specify the bores of the various pipes.

But the water supply company entirely ignores all these suggestions and contents itself with one or two stock scare-stories which the members of the Borough Council solemnly echo at their meetings.

What’ the Use of Arguing? We Must Fight!
If a condition of plenty and leisure for all without any hard work is to be regarded as an evil, then what state of society is it for which we should hope and towards which we should strive?

All through the ages men have striven to find better and easier ways of doing things with less and less labour, their object being to have more time in which to do the things they liked doing as distinct from the things that had to be done in order to maintain life, some of which, of course, were pleasant while others were dull and fatiguing.

Success has crowned their efforts. Wonderful machinery, so intricate and ingenious that it hardly seems credible that it can be the work of human hands and brains, can now produce practically unlimited quantities of everything we can possibly desire for use and enjoyment.

**Politicians are Destroying Our Wealth**

It might reasonably be supposed that the pleasant task of our statesmen, experts and legislators would be to plan for and devise ways of insuring that the people do not starve, that they have enough to keep them from starvation.

We find them, however, very busily engaged in destroying it and in taking measures for preventing its recurrence in future; devoting all their energy and ability to finding work for people. In fact they are trying earnestly, assiduously and strenuously to undo what it has taken many generations of men and women to achieve.

Farmers are penalised for growing too much wheat, producing too much milk or too many eggs, while people have to share out the limited quantity that remains. The poor have to be maintained by taxation or charity, which means that some people must eat less food, wear fewer clothes, spend less on education, sport or entertainment in order that others may have just enough to keep them from starvation.

It is quite obvious that if farmers were permitted and encouraged to grow all the foodstuffs they could instead of being fined for exceeding a certain amount; if the Lancashire cotton-spinners instead of scrapping spindles, made cotton goods with them, and all the factories closed down or working half-time were to set to work making things, the poor could easily be provided for without taking anything from anybody.

*In fact there would be no poor.*

Why then, it may be asked, if it is so easy to abolish poverty and establish prosperity, is it not done?

The answer is simple and we shall see that it probably provokes smiles of derision or exclamations of impatience at first. Truth is often simple, and it is in its failure to believe this that humanity has pierced itself through with many sorrows.

**Abolition of Poverty If We Want It**

The age of prosperity and leisure is not inaugurated because people do not expect it to be and do not demand it. They ask for "work." They take it for granted that to work for wages is the only honest way to obtain an income, although machinery is everywhere displacing human labour. Machines were invented to do the world's hard work instead of men. If men are to benefit instead of starving they must be paid the wages of the machine in the form of dividends on the wealth created by the machines.

This would be no more something for nothing than are the dividends many thousands live upon now because their ancestors were clever, industrious or thrifty. Our ancestors all contributed in some way or another to the common stock of knowledge and skill that grew with each generation. That *extra* wealth due to co-operation, called the "unearned" increment of *association*, because no individual earned it, has now become enormous and a share of it should go to each one of us.

To distribute the "surplus" in kind would be impracticable. By issuing to people dividends equal to the monetary values of the goods, i.e., their *prices*, people would be able to buy them, sellers would be able to sell, and we should not have to pay boards of "experts" to devise schemes for their destruction. We should destroy "burdensome surpluses" ourselves by consuming them, incidentally benefiting in health and happiness.

**The Government Is Our Servant**

The Government is nothing more or less than a certain number of individuals elected by the people to represent them, i.e., to serve them. The Constitution of Britain is democratic, which means that the people rule themselves through their elected representatives. Whatever, therefore, the people will, the Government is legally bound to carry out, provided, of course, it is within the bounds of possibility.

If there is such plenty that there are "surpluses" while we are not using our full productive capacity, then the abolition of poverty and the issue of National Dividends are possible. If the people demand them they will get them.

Money, being properly only a convenience our ancestors invented to facilitate the exchange and distribution of goods, the existence of which is necessary to produce more as needed, is a sufficient and proper basis for the Government to create enough money for such goods to be used instead of destroyed or aborted.

**The Job of the Expert**

It is not the function of the people or of Parliament to tell the experts how to drive a car. The people elect the experts, but they expect them to drive them to the destination they desire, and if anything goes wrong, either to put it right himself or to call in such other expert help and advice as may be necessary. They know very well that for the technicians to consult them or be in any way guided by their advice, would be to confine a person and would probably land him all in the ditch. This, by the way is where we, the people of Britain, are most of the time as a result of recording our votes for free trade, tariffs, quotas or what not, things the operation and results of which most of us cannot be expected to know much about.

The Electoral Campaign inaugurated by the Social Credit Movement is for the purpose of inducing people to vote for *what they want and know to be possible*, the complete abolition of poverty and the issue of National Dividends, so that the people's incomes should be limited only by the quantity of goods they can produce or desire to produce. It is for the experts, the technicians or mechanics to find the best way of doing this, and they will do so as soon as they are shown clearly that the people are determined to have it done.

They must obey their employers' orders given through the Parliamentary vote, and drive the car of State to the Leisure State in the Land of Plenty.

D. BACONSH.
We have good news to spread—the greatest good news for 3,000 years! It is that the people themselves can Abolish Poverty Now and have National Dividends big enough to let them enjoy Plenty in the Midst of Plenty.

We know this can be done, but also we know that it can be done if the people demand it.

Major Douglas, who laid down the principles of Social Credit (Economic Democracy), has now enunciated the principles of Political Democracy. He has shown that Democracy (the people) can dictate the policy they want to follow. Although only a few at first understood the principles of Social Credit, events have shown how right Major Douglas was. Too few understand now the true meaning of Political Democracy as laid down by Major Douglas, but, having the great advantage of a long period of experiencing the truth of Major Douglas’s previous pronouncements, they are prepared to follow his lead, believing he will be right again.

Major Douglas has said that the most urgent task now for the Social Credit Movement to undertake is to canvas the electorate and ask every voter to say if he wants a National Dividend. The Movement expressed its confidence in Major Douglas by electing him as Chairman of the Social Credit Secretariat to lead them. He is now leading along the lines of the Electoral Campaign number of SOCIALCREDIT for April 19, and is worth the careful study of everyone anxious to take action to end the present chaos.

We would also draw special attention to the importance of increasing the circulation of Social Credit, so that the good news may be spread throughout the length and breadth of the kingdom. Everyone could get at least one new reader without much trouble. Surely that is the very least those who realise the possibilities as well as the dangers of the present time can do.

Is Prosperity Returning?

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, at the annual dinner of the Bankers’ Association, struck a jubilee note which rang a little false. His theme was the soundness of British banking and the return of prosperity.

Not long ago, he said, he was accused of having both eyes fixed on the City. “Yet surely a Chancellor of the Exchequer who turned his back on the City would miss a spectacle which ought to make the heart of every Briton swell with pride and satisfaction—the spectacle of the safest and soundest banking system in the world.

Then followed the usual guff about the confidence of depositors and the perfect accord between finance and industry.

Just before this Lord Bradbury had been saying that the ambition of bankers was to be good bankers and safeguard their depositors’ deposits, whereas their critics wished them to be financial statesmen.

All this reminds us forcibly of Little Red Riding Hood and the wolf. These thorny, cooing noises from Chancellors and bankers are dreadfully like a licking of chops before dinner. Probably before many more years are out the mask will be dropped and we shall be told bluntly where we get off, but meanwhile we are given facts and figures to show how lucky we are under Finance’s beneficent ministrations.

They make a poor showing, however. All that Mr. Chamberlain could quote were figures indicating increased savings and insurance premiums—”funk money”; higher bank deposits—since 1910; more tobacco, tea, and butter consumed—two of these are narcotics; slightly increased bank clearings and increased production in one or two directions—since the bottom point of the slump!

However, Finance does not suffer from false modesty.

Financial Philanthropy

Another thing which Mr. Chamberlain mentioned was the resumption of international banking.

“Does not seem to be a matter which can be hurried,” he said, “because it depends in the first place on finding credit-worthy borrowers. But last year... we were able to make new issues of £37,000,000 to countries within the Empire and £2,000,000 elsewhere.”

Considering the extraordinary amount of bankers’ blar which we have been forced to listen to lately about conserving our financial resources, it must strike people as queer that we should worry so much about finding someone to lend money to. And no amount of disappointment ever seems to quell the optimism of our investors.

The Corporation of Foreign Bondholders has just issued its sixty-first annual report showing that Peru remains in total default (except for her 7½ per cent. (Guano) Loan, 1922). A list of other countries—the Argentine, the old Austro-Hungarian Empire, Bulgaria, China, Greece, Latvia, Rumania—are doing no more than pay small percentages of the interest due from investors.

It is not an encouraging statement. There then arises the awkward question of the resumption of international banking. Considering the extraordinary amount of bankers’ blar which we have been forced to listen to lately about conserving our financial resources, it must strike some people as queer that we should worry so much about finding someone to lend money to. And no amount of disappointment ever seems to quell the optimism of our investors.

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But under present-day conditions how can foreign investment ever be? All we get in return for our investments abroad are credit notes in the countries concerned. There then arises the awkward question of how to transfer these credits. Payment in goods cannot, of course, be allowed, and so in most cases it boils down to our just getting worthless scraps of paper.
**Planning for Work**

Of planning schemes there is no end. The latest two come from the group called the P.E.P., which means Political and Economic Planning. This body has just issued two books called "The Entrance to Industry" and "The Exit from Industry," and as you might expect, it is nothing more nor less than how to make various groups of people industrious—when they are to start being industrious, when they are to stop, and so on.

Most of us, probably, have met one of those peculiar people who spend their entire lives being healthy—people who wear hygienic clothing, calculate the vitamin contents of each meal, breathe deeply when not otherwise occupied, and indulge in glandular gymnastics. One of Galsworthy's characters was a man like this, and when somebody asked him what he kept fit for he was at a loss for a reply.

In just the same way we might enquire what we all want to work for. We are all work-conscious and seem unable to think beyond it. When you come to think of it, what is the good of planning for work except as a means to some end?

The question of policy comes in here. Does the majority of the nation want work, or what does it want?

Surely what we really want is enough money in our pockets to let us enjoy a reasonable amount of goods and services. We want to live, not just to work.

So why not plan to live? Why not plan to have more money? In fact, what else is there which can be called a practical universal desire.

**Give us this Day Our Daily Work**

_The Times_ has seized on the King's Jubilee broadcast message to let itself go on the subject of work.

"I hope," said the King, "that during this Jubilee year, all who can will do their utmost to find them [the unemployed] work and bring them hope."

"The core of this wish and appeal," says _The Times_, "is 'find them work.' Nothing else will satisfy men who are even more conscious of their uselessness and their wasted condition than of the leisure that a fuller analysis may enable them to eat your undoubtedly excellent meat.

"That man should have dreamed from time immemorial of the day when he should be released by the rapid flow back into their tills of money created by the banks.,"

Everything which is of any value—even the mechanical inventions which now offer to free us from our "housekeeping" work—has come to us through the few who have succeeded in escaping from this dreadful Inner Circle of Perpetual Recurrence.

It is just this Circle of earth-bound slavery which makes them out of thin air and loaned to the population.

**Saving Our Bacon**

Vegetarians must be encouraged by the remarkable results of the Bacon Board's porcine manoeuvres, for it almost looks as if we may one day be forced to eat mangel-wurzels or newly-mown hay, simply from inability to buy anything more nourishing. The Produce Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has presented a memorandum to the Government in which it points out that as a result of the quota the wholesale price of bacon has risen from 34s. 8d. a hundredweight in 1932 to 79s. id. in 1934, and that the difference has been paid by the consumers.

It says that sections of the British public are gradually being forced into learning to do without bacon. Appalled at the prospect of English breakfast tables without bacon and eggs, the Chamber suggests levies instead of quotas. Translated, this means that we shall be allowed to buy as much foreign bacon as we like at a higher price, and that our excess payments shall be handed over to our own bacon merchants.

But once we begin to do without English meat, will we buy foreign dittos at higher prices? No, surely, we shall take to vegetables, and when the process is repeated in the case of vegetables, the odds are we shall fall back on something outside the normal categories, such as mangel-wurzels or grass.

So pig breeders and bacon curers, get busy at once and raise £150,000 for an "Eat More Pig" Campaign. The only other alternative we can suggest is to distribute a little more purchasing power among the population to enable them to eat your undoubtedly excellent meat.

**Taxing the Dead**

_The Times_, in a leader which is misleading, probably more from genuine ignorance than deliberate intention, points out that Death Duties average about £80,000,000 a year, and then tries to defend them. To be accurate, it takes it for granted that they are justifiable and only debates whether such sums taken from capital resources should be spent as revenue.

"There is so much misunderstanding of this aspect of taxation," says _The Times_, "that a fuller analysis may be desirable. When Mr. X dies his executors may have to sell securities to pay estate duties, and there is unquestionably a diminution of this particular estate. The persons who buy the securities may have realised other securities in order to effect the purchase. There may be a long chain of such transactions, but the chain must end in a person or persons who buy the securities out of savings from income. Accordingly, the capital of the whole country suffers no diminution. It has been re-distributed, but nothing has been lost."

Put briefly, this means that, say, £100,000 worth of somebody's savings are passed from hand to hand until they reach the Exchequer, where a large proportion is handed over to the banks as part of the £250,000,000 annual service costs of our £7,800,000,000 National Debt. And the banks therefore cancel this £100,000 out of existence.

If this is not a case of the capital of the whole country suffering diminution, what is? Taxation, whether through Income-tax or Death Duties, is one of the methods whereby the banks ensure the rapid flow back into their tills of money created by them out of thin air and loaned to the population. Another useful collector is the Insurance Companies.

A good deal of this illuminating _Times_ leader is devoted to the advisability of insuring against Death Duties.

Dear, faithful old _Times_!
One of the guiding principles of Imperial Rome was expressed in the saying "Divide and Rule." International Finance has learned that lesson to perfection, and its results have been seen in the working of the party system in New Zealand and other countries, where issues which are secondary to the root question of who is to control monetary policy have been disputed in legislatures whose members were blind to the foolishness of shuffling a pack of fifty-two cards in the attempt to make the total 104. The passions stirred up in our own country by the Free Trade and Tariff Reform controversy represented an admirable example (to change the metaphor) of this kind of cock-fighting, with the financiers taking the congenial rôle of the owners of the birds.

Finance is now being driven from this anonymous position by the vague but universal suspicion that money and the control of credit are themselves the dominating factor in economic life. In these circumstances it withdraws in good order to its second line, of which the features are a partial admission that it controls industry, coupled with a readiness to spray the public with propaganda for and against the nationalisation of banking, the gold standard, the limitation of profits, and other technical proposals. The party issue is that of democracy, as Major Douglas has pointed out, makes in the sense that Social Credit propaganda and technique draws in good order to a whole nation, or else it can be brought about only by the generation of an emotional atmosphere which needs a special combination of circumstances for its achievement. It is possible in theory to convince any average human intelligence of the necessity for the proposals and of the diagnosis on which they rest. In practice, either the process is an impossibly slow one which belongs to a whole nation, or else it can be brought about only by the generation of an emotional atmosphere which needs a special combination of circumstances for it to arise in the first place. This is still more true if it is not to become a fruitful ground for the growth of a new party system.

The alternative is to demand results. Not alternative in the sense of Social Credit propaganda and technique should be disregarded; no one in his right mind would suggest that, but simply in the sense that the nature of democracy, as Major Douglas has pointed out, makes it unreasonable to ask of it an ability to distinguish between methods, which can properly be expected only from a minority of individuals (the larger the better) who find the atmosphere of financial technique congenial.

Everybody, however, finds it congenial to say what they want. To get it, they will depend on the technicians, who must be ready to advise a Government. The technicians in their turn depend on the democratic pressure on Parliament if their Social Credit technique is to become anything but a parlour game. There is no conflict possible between the two forms of activity, they can and should play into each other's hands.

The exchange of news with New Zealand is still a comparatively slow business, and it is difficult as yet to say how far this harmonious blending of the Social Credit and Electoral Campaign type of activity is being successfully developed. If, as earlier and, I am afraid, over-optimistic reports from New Zealand suggested, one voter in every four was a signed-up Social Crediter, it might be reasonable to suppose that a Parliament under the domination of Social Credit ideas was imminent, and in that event the case for any form of Electoral Campaign parallel to that in Great Britain would be weak.

The Approaching Elections

Subject to future correction, however, the latest information seems to show that there is some distance yet to travel before Social Credit in New Zealand approaches the pitch of popular enthusiasm which it has attained in Alberta, and time is running short before the General Election in the autumn. In these circumstances orthodox Social Credit propaganda is being pushed on energetically by the Movement, which early in the year held the most successful Dominion Conference at Tauranga, and is now said to have 500-odd branches throughout the country, while Electoral Campaign methods are being applied by the League for Social Reconstruction, particulars of whose activities appeared in Social Credit for January 18. On the assumption that there is full co-operation between these two types of action, and bearing in mind the desperate plight of city workers, unemployed, and primary producers in New Zealand, it will be surprising if striking results are not obtained there before long. Social Crediters need no reminding that finance would be quick to exploit any confusion of effort such as has occurred on occasion elsewhere.

At the beginning of this article I referred to the nationalisation of banking as one of the red herrings which the League has temporarily up its sleeve, if I may employ such a fishy figure of speech. The New Zealand Labour Party, although details of its relation to Social Credit will no doubt emerge, seems at the moment to be going through a rather confused transition period, but it is possible in theory to convince any average human intelligence of the necessity for the proposals and of the diagnosis on which they rest. In practice, either the process is an impossibly slow one which belongs to a whole nation, or else it can be brought about only by the generation of an emotional atmosphere which needs a special combination of circumstances for it to arise in the first place. This is still more true if it is not to become a fruitful ground for the growth of a new party system.

Its success may be judged indirectly from the ferment in the Labour Party, from the support in the Farmers' Union, especially its Auckland branch, and finally from the fact that candidates supporting the National Government, as The Times reported on May 16, the United and Reform Parties have come to an agreement to "sink party differences," and form a federation "for the return of candidates supporting the National Government," a polite way of indicating that finance is within measurable distance of getting the wind up.

Men Are Above Systems

The sort of fog that our own legislators live and move in at Westminster is made more depressing by contrast with the light of economic good sense which, if still spasmodically and against strong opposition, illumines the debates in our Dominions. During the discussion of the Mortgage Corporation Bill in the New Zealand House Mr. Harry Atmore, in the course of an excellent speech against the Bill, quoted from many sources to show that "sound finance" and individual prosperity were flimsily opposed principles and that for the Dominion to go "cap in hand" to raise loans when money could be issued against real wealth showed that the Government "will yet have to realise that men, women and children are superior to any system, and they must not be fitted into an ironbound one."

If the Labour Party (or any other) in New Zealand once realises that Social Credit could get them all they want as men and women, while saving them for ever from the tyranny of systems, it is unlikely that any coalition could stand for long against the popular backing they would command.
S O C I A L  C R E D I T

May 24, 1935

And tyranny the system in New Zealand undoubtedly is. To read of the state of servitude to the banks in which tens of thousands of hard-working farmers carry on for no better reason than a fall in the overseas price for their products; of wages low in the cities and poverty among those unemployed who, as one of them writes, are "short of everything except time"; of the general atmosphere of uncertainty and despair which envelops everything (with the possible exception of the newly-imposed Reserve Bank), all this makes it seem understandable that men should sometimes turn at the one extreme to thoughts of confiscation and violence, at the other to an almost pathetic reliance on the efficacy of mass petitions to their distant King, who shares their distress but remains powerless to help them.

Right under their noses, however, Social Credit lies as the only way out to the abolition of poverty. At the General Election later this year it is possible that enough New Zealanders will demand the results which only Social Credit can bring about for it to be possible to ward off the genuine slavery which is only too clearly in store for them if they do not vote clearly and unities for what they want. As Why? (Auckland: Social Credit) says, "In thinking of the great strides made in Alberta and California it has to be remembered that neither of these States can control its own money," and it proceeds to show that New Zealand, though small in population, can if it chooses strike a blow at the Money Monopoly out of all proportion to its size.

J. D. B.

"Social Credits or Socialism"

A Review of Mr. W. R. Hiskett’s Book

By R. S. J. Rands

A LTHOUGH this book is fairer and more courteous than most attacks on Douglas Social Credit, it is, nevertheless, full of misunderstandings, and displays a lack of complete knowledge of the subject. After reading the preface by Dr. Hugh Dalton, who is not big enough to find some merit in a world-famous adversary, it is not altogether surprising that the author is not altogether suffering from that blindness which results from refusing to see what it does not want to see, since he finds more than one opportunity of bestowing praise on Mr. Douglas. It is disappointing to find, however, that the main case against Social Credit rests on a criticism of the answers made by Major Douglas before the Macmillan Committee, especially as the answers are too often torn from their context. His personal statement before that Committee has been omitted, despite a remark in the preface that it is reproduced. Further reading of this personal statement or of his books would have cleared up many of the following points:

1. There seems to be no grasp of the essential fact that Consumer Credit would be granted by a Central Treasury Authority according to a mathematical formula. For example, on page 90 the writer asks, with reference to the Discount, "Why stop at the 25 per cent. reduction? Why not increase the 100 per cent. and present the goods to the consumer free?" In answer to questions 4396 and 4397, Major Douglas shows that the rate of discount would be arrived at by dividing the ratio of consumption to production. If this answer is difficult to understand it should be clear from further reading that the amount of new credit would be governed by the surplus of production over consumption, e.g., if production were double consumption, then the consumer would appear to be able to purchase only half of the amount of goods produced, and would need a 50 per cent. discount.

Again it is inaccurate to suggest, as is done on page 189, that Major Douglas says banks could create credit "without their obligations increasing the amount of expansion or the amount of contraction," for apart from the Discount formula, his answers to questions 4398 and 4399 clearly show that the community and not the private banks would be responsible for the issue of consumer credit. It is also misleading to describe such credit as "a draft on the future," for it is newly-created money to buy the original $8,000 worth of goods, after which the new machine would require to add to the cost of future goods a depreciation charge of, say, $800 a year for ten years.

average producers are failing to recover 100 of their costs, with the inevitable consequence of increased borrowing and debt. Such a state of increasing debt all the world over is unfortunately only too true. If a producer with costs of 400 recovers 300 from the flow of incomes and 100 from consumer credit then he can hope to repay his loan or replace his capital reserves. Such repayments are the equivalent of cancellation of money, and are, therefore, not a piling up of money but a prevention of a piling up of debt. Thus there is no need to repay consumer credit.

2. It is contended on different parts of the book that the reduction of prices by the discount to the consumer would not prevent firms from raising their prices, and thus the scheme would be inflationary. The credit, says the author, "must be presumed to be a creation of new money; in other words, inflation." In other portions of his statement portrays either lack of knowledge or a wish father to the thought, for Mr. Hiskett should know that an increase of money is inflation only where this increase is so far out of relation to an increase of production as to cause a rise in prices. It cannot be too often emphasised that consumer credit would be created in relation to production, and the Discount which would bring in the increase of money with a fall in prices would be effective only when the goods were bought by the consumer.

There is no wild creation of money as is suggested. Also, firms raising their prices unduly would speedily be defeated by those selling at a fair rate of profit, and the fact alone should prevent them from increasing their prices and then selling at the Discount. Apart from this, the raising of prices in such ways would not compensate for the loss of the increased sales which would result from lower prices. In addition, if necessary, all firms could be required to register and sell at accountancy costs plus an agreed rate of gross profits on turn-over.

On page 41 Major Douglas’s answer that an issue of credits in respect of one particular commodity would cause the prices of others to rise, is made to look as if he admitted that prices could not be prevented from rising. This is an example of how misleading an answer may be when torn from its context, as will be seen when it is compared with the mechanism for regulating price as explained above.

3. The examination of evidence as given on pages 157-158 shows that Mr. Hiskett does not appreciate the deficiency that is caused by double costing. If $8,000 has appeared as incomes at any time, it has also appeared as costs, and has disappeared by being spent somewhere. When this $8,000 of incomes is invested and is used to pay for a machine, then it may be argued that the public has had returned to it sufficient money to buy the original $8,000 worth of goods, after which the money will be cancelled, but the firm in any event the new machine would require to add to the cost of future goods a depreciation charge of, say, $800 a year for ten years. The $8,000 of incomes cannot meet both

* "Social Credits or Socialism—An Analysis of The Douglas Credit Scheme," by W. R. Hiskett. (Victor Gollancz, Limited, 35.)
the costs of the original £8,000 worth of goods and the £6,000 worth of depreciation charges.

The particular dream selected for quotation by Mr. MacCarthy was one of William Archer’s last books, “On Dreams,” from which he quoted an extraordinary example. It appears that William Archer was aware that dreams were often worth recording, and for ten years he had kept a record of his own. This argument assumes that every stage of production generates sufficient purchasing power to meet its own costs, and that every penny of income is spent on buying consumption goods. It claims, for example, that though flour can be sold at a profit for four shillings, if the baker may have been cancelled in consumption of past goods, another £100 will be disbursed by a miller in the milling of flour for the making of future bread, and that the second £100 will meet the costs arising from the first £100. Finally, the re-investment of the second £100 must be spent, nothing must be saved, nothing put to reserves or depreciation, and nothing must be reinvested.

The curious feature of the dream was the extreme emotional elevation accompanying it and the reiterated assertion in the dream that it was not a dream, a glorious reality, victoriously manifesting itself on every hand.

Again, supposing that the £8000 depreciation charge mentioned previously can be met by incomes paid out by the replacement of machinery (for under the above argument the charges for a past machine can be met by the incomes paid out in the making of another machine) then we find that every addition to capital production, over and above replacement, means increased depreciation charges. These are merely if still further capital goods are made to generate the necessary incomes to meet the increased depreciation charges arising out of the addition to capital production. In other words, if we make a machine whether it is wanted or not, in order that goods may be bought.

It is interesting to find that Mr. Hiskett realises and generously admits that Major Douglas has found a weak spot in this matter of capital production, for on page 208 are these words: "In so far as Major Douglas contends that an expansion of credit—made necessary by increased production—only becomes available for the purchase of final products after it has filtered down through additional capital expenditure, and in the process has created a new insufficiency of effective purchasing power, there is a good deal of substance in his claim."

Believers in Social Credit feel that the productive system is working quite satisfactorily and that the main problem is distribution, which would be solved if the consumers were given increased incomes and prices were scientifically regulated. A mere change in the ownership of the means of production would not remedy the shortage of purchasing power inherent in the present accountancy system. It cannot be beyond the wit of a human to devise some method of increasing incomes, and at the same time preventing prices from rising, without overthrowing the present method of conducting industry, though it is natural that Mr. Hiskett, like all Socialists, prefer a planned production.

Here we have what amounts to a forecast of Social Credit in application. A dream occurring a few months after the publication of Major Douglas’s book, “Economic Democracy,” in July, 1924. Mr. J. J. Dunne’s remarkable book, “An Experiment With Time,” which deals so largely with the question of prophetic dreams—or dreams of events in advance of the occurrence of the event.

In his preface to the fourth edition of “Economic Democracy” (1924), Major Douglas says: “In view of the novelty of the subject, and the fact that the views expressed as to the course events would be likely to take in the years following the European War, were in direct opposition to those current when the book was written, it is interesting to find that it has only been necessary to alter about twenty words of the text.”

As the application of Social Credit principles has not yet been put into practice, at least not in England, Mr. Archer’s dream was certainly premonitory. In so far as two of Major Douglas’s books describing it were already in print in 1924, it may be stated that his vision, of a thing “which might have gone on escaping notice indefinitely had at last leaped to light,” applied to a past event.

Has any Social Crediter of to-day the least doubt that the principles of Social Credit when applied will completely fulfill and bear out the indications of this dream? It is marvellously heartening to know that “the personalities insisted that it was not a dream but a glorious reality.”

M.C.
Mr. CHAIRMAN, may I ask the Honourable Member how it comes about that while the National Debt figures in the Budget to the tune of nearly eight thousand million pounds, no mention is made of the National Credit? To be specific, will or please indicate where the financial expression of the nation’s credit is to be found in the nation’s accounts? (Clapping and cheers.)(31x294) The chairman’s bell rang for silence. The audience sat dumbfounded, staring at the transcribed chairman. Suddenly, a titter started at the back, which soon spread until the whole hall rang with laughter. The chairman jumped to his feet and thumped his bell. “Order! Order!” he shouted. He waved a wobbly finger in the air. “‘Next question—’” his eyes seeking desperately. “Over there,” he concluded as his own knees gave way, and a friend rose to his feet.

Little groups of men stood grouped about behind the queues in the crowded Labour Exchange. The buzz of little groups of men stood grouped about behind the queues in the crowded Labour Exchange. They all looked at Harry. “It may surprise some of you, said he quietly, “but the fact is, the bulk of money gone?” (Clapping and cheers.)

The Scot stared at Harry as if fascinated. "Is, where's all the money gone that used to be in the nation's credit? The Government borrowed money, the greater part of which has only as credit. When the war broke out, there was only about 700 millions in the country, but the people are told that 8,000 millions was lent to the Government."

"Where did this extra new credit money come from?" asked the Hon. Member for the Labour Party. (Clapping and cheers.)

"It was created in the first instance by the Bank of England, by the simple process of writing and printing figures on paper. These figures were then lent to the Government, with the process of borrowing, put the whole nation’s debt to the private institutions who created the money."

"What about people who bought Savings Certificates and War Bonds; didn't they lend some of it?"

"The money they used to set out in detail the manner in which it was borrowed, the interest was paid, to the amount of £10,000,000 in July, 1914, to £27,000,000 on the 24th July, 1915. The balances created by these operations passing in cash to contractors and others to the joint stock banks have formed the foundation of a great group of deposits, which have also been added by the creation of credits in connection with the subscriptions to the various War Loans.

"This process has bad results of such far-reaching importance that it may be useful to spell them out in the manner in which the money was lent. In the case of the credits created by the Bank of England in favour of its depositors, the State..."(31x294)
Propaganda

The Service Which the Secretariat Can Give

THERE has been a feeling in some quarters, mis-
taken but understandable, that the Social Credit
Secretariat is opposed to propaganda. Probably
this impression has been given because, in launching the
Electoral Campaign, it has been necessary to stress the
importance of that Campaign as the plan of action,
as distinct from propaganda, and of not talking Social
Credit in the Electoral Campaign, which is a demand for
results not methods. Far from propaganda being a thing
of the past, there is bigger and more responsible
work for the propagandist to do as the Electoral Cam-
paign develops, for it will inevitably result in an increas-
ing demand for information on Social Credit, and the
work of the Social Credit exponent will thus continue
to increase in importance.

There should be understanding now within the Social
Credit Movement that the Electoral Campaign, as such,
must not be confused with Social Credit, as such. The
former is a campaign of action to bring about a situa-
tion in which the majority of the electorate of the coun-
try is united in demanding certain specific results —
results which we believe can be given only by means of
Social Credit, though it cannot be over-stressed that it
is not a demand for Social Credit as such. The danger
of obtaining a mass demand for Social Credit is that
the understanding of Social Credit which would back up
such a demand must, of necessity, be vague and it would
be possible for some scheme having a vague resemblance
to, but not embodying the basic technical principles of,
Social Credit to be put over with disastrous results.

The foregoing considerations are borne out by experi-
ence, for the refusal of Campaigners to discuss methods
actually stimulates a demand for information about
Social Credit. We must provide for both aspects of our
activities, but we must keep the two distinct.

Aspects of Propaganda

Educational propaganda, the objective of which is to
increase the number of Social Credit technicians, must
be a matter of individual initiative, and since there are
enough technicians, will be left to proceed under its own
steam. The Secretariat is, of course, a centre of reference
for individual propagandists, and a clearing house for
technical information.

Persuasive propaganda with the object of increasing
the number of supporters of the Social Credit proposals,
will become more and more a question of reaping where
the Electoral Campaign has sown. The initiative lies in
the formation of groups, which will receive the fullest
support from the Secretariat.

Propaganda directed towards fostering general dissatis-
faction with existing conditions, to breaking down
resistance due to preconceived ideas, and to refuting
defenders of the existing system, has now become the
most important propagandist work which can be under-
taken by individuals or groups. This form of propaganda
can gain effectiveness, due to the increment in associa-
tion, by making full use of the headquarters of the
movement.

The Propaganda Department has plans for co-ordin-
ing all classes of propagandist activity in mass attacks
on narrow fronts. For example, all groups and individ-
uals will be asked for a limited period to emphasise in
all speeches, letters to the press, and in conversation
the futility and anti-social consequences of taxation as
a device for financing social services. The effect of such
an attack occurring simultaneously in all parts of the
country cannot fail to be greater than could be obtained
without co-ordination. It will be seen that, by making
use of the Secretariat in this manner, the propagandist
retains the utmost initiative, whilst the results of his
effort will be multiplied. He will be further assisted by
the publication of articles on the subject in Social Credit.

Public Meetings

Experience has shown that the result of mass meet-
ing to explain Social Credit are of little practical value,
in comparison with the effort put into organising them.

Much more valuable results are secured from smaller
meetings.

It is suggested, therefore, that all mass meetings
should be organised for recruiting workers and obtaining
support for the Electoral Campaign. However, these
meetings will stimulate interest in Social Credit and in
order to take advantage of this, and meet the resulting
demand for information about Social Credit, a series of
two or three small meetings in different parts of the
country should be arranged to follow mass meetings.

Therefore all enquiries for information about Social
Credit at an Electoral Campaign mass meeting should
be referred to these Social Credit meetings.

The politicians are ignorant about finance, and they
have never yet had a mandate from the people to free
them from the financial bondage imposed by the Credit
Monopoly. You all have a duty here, no politician or
Government dares to challenge the money-creating
(which means debt-creating) power of the banks until
it gets an unmistakable mandate from the electorate.

"You must use your vote the right way; you are not
forced to vote for party programmes or the usual elec-
tion red herrings. This is a democratic country, and
you have the power to make the issue of an election
what you choose. Your birthright as a shareholder in
the Nation's credit, but which was
farmed out by the banks
without co-ordination. It will be seen that, by making
use of the Secretariat in this manner, the propagandist
retains the utmost initiative, whilst the results of his
effort will be multiplied. He will be further assisted by
the publication of articles on the subject in Social Credit.

"By gosh," said the Scot, "you're right, what do you
say, chaps?"

A murmur of approval rose from the group as Harry
left to join his queue.

G.H.
The organisation of mass meetings should, therefore, include the simultaneous arrangement of smaller meetings.

Panel of Speakers
With the development of the propaganda methods outlined above, a panel of speakers, for which frequent requests have been made, becomes immediately necessary, and will have the following advantages:
1. Distinction can be made between speakers on Social Credit and speakers on the Electoral Campaign.
2. It is possible sometimes to arrange for a speaker to make a tour of several groups in an area; thus greater use can be made of his services with economy in travelling expenses.
3. Classification can be made to confer prestige on those speakers who are recognised as qualified exponents.
4. Groups will be protected by having definite knowledge of a speaker's qualifications before arranging meetings.
5. Many attacks upon Social Credit take the form of making it mean to the public something which it does not mean. If these are not met, much mischief may be made. Those who have to meet these attacks will be fortified by having a panel of speakers to draw upon.

The Director of Propaganda appeals for the names of all competent speakers in connection with the proposed panel, and also for technical exponents of Social Credit who are prepared to give assistance in replying to technical questions. (See notice on page —.)

The Earl of Tankerville
A generous offer to the Social Credit Movement
The Earl of Tankerville, whose ability as an exponent of Social Credit is well known to the Movement, has generously offered his services as a speaker at public meetings.

Lord Tankerville makes the following requests:
1. That his meetings should be devoted to furthering the Electoral Campaign.
2. That they should be arranged through the Social Credit Secretariat.
3. It is, of course, very necessary that, in order to obtain the maximum results from Lord Tankerville's meetings, speakers on Social Credit be provided, to draw an audience to the point of interest, and to disabuse them of the idea that Social Credit means anything relevant to the prosecution of the campaign to bring about Social Credit, will be acceptable. Please mark postcards or letters "Active Service."

A Good Start
Westerton Group, assisted by Glasgow Central Group and friends, are operating in the Knightswood suburb of Glasgow. In this particular part there are 7,120 electors.

In seven evenings we visited 930 electors and obtained 369 pledges, equal to 39.6 per cent.

We commenced on April 24, Wednesday, by delivery only.

Day       Men hours     Signatures
Thursda  6          37
Friday     6          34
Monday    9          82
Tuesday    7          62
Wednesday 14         65
Thursday   124/       55
Friday     61/4        34

One Week                   49          298

You will notice that we have fallen much short of the eighty-four-hour total for several reasons which I hope to rectify shortly. I see our overall rate is 7.24 signatures per man hour.

The best return was by one canvasser who obtained twenty-two signatures at twenty-three houses with only one refusal.

We have already made a number of new contacts and received promises of help. The nearest newsagent has had to increase his order for Social Credit which was in demand before date of publication. He has also arranged to display the contents bill.

I should be pleased to know if it would be permissible to tear off the left-hand half of the pledge form and leave it with the elector as a reminder and, possibly also, as an advertisement.

SUPERVISOR OF ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN, WESTERTON.

The Scots have started, and by the look of it will take some holding. Good hunting to them. There are arguments for and against leaving part of the form. Against is the possibility of advertising to election agents—gang warily. Try it out where you can keep an eye on events.

Speaking from Experience
It is difficult to estimate the value of page 4 of the demand form. No one to my knowledge has mentioned it and the response in the form of returning it shut between the door and the lintel has been negligible.

One surprising mistake that is made is that the same person often signs both page 3 and page 4. These extra signatures have had to be discounted—probably about five per cent.

If you considered altering page 4 I would suggest that some remarks on democracy be included—that the M.P. should be the servant of the people; that he should not come down and tell the people what he proposes to do for them, but should listen to what the people want, etc. Or perhaps these remarks could be put on page 3, while the elector's undertaking could be put on the back page, with spaces for four or five signatures, but only one address.

The third call is difficult and disappointing to a beginner. The cream has already been taken off and most of the people they have to call on are either out and the husbands are working late or night shift and the wives won't sign. They forget to show the leaflet to their husbands.

The canvass should be made easy for the canvassers for a month or two, i.e., they should concentrate on first and second call only, until canvassing becomes a habit and signatures per hour and total signatures something to be achieved. Afterwards, when they are steady workers, they can face the more difficult problem of increasing the "houses" percentage.

Hereford Starts Well
So far the results of house-to-house canvassing are most encouraging. We have obtained about 350 signatures at an average rate of collection of one every six minutes.
A Useful Report from Parkstone

The open delivery of pledges is not a success, as in nearly every case they had been thrown away without reading, thus causing a second leaflet to be used. Double expense to us! Only in one case was the leaflet left as requested in the door, and then the lady got so fed up with it blowing down every time she opened the door, it was eventually kept inside for me when I called.

This is the kind of report that helps the director of the campaign, and is worth more than all the opinions in the world.

Southampton Breaks Some Records

Last week, as the result of a special effort, No. 1 team got the time down to four minutes thirty-three seconds per signature (all in). The team leader himself actually succeeded in collecting at the rate of one signature every fifty-four seconds (but that includes collecting time only). He collected 150 in two-and-a-quarter hours! His team has now collected well over their first thousand, and are about getting into stride now.

Part of the improved rate of working is no doubt due to a few of the faint-hearts dropping out, but I think it is mainly due to the omission of the first delivery, and making contact at once by handing in the form with a word of explanation. Next week we shall modify the procedure by handing in the form with a letter enclosed, and report results... I am getting the forms already signed, sorted and listed to facilitate reference, as we now have a large number.—Extract from Report.

A Cry from the Heart

A lady who was asked to sign the Electors' Demand and Undertaking said: "All right, I promise faithfully to vote for Social Credit provided I do not have to hear anything more about it, please!"

The Verb "To Ramsay"

The English language is indebted to the people of the U.S.A. for certain words and phrases more remarkable perhaps for their expressiveness and ingenuity than their beauty. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, being unable to force the Bank of England to disgorge any of its gold, has added this new word "ramsayed." When asked what he meant he explained, 'To Ramsay.'

In the report of an interview with Senator Huey Long published recently in The Evening Standard, Mr. Long is reported to have said that President Roosevelt has "ramsayed." We trust Mr. MacDonald is duly gratified at having added this new word to the American language, even though it be a dis-honour to British politics. Fortunately for him perhaps, the word is unlikely to be adopted into the English language, for it already has a ready-made word of description such as his, the word "ratted." Major Douglas has shown how to make such ratting a very dangerous procedure in the future. Once the balance of power has been obtained in any constituency through the Electoral Campaign, the candidate representing the party previously holding the seat can be approached and told that he must either undertake to demand a National Dividend for all and the abolition of poverty or be thrown out. Should he give this undertaking and then "ramsay" he will know that quite definitely he will be thrown out next time. Furthermore, he will know that the campaign will continue in the House of Lords; but he hardly matters, for all intelligent people now know him for what he is— a bankers' rubber stamp.

M. Jacklin

SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT

Executive Board

Chairman: Major C. H. Douglas.

Director of Revenue: The Very Rev. J. Hewlett Johnson, D.D., Dean of Canterbury.


Director of Electoral Campaign: G. F. Powell, London.

Director of Internal Relations: A. L. Gomlen, Sheffield.

Director of Organisation: L. D. Byrne, Southampton.

Director of Overseas Relations: J. D. Benety, Godalming.

Director of Propaganda: T. Layt, London.

Director of Public Relations: Lt.-Col. L. Wyley, Brighton.

Secretary: W. L. Barkley.


Telephone: Temple Bar 4154.

SOUTHAMPTON BREAKS SOME RECORDS

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In the report of an interview with Senator Huey Long published recently in The Evening Standard, Mr. Long is reported to have said that President Roosevelt has "ramsayed." When asked what he meant he explained, that the President had been elected on one ticket and then, having attained power, had changed his policy, to "To Ramsay."
Who Makes Slumps?

The other day I was given a copy of your paper—May 3. I have read most of it as I wanted to find out what exactly the scheme is and how it is to work. In common with most old ladies and working men I have been aware for some years that there was plenty of real wealth and that the problem was how to liberate it. What was not said was that Social Credit is not an idealistic theory applicable only to an already ideal state, but that it takes conditions as they are and offers the means by which they can be radically and effectively improved.

I think the chief born in the sides of these opponents of Douglas is the fact that a few people are living on dividends for which they do no work. Apparently they are incapable of seeing that in spite of the reproduction of these so-called parasites there is still more than sufficient for everybody else.

They are, indeed, taking up a strange position. What would be their reply to any “idle rich” who offered to enhance production in return for his income? I suppose they would say that the destruction of his produce would provide work for the unemployed!

Then again, how can they account for their refusal to allow dividends to be distributed to a hard-working man when, by their very inaction, they sanction the payment of dividends to the idle?

They say “nothing less than the abolition of private ownership will solve our problems.” Such a statement can leave us no option but to think that their primary consideration is not the abolition of poverty, but the introduction of a new scheme.

But the most surprising of all remarks made was this: “That the Social Credit Plan was sucking the life-blood out of the more intelligent young men in the working class movement.” Can anyone really believe that young men have been refraining from voting and from taking any part in politics because they saw that to do so was a waste of time, but who are now bursting with enthusiasm to such an extent that they have overcome their natural reticence and are actually canvassing the masses for the very life-blood from which people like themselves are being bled?

I think this speaker must have been looking at his own movement and seeing the less intelligent young men therein.

Charles HIlpather.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

May 24, 1935

BRAVO, SCOTTISH PRESS!

I should like to add that cordial thanks of Social Crediters are also due to the Editors of the Glasgow Evening Times, the Glasgow Herald, the Daily Record, the Glasgow Evening Citizen, and the Glasgow Evening News, all of whom have opened their correspondence columns to the consideration of Social Credit. I myself correspond in all these papers, as also have I had letters with a Social Credit trend in the Kilmarnock Standard, the Ayrshire Post, the Hamilton Advertiser, the Scottish Daily Express, the Bulletin, and the Edinburgh Evening Dispatch.

The Stirring Observer has also opened its columns to Social Credit correspondence.

Many southerners will appreciate the service rendered to the cause by the Editors of such papers as the Daily Mirror, the Daily Mirror, the British Weekly, Health For All, each of which have included letters of mine with a definite Social Credit trend. I recently noticed Social Credit letters also cropping up in the Catholic Press.

Several of the above newspapers deserve special praise for their editorial leader support.

May I suggest that a good technique for ardent Social Crediters who desire to add their weight to the cause would be to send short letters of thanks and approval to the editors of any and all journals who allow correspondence for Social Credit. These may not necessarily get published, but they will show the editors that their own readers appreciate their editorial policy, and since the press is one of the greatest powers for good, it must be utilised as effectively and to the best advantage.

Glasgow.

R. E. BERNETT WAT.

BRAVO, LOCAL PRESS!

Following Major Douglas’s successful lecture in the Ulster Hall, Belfast, correspondence was opened in the columns of the Belfast News Letter and was continued for almost three weeks. At the close of this lively debate it was found that the space occupied had amounted to two-and-a-half pages.

Correspondence on Social Credit also appears in the columns of the Irish News, in fact letters have been appearing almost weekly since the beginning of the year.

The thanks of Social Crediters are due to the editors of these two papers for the very fair and broad-minded way in which they are treating this vital subject. Belfast.

A. GLASS.

[Among other papers, besides the above and those mentioned in previous issues, which give space to the consideration of Social Credit, and therefore deserve thanks, are the Northampton Chronicle and Echo and the Southern Guardian.]

A Women’s Movement

I write with feeling of great disappointment that many S.C. girls are not as enthusiastic about the Election Campaign—giving a reason, I take it, that their districts are not yet ripe for such canvassing.

The only hope I see for the Social Credit is in putting the women of this country to take up the cause. Men simply ‘toy’ with this great cause which is to be won—according to Major Douglas—within the next few years.

Halifax.

LEWIS PARKIN.

[While we would not go quite so far as our correspondent, we gladly take this opportunity of drawing attention to the notice on page 248 of a Women’s Section of the Movement.—Ed.]
**A Salvo for the Sceptic**

Accepting the invitation contained in your issue of May 10, I am answering Mr. Campbell’s queries, but as his mind appears to be confined to the channels of verse, I have composed my reply in the form most easily understandable by him.

Okehampton.

For ready reference we print below the questions raised by Mr. John Campbell in Social Credit of May 10.

---

1. Is it possible to get something for nothing?

2. Where are the goods to come from?

3. Who will do the dirty work?

4. Is there any limit to the issue of National Dividends?

---

**Frie Scot tae Scot**

The skilled and unskilled
With a sense of fair behaviour, his sword,
The washing will still
Be done with a will
For wages for work will continue.

You read in cold print
There’ll be no David ever
Dear Sir, that’s a great misconception:
We do not propose
To drown it, and lose its perfection.

The National Credit Account will declare
The national credits and debits,
And kept, if you please,
By able trustees,
Not by amateur filiberty-gibbets.

Verse four of your query’s
The poll of the bunch
For sophisticated sarcasm, folly,
From one who apparently
Does not realize filiberty gibbets.

The national services, Social ones too,
And also the National Discount,
Are not a illusion;
Nor does the inflation
When paid from the Nation’s Account.

---

**Social Credit**

The wealth of a Nation
Can only be seen,
By that of a Nation—said John Ruskin.

Unmonetised wealth
Is therefore, zero,
A similar process to buskin’.

If Divas were paid
And poverty laid,
You think all would line up in a queue, Sir,
All holding up wands;
Or playing with balls,
I ask you quite firmly, “Would you, Sir?”

New money all comes
Into being, forsooth,
When someone wants nothing for something.
For money is nothing
(If hope you’ll attend)
Except to provide you with something.

The goods are consumed!
Not the money goes too! As a simple puzzle.
Community’s debt
Community’s credit.
There’s really no need for schemecole.

(With an apology to Mr. John Campbell.)

All hail to the day
When Douglas holds sway,
And consumption’s no longer an evil,
Our birthright we’ll share,
With national care.
The brokers will go to the devil.

* Not a reference to the bankers. But to Mr. Campbell’s, assumption that the nation’s monetary system, under D.C.C., will be run by incompetents.

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**Slogan Labels**

All readers who undertook to buy supplies of slogan labels are requested to send in their remittances to the offices of Social Credit, 9, Regent Square, London, W.C.1. The price of the labels has been fixed at 1s. for one dozen sheets of sixteen labels each, post free.

The labels are in the Electoral Campaign colours, orange and purple, and bear the following inscription:

THE ABOLITION OF POVERTY

DEMAND IT!

Credibly, Simultaneously, Satisfactorily
VOTE FOR IT

Uniquely, Ostensibly, and

PARLIAMENT WILL OBEY YOU

Read “Social Credit,” 2d. weekly.

Groups which have nominated a Supervisor of Revenue to work the Group Revenue Plan G.R.I., can obtain supplies of these labels for re-sale at special reduced prices.

Individuals who are not members of Groups and who wish to obtain supplies of labels at special prices for re-sale, should ask for a copy of the plan drawn up for this purpose—P.R.I.—when placing their initial order.

---

**Slogan Stamps**

Difficult has been experienced in obtaining a suitable design for this purpose, and supplies of these stamps are not yet available. In the meantime, it is suggested that all those who have promised to buy stamps should make use of the labels described above until the stamps are ready.

In this world there are plentiful supplies of all commodities—Mr. F. D’Arcy Cooper, Chairman of Unilover Limited at the Annual Meeting on May 10, 1933.

Then why is there poverty?

---

**Financing Social Credit Activities**

Groups. — All those Groups which have not yet nominated Revenue Supervisors are invited to do so without delay. Immediately these nominations are made the names should be sent to the Director of Revenue who will then send the nominees copies of the Group Revenue Plan G.R.I.

This plan—G.R.I.—will not only assist in raising funds for the Secretariat but will enable the Groups to increase their revenue for local activities.

Individual Social Crediters who are not members of a Group are invited to send for particulars of the Special Revenue Plan devised on their behalf—P.R.I. This plan—P.R.I.—is similar to that for the Groups, providing revenue for local activities as well as for the Secretariat.

Every Social Crediter is invited to ask about these plans, for they provide a means by which funds can be raised, the sales of Social Credit extended and an ever-increasing influence exerted throughout the country.

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**PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT**

One of the functions of this department is to be of service to Social Crediters who contemplate the issuing of leaflets, pamphlets and other publications.

In spite of the continued depression in Chinese industry and agriculture, all the principal Chinese banks made profits during the past year. The Central Bank of China made $11,000,000, the Bank of Communications $70,000, the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank $1,000,000, the Joung Sinking Fund Bank $1,700,000, the Chekiang South Sea Bank $250,000, and the Chekiang Industrial Development Bank $12,000.—From “Eastern Engineering and Commerce,” April, 1935.

Good luck to the banks, but let no one say that real wealth (i.e., the productive capacity of industry and agriculture) is reflected by monetary "wealth."
What to Read

Special Electoral Campaign Number of "SOCIAL CREDIT" (Postage 1d.) 2d.
Tells you all about the principles underlying the Campaign, what the Campaign will achieve, and how everyone can join in it.

Books by Major C. H. Douglas:

**Economic Democracy** 4th Edition, 1934. 3s. 6d.
The original statement of the philosophy and proposals of Major Douglas.

**Social Credit**, temporarily out of print 3s. 6d.
Contains the philosophical background and includes the Draft Scheme for Scotland.

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Abolition of Plenty Amidst Poverty

Milk Marketing Board seeking special powers to restrict production of milk in England. Since marketing scheme came into operation production of milk in England has increased by 125 per cent. That is one of the problems of the future.-Daily Express, April 19, 1935.

Milk Board in danger of being drowned through its own ambition. Farmers, falling to obtain a remunerative price for their beef, have turned to milk production, with result that the Board now faces problem of finding a market for 100,000,000 gallons of milk, more than twice as much as was produced before the scheme started. Colonel Ferguson, Member of Board, says: "Scheme has attracted into the industry producers at an alarming rate. This is one of the problems of the future."—Daily Express, April 25, 1935.

Boy sixteen-and-a-half years fined 25½, with costs, for taking half-pint of milk from doorway. He was arrested at Arundel and charged at Littlehampton Children's Court. —Evening Standard, April 25, 1935.

Although our police are so wonderful, they cannot realise the difference between the "problems of the future" on the side of the Milk Board, and the problems of the present on the part of parents. The gallant Colonel should ask himself: "What will be the effect of this young criminal's theft of a half-pint of milk upon my problems of a surplus 140,000,000 gallons?"


Does the Milk Board also fear the disease? Scrapping six ships has only one ship left. Scrapping 54,000 tons to build three. Sir William Reardon Smith & Sons, Ltd., will build three nine-thousand-ton motor vessels, and in order to qualify for financial assistance under the Board's Scrap-and-Build Scheme will scrap six vessels totalling 54,000 tons. The loan is repayable in twelve years at three per cent.—Daily Express, April 29, 1935.

It seems strange that the parent of this industry, the nation's critics, are calculating at this rate how long it will be before Britain has only one ship left. Scrapping 54,000 tons to build 27,000 tons may qualify for our "National Government" ambition. Farmers are withdrawing from the job, but two years ago one would have qualified for an Iron Cross, or British fighting ring. Two women found the body of an unknown man at the foot of the cliffs at Langdon Stairs, near Dover. In the pockets was one penny.—Daily Express, May 2, 1935.

This may explain the reason why 27,000 tons of British shipping is being destroyed. Owing to the shortage of bank cheque money, credit, or figures, and the possible need for more paper money owing to the Jubilee decorations, the authorities require the metal for more disc money, or coins.

Negotiations between British and Norwegian authorities reported proceeding favourably regarding restriction of whaling. —Evening Standard, April 25, 1935.

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NEGATIVE ECONOMICS

The Bacon Board announces to-day its scheme for a surplus of 140,000,000 gallons of milk!—Daily Express, May 8, 1935.

The Bacon Board announces to-day its scheme for the production of milk in England. Since marketing scheme came into operation production of milk in England has increased by 125 per cent. That is one of the problems of the future.—Daily Express, April 19, 1935.

Events have proved that the new and often strange monetary theories which have been widely discussed during recent years have found but few adherents; distinct and reflexive have led the merchant to a conclusion that we can get more people from outside, if we depend on gold for our measure of value.—Mr. F. D'Arcy Cooper, Chairman of Unilever Limited at the Annual Meeting on May 8, 1935.

(Our italics). What about reason?

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