THE RIDDLE OF THE 40-HOUR WEEK
Impossible Hopes of Achieving False Times

NOTHING shows so clearly the dead-end into which Finance has thrust us as the maze-like discussions about shorter working hours. Faced with millions working long hours and millions working no hours at all, the great thinkers of this age have hit upon the brilliant idea of “spreading” the work.

It seems a good enough remedy in theory (if work for everybody is the aim), but in practice it bristles with difficulties. And all of them are caused by the cramping financial framework within which we are obliged to work.

The International Labour Office failed last year to push through a 40-hour week as a standard principle for all trades. Now it is trying to establish it by “step-by-step” methods.

For example, it is proposing that coal miners should work not more than 381 hours a week, and glass-bottle workers, 42 hours a week.

But The Times, with unanswerable logic, shows that under the present system it simply cannot be made practicable.

To begin with, men must either work shorter hours for the same pay, in which case the industries which employ them, already on the brink of insolvency, will quickly be pushed over it. Or else they will work shorter hours for lower wages, which will naturally reduce the amount of money to be spent in the shops and depress other trades, as well as the standard of living of the workers whose pay is cut.

The situation is still further complicated by the necessity for export trade, and length of working hours. One-fifth of a high wage is, of course, more than one-fifth of a low wage, and so the high wage countries would be more severely handicapped, in their struggle to produce cheap goods for export, than the low wage countries.

And since employment (under the present system) depends upon a country’s export trade, this can only mean reduced employment.

At the same time, if wage rates were increased, the cost of manufactured articles would rise, and the gap between total wages and total prices would widen, which would help to dislocate the home market.

There is literally no way out of the impasse while the rules of the game remain unchanged, and it is not surprising to find the I.I.O. report a pious declaration of hope that shorter hours should not be allowed to lower the standard of living of workers, without offering one word of practical advice about how it is to happen!

The whole thing reminds me dreadfully of a dream my father once had. He found himself having a bath in the aisle of a church during a service. To get up and walk out, without so much as a towel to wrap round himself, was just as impossible as to stay where he was. In fact, the only solution was to wake up.

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So it is with the present world nightmare. We must wake up and then we shall find there is no problem at all and there never has been one.

Once we decide to claim the control of our national credit and issue National Dividends to everybody, work for the sake of work will disappear along with the necessity for export trade; and length of working hours will simply be arranged so as to satisfy the true demands of our own people for goods and services.

G. W. L. DAY.
What's Wrong With the World
Social Credit Simply Explained
By G. W. L. Day

In this issue we publish the first installment of an elementary explanation of Social Credit written for the Million. Mr. Day, whose front page articles are so popular a feature of Social Credit, has set out to fill a want that has been often and widely expressed. As we propose to publish an instalment every week, we shall introduce Social Credit to new readers, drawing their attention especially to this series, which will later be issued in book form by Stanley Nott, Limited.

Chapter I.

Blind Leaders to Guide Us

SOMETHING is very wrong with the world. You need not be very observant to realise that. Nearly everybody seems to be in a bad way. Poor people seem poorer, and a great many who were rich once have lost their money.

"Things are bad, these days," people say. At least they used to say this. But now things have been bad for so long that it hardly seems worth saying any longer. Perhaps you are still in work. But the odds are your pay has been cut and your job is less secure. You say that prosperity was just round the corner. But it wasn't.

Perhaps you are already on the dole and have been "out" for some time. At first you thought it was only temporary, and politicians and other people told you you would soon be back to work. But now you are tired of parrot cries that we refuse to listen any longer and just leave others to worry things out. Millions of people will no longer even take the trouble to vote. It seems to make very little difference who gets in: things remain just about the same for the great majority of the nation.

Even when the newspapers tell us that trade has already improved, most of us have to take it on trust. Few of us are any better off than we were last year, and perhaps even comfortably off, from birth to death, to spend the rest of our lives in poverty and misery waiting for the impossible.

No, there is a way out of it.

Suppose, now, there had been a master mind which years ago, before anyone else had thought of such a thing, had discovered that all the misery the world suffers from distress which we are enduring are really utterly unnecessary, and that everyone of us could be made secure, if only we could make a fight for it. Suppose he had realised that because of these defects various things would happen to the world—namely, the things which have happened and are happening to us now.

Suppose he had discovered that all the poverty and distress which we are enduring are really utterly unnecessary, and that every one of us could be made secure, and perhaps even comfortably off, from birth to death, simply by adjusting this flaw in our financial apparatus. Suppose if, after years and years of fighting against the vested interests of Finance, he and his followers had at last begun to make headway, until to-day there are millions of people in the world who have been converted to his way of thinking, and at least one government which is hoping to put his proposals into force immediately.

If all this were so, would you be willing to read this book with an open mind and hear what his discoveries are?

Well, these things have happened, and that is why I am sitting down now and writing this book. I am tired of being hard up (as I daresay you are) when it is my birthright (and yours) to be reasonably well off, and if I get you to agree to listen to me and my family?

And surely what we want is the one thing worth taking it on trust.

You may perhaps remember "Woodbine Wally," the figure from whose phrase we introduced Social Credit to new readers. He was a poor man who had been in work, and had saved a few shillings. He had some good friends, who told him that if he only had time off to get away somewhere and think things over he might be able to get a better job. Well, after a week or two he came back. He told the editor he had been having long talks with many of the most famous financial experts in the Kingdom, ending up by spending a week-end with Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England.

"And do you know," he said, "they don't understand their own system!"

This may sound incredible to you. What would you think of a War Office which knew nothing about military matters, or a Ministry of Agriculture which was ignorant about farming?

Yet it is quite possible true. Only a few years ago Mr. Montagu Norman admitted publicly that he economic situation was too much for him and that he could not see the light at the end of the tunnel.

Suppose a guide who was conducting you over a perilous mountain range suddenly turned round and confessed that he knew nothing about his job and had completely lost his way, what would you do? Probably you would tell him that you would not agree to follow him any further.

But Mr. Montagu Norman has just been re-elected Governor of the Bank for the sixteenth year in succession, and none of us has been asked whether we agree to it.

He is not so honest enough to tell us that he has lost himself, but there are plenty of other so-called experts who are not so honest. Scarcely a day passes without somebody getting up and saying "The way to prosperity lies—here." But immediately another expert gets up and says, "No, the way to prosperity lies—there."

There never was such a shouting and a wrangling.

First the cry is for economy, then for wise spending, then for the stabilisation of currencies, then for raising of prices, then for industrial planning, and so on, and so on, without end.

It is like a parrot house!

Most of us are so tired of parrot cries that we refuse to listen any longer and just leave others to worry things out. Millions of people will no longer even take the trouble to vote. It seems to make very little difference who gets in: things remain just about the same for the great majority of the nation.

And surely what we want is the one thing worth taking it on trust.
MAJOR Douglas’s first interim report to the Government of Alberta, on the possibilities of the application of Social Credit principles to that potentially wealthy Canadian province, has just reached us and is printed in full in this issue.

It is a document of historic importance, for it not only paves the way to the economic freedom of the people whose government has called for it, but will serve to indicate to other local governments the lines upon which successful action may be taken.

As our readers learnt from the article in Social Credit for April 26, entitled “Will Alberta Lead the World?” —the day upon which Major Douglas sailed from England to take up his duties as Chief Reconstruction Adviser to His Majesty’s Government of Alberta—there is such a widespread popular demand for Social Credit in Alberta that the present Government anticipated the formal expression of the will of the people and called in the best expert advice available — to wit, Major Douglas.

His report is a model of clarity, and indicates, with a brevity that does not sacrifice comprehensiveness, the first steps that can be taken on the road to the practical abolition of poverty in a country where potential plenty exists.

Major Douglas Points the Way

Major Douglas, in the preamble to his report, begins by defining a community, such as Alberta, as an association of individuals to obtain conditions of life which could not be obtained without organisation.

He goes on to define the real wealth of such a community, and to distinguish between it and money, which is not real wealth, but which is created by banking institutions who claim it as their property and so control the providing or withholding of “effective demand”—an immense power.

At the outset of his report proper Major Douglas emphasises the distinction between a strategy for acquiring control of the public credit, and any particular plan for using that credit after control has been acquired.

Major Douglas concludes that the alternatives open to such a province as Alberta lie between surrender to the existing financial power, with the inevitable intensification of all the inherent troubles, which are already becoming unendurable; and the taking of such steps as will lead to freedom from external financial control. He indicates these steps.

“New” Deal!

With a fanfare from the rather cracked trumpets of the Liberal press, Mr. Lloyd George has set forth on his last scramble into the political lime-light. There is no doubt he is a great showman, and he has tricked out his caravan with all the accustomed skill, however shoddy or second-hand the material.

To begin with, it is a sort of Electoral Campaign: there is even a little piece about democracy and the will of the people—so long, no doubt, as the people do not ask for things they ought not to ask for, such as the distribution of plenty for all from the plenty made available by our common inheritance of applied science.

Believe it or not, what the people want is WORK, according to Mr. Lloyd George and his fellow-signatories (some of whom we are rather surprised to notice in this company). There is no hint of any idea like “poverty amid plenty,” or the displacement of men by machinery, or even of the great productive power of modern manufacturing methods.

The sole objective, from a concrete point of view, that Mr. Lloyd George’s celebrated Welsh imagination can soar to, is to find work. It would be pitiable if it were not so mischievous. Instead of saying, “The need is there, the necessary plant begs for employment,” he must say, “The necessary labour begs for employment.”

Peace—At Any Price?

To put before the electorate the proposition that they want work when really they want goods (and leisure into the bargain) would seem to be a lunatic proposal, even with the long conditioning process which has made the masses suppose that work — human labour — is the inevitable precursor to the receipt of goods. But the Welsh Wizard has in his hat, besides the beaver, a fine red herring.

Work and Peace are joined, as if, forsooth, anybody on earth really needed urging in the path of peace to-day. Observe the cunning with which the hook is baited; at the same time remember that within the present financial system no country can provide work for all its people without forcing the product of their labour out of the country in ferocious competition for foreign markets, which must end, not in peace, but war.

In an age of plenty, and of machine production, more goods for all is the straightforward policy, and with
it will come the contentment which is the surest of all safeguards against war. There is no need to vote for peace; vote for the abolition of poverty and for National Dividends, and peace must follow, as the night the day.

**Engineers Studying Economics**

When four-fifths of the world persists in viewing the chaos of the world from the financial angle, it is like a breath of fresh air to find the Engineers' Study Group on Economics surveying the position in terms of real values. After considerable research work on twenty-four different schemes of monetary and industrial planning, it has issued a report on results up to date. Of all of them, it says, stress the point that there is potential plenty.

With admirable logic it insists that the present real national income is much less than it might be, while there is a large amount of communal waste. There is poverty, yet there is restriction and sabotage. There are many urgent jobs waiting to be done, yet men and machines are standing idle.

"It is, indeed, ridiculous," says The Engineer, "and something has got to be done about it. What is that something?"

Well, what is the reason that urgent jobs are not done, when the men, the equipment, and the materials are ready to do them? Simply that the money to finance them is not ready. The real, tangible things are there, but the abstract thing—money—is not. The substance is less important than the shadow!

But read on—

**Dictators of Policy**

"They who control the credit of the nation direct the policy of governments," correctly says Mr. Reginald McKenna. It is they who decide when and how much money may be created to finance desirable jobs. It is they who in effect tell the people what they want most, and what they want least, and then restrict the doing of what the people want done. They need not work the real government of the people, for, without the consent of these controllers of credit, none of the works that are obviously possible and desirable can be done.

Now, is not the answer to the question put by The Engineer in the foregoing note clear?

There IS a greater power than the will of those who now control the nation's credit—those who at present restrict the doing of what the people want done.

That power is the will of the people themselves, and the next move is up to them. They need not work the policy of restriction that is now dictated to them by the money power. But if they refuse, they must replace this hateful policy of restriction by a new policy.

The people CAN do so—they can dictate policy by saying, through the legitimate, constitutional means of the Parliamentary Vote, what they want. Let them decide what they want most, and vote for it! It is stupid to grouse and blame the bankers. Tell them!

**Ontario and Glasgow**

The respective Governments of Ontario and Glasgow have recently been up against the policy dictated by the money power. They have shown restiveness under it, although, unfortunately, so far as Glasgow is concerned, with little understanding of its nature and what could replace it.

The Provincial Government of Ontario recently incurred the displeasure of the banks by supporting the refusal of subsidiary electric power companies to comply with the terms of their contract with the central hydroelectric power commission when the economic situation had made those terms impossible to fulfil.

The displeasure of the banks has been shown by their refusal to tender for a £3,000,000 debenture issue invited by the Ontario Government. In other words, the Ontario Government wanted to borrow £3,000,000 and the banks refused to lend it. This is a very telling example of the power of those who control the credit of a nation, and of the truth of Mr. McKenna's statement quoted at the beginning of the foregoing note.

Mr. Hepburn, the Premier, however, apparently understands the nature of the position, for he is reported by the Financial Times to have said:

> The challenge is not to the Administration, but to popular Government and to the people themselves. The plain issue is whether the country is to be governed by elected representatives or by dictators in control of the machinery of money.

Good luck to Mr. Hepburn! He has plainly stated the issue. May the people of Canada, as a whole, see it as clearly as he does, and by their actions, in the proper use of their votes, dictate the policy they want administered.

The position of Glasgow is not yet so advanced. The Glasgow Corporation have ignored the advice of the Bank of England in connection with a refunding proposal for a five and a half per cent. loan, but their action amounts to little more than bargaining about the rate of interest. It is, however, all to the good that they should be questioning the orders of the money power, for it is only a step from that to realising that there is but one alternative to carrying out the present financial policy, and that is the step which has been so clearly defined by Mr. Hepburn.

**Land of the Rising Sun**

One of the few countries which seems to understand Social Credit is Japan, but by an ironic twist the ruling caste in Japan are applying its principles in an inverted form so as to achieve a contrary set of aims. The national credit is not being used for the benefit of consumers, but to create further work for the masses, and so keep them in their places, by building up an export trade and by military preparations.

The policy is large state expenditure, with heavily subsidised exports, met by heavy state borrowings. Japanese goods are being sold all over the world at cut-throat prices which defy competition, and large sums of money are being spent by the Japanese in propaganda purposes to soothe the ruffled feelings of Lancashire cotton spinners on the dole.

Once a nation sets out with the idea of subsidising foreign consumers with its national credit in order to keep its own people hard at work, it is obvious that it can beat any other nation which does not imitate its methods. Therefore in the race for setting up a work state Japan is leading the field.

According to a recent report, Japan's production since 1930 has increased by thirty-five per cent, and her export trade has flourished. In fact it has climbed up to the pre-depression level and is said to amount to ten per cent. of the world's overseas trade.

But although "the real earnings of Japanese industrial workers as a group have increased, the real earnings of the industrial worker have remained stationary, or tended to decline. At least a half of the community is suffering from diminished incomes or under-employment."
present time in relation to the specific form of ticket
real or useful wealth. The fact that gold and silver
value in itself, a condition of affairs which exists at the
ticket is a claim upon transportation, while having no
useful kind, as compared with the symbols of wealth
ornament or otherwise, no doubt served to intensify
individual without the use of this device, commonly
belief that certain quantities of real wealth, having price
the public credit, by which is meant the well-founded
employed to carry on the world's business is what is
technically called a "credit instrument," of which there
of the cheque, and produced by unspecified members of
the public, will be delivered in return for the cheque,
and a cheque is therefore, so far as it is accepted as
money, a form, and the most common form, of effective
demand.
While it is clear that under a barter system there is
always sufficient effective demand although it may be
pecuniary in form, which is not necessarily effective.
system both inequitable and ineffective demand are
certain unless production and demand are consciously
and systematically related.
Cheques are drawn upon deposits, and it is admitted
by all responsible authorities that deposits are created,
to a major extent, by purely book-keeping transactions
on the part of banking institutions. It is therefore
correct to say that banking institutions are in a position
to create, claim as their property, and to lend upon their
own terms, effective demand which is the only method
by which real wealth produced by the general public
can be transferred from the producer of it to the user.
The question as to the legal right of banking institutions
to claim effective demand and of the cheque created,
as their own exclusive property, and to lay
down the terms upon which it shall be issued and the
conditions under which it must be repaid, together
with the price which shall be paid for the temporary
creation and use of it, is the subject of the First
Interim Report. At the moment it is sufficient to
emphasise that the whole economic structure, the
security of the individual, his social environment, his
level of education, and to a large extent the conditions
of his physical, mental and moral development, are
controlled by the provision or withholding of this
effective demand which is in essence merely a book-
keeping process.
While it is probably true to say that, as at present
conducted, the practice of the art of banking consists essentially in
"fooling some of the people all of the time, and all of
the people some of the time," it would be a mistake
to overlook the fact which must proceed from the
obvious importance of finance, that the conditions of
material progress and the possibilities of economic
and improving standard of living have been and are
being achieved within the framework of the financial
system. While it is generally agreed that this is so,
it is not widely understood that modifications are
essential to enable these processes to be continued.
Without going too far into this aspect of the matter,
it may be said that the financial system in its orthodox
form has worked fairly successfully during an age of
expansion in which preponderatingly large quantities of
capital goods, not intended to be used directly by
individuals, have been produced, and the purchasing
power or effective demand which has been distributed
to individuals as an inducement to produce other
capital goods has been available to them either to
meet the demand for a sufficient quantity of consumable goods.
Since this process of expansion is beyond question pro-
ceeding at a much slower rate, while the debts which
have been contracted in regard to previous expansion
may prove unsuitable to the conditions which obtain
the present time in relation to the specific form of ticket
that we term a dollar bill.
In the modern world, however, the preponderating
forms of the "wealth" of material production and the
socially employed to carry on the world's business is what is
technically called a "credit instrument," of which there
are several forms. For the purposes of this preamble it
is only necessary to consider the cheque.
The cheque is essentially a draft upon an allotment
of the public credit, by which is meant the well-founded
belief that certain quantities of real wealth, having price
figures attached to them, corresponding to the amount
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System respectively, have been subjected to almost a complete financial hegemony for the past fifteen years, with resulting modifications designed to rectify the situation. Unfortunately, however, this monopoly of the creation of effectual money, which has been passed on the most part into the hands of the banking system, from its very nature constitutes a formidable power, having objectives of its own not those of the general population, and it is therefore entirely proper that the consequences of challenging its interests should be examined.

THE NATURE OF THE PRELIMINARY ENQUIRY

1.—At the outset, it must again be emphasised that a distinction should be drawn between any particular plan for the utilisation of the public credit, when control of it has been acquired, and a strategy for acquiring the power to deal with the public credit. If this distinction be understood, it will be realised that plans for the utilisation of the existing system with its constitution are much more formidable in correction with the exchange problem which is raised as between Alberta production and do not appear to extend so far as to render an penalise action against the existing monopoly of credit. The second consideration which arises is as to the legality of the claim of the banking system to public credit, taking the law as it stands. It is obviously a consideration secondary to this, to consider what sanctions, due to the power public credit, can be raised as against an individual who seeks to claim such credit. Even though this claim had become legalised. The third question, in the Province of Alberta the matter is by means clear. The power of printing legal tender money, or that which passes as money, undoubtedly belongs to the Dominion, and has now been delegated to the Bank of Canada. It cannot be contended that this divides the power. This is obvious to casual observation, in view of the closely-related, the whole world is becoming “money-conscious.” While revolt against financial mismanagement appears to be for the moment more vocal in the Western Provinces of Canada, it is by means non-existent on the Pacific. To use the vernacular, the whole world is becoming “monev-conscious.” While revolt against financial mismanagement appears to be for the moment more vocal in the Western Provinces of Canada, it is by means non-existent on the Pacific. To use the vernacular, the whole world is becoming “money-conscious.” While revolt against financial mismanagement appears to be for the moment more vocal in the Western Provinces of Canada, it is by means non-existent on the Pacific.
instructed all over the world to grasp the questions that are at stake, and has a pronounced bias against the banking system as it exists at the present time.

Further, sanctions, which do not contemplate essential repudiation, exist in the external debt of the Province, and in the circumstance that the producing organisations external to Alberta are just as anxious to receive orders upon any terms which will enable them to meet their financial commitments as Alberta could be to receive their product.

It may not be out of place to comment at this point upon the rise of the idea of secession. In this connection it should be noticed that disintegrating influences are evident, not merely all over the British Empire, but in such countries as Spain, Southern Germany, and the Western States of America. In every case with which I am acquainted the disintegrating influence is financial and so far from a modified financial system tending towards such a policy, any informed examination of the question seems to indicate that it is the existing financial system which is the seed-bed of disintegration, and that a modification of it, which, if successful, could not fail to spread with immense rapidity, would be the shortest method of disposing of such disintegrating influences. That, in fact, it is only insistence upon an ineffective financial system which raises the question of secession into the sphere of practical politics. The real secessionists, therefore, are those who insist upon an orthodox financial policy, regardless of its consequences to the population affected.

To summarise the position, therefore, the alternatives lie between a surrender to interest whose legal position is doubtful, and whose power, though admittedly great, is neither impregnable nor free from serious attack in quarters outside Alberta, on the one hand, and measures designed to free the Province from external financial control. The result of the former line of action may be judged from past experience, and in my opinion must involve failure; the so-called unemployment problem, a stationary or only very slowly increasing population in this Province, inability to develop the resources of the country, and political and social disintegration. Orthodox financial assistance, would, however, be available, by the adoption of this policy, although accompanied by a rise in the public debt, and a continuous drain on the existing financial resources through rising taxation. If this policy is adopted all experience tends to show that preparations for severely repressive measures, through increased police organisation, are essential.

The consequences of the adoption of the second policy, if properly conducted, might mean temporary difficulties in regard to the import of articles not produced in the Province, a certain amount of political conflict with the Dominion Government, and a good deal of misrepresentation as to the actions and policies which accompanied this general assumption. This, in my opinion, is the real danger.

On the other hand, it would be possible, within a very short period of time, to minimise the unemployment problem in the Province, to increase the general standard of living of the whole population without decreasing that of any of its members, and to embark upon a systematic development of the resources of the Provinces on a scale otherwise unattainable.

In general, and without at the moment going into too much detail, the preliminary steps to be taken in this direction are, in my opinion:

1. The systematic provision of a News circulation system on a country-wide scale, as a means of providing the Province, particularly in regard to radio facilities of sufficient power to cover a wide geographical area.

2. The organisation of some Credit Institution, either under the Dominion Bank Act or otherwise, which will give access to the creation of effective demand through the credit system, on principles already well recognised and established.

3. Systematic organisation directed to the accumulation of wealth, for the purposes of this report, may be termed "foreign exchange," i.e., effective demand for foreign credit, as being recognisable as having been created within the Province.

(Signed) C. H. DOUGLAS,
Chief Reconstruction Adviser to His Majesty's Government of Alberta.

# Overseas Notes

## The Dominions and the United States

**Western Australia**

The Premier of Western Australia, as the result of a public mass meeting held at Merredin in February, later consented to receive a deputation from the Dominion to consider the resolution passed. The deputation, which included officials of the State Douglas Credit Association, reviewed in its statement the paradox of the position, which ran: "This meeting calls upon the Government and Parliament of Western Australia to demand of the Federal Government that legislation shall be introduced immediately to provide that 'The policy governing the money system of Australia shall be controlled by the nation, and the first principle of such policy shall be to provide the nation with purchasing power corresponding to the productive capacity of the nation. We further call upon the people of Western Australia to support this demand and with us to determine that we shall use every constitutional means at our disposal to effect it.'" The statement concluded with the request that the Premier should use his personal influence and that of his Government to back the demand.

The delegation was later criticised in the Western Australian (Perth) on the grounds that it did not go "as advocates of Social Credit." This was replied to in the same paper by the Secretary of the State Douglas Credit Movement, who said, "The delegation acted on the assumption that government, within a democracy is of two parts, that of the elector and that of the elected. The function of the elector is to decide what is to be done and the function of the elected representative is to set the machinery in motion to have the job done."

**Tasmania**

Last year Tasmania made history by returning to the State Legislature the first representative in the Empire who stood on a straight Social Credit platform, and Mr. Carruthers continued to make it by securing the appointment of a Select Committee of Inquiry into the monitory system, of which the Speaker and Treasurer of the House were members. The committee held many sessions before the House went into recess, calling as witnesses, among others, the President of the Douglas Credit Movement of Victoria, the Chairman of the Commonwealth Bank, and besides the ex-Professor of Economics at the University. By State regulations the Inquiry cannot be continued until Parliament re-assembles in September, and the Constitution also forbids the interim publication of
evidence. It is a safe guess, however, that the findings are unlikely to be as negative as those of past committees elsewhere, given the open-minded attitude of the Labour (Government) Party towards monetary reform, and we shall all have to await them with what patience we can muster.

Meanwhile, the local Social Credit Association has not been idle. A recent issue of the Hobart Mercury makes public the correspondence between the Association and the Premiers, Mr. G. Ogilvie, K.C., relating to his visit to this country in view of the Empire Parliamentary Conference. The Association's letter reads, in part: "The council has noted with pleasure the fact that you are visiting England, and knowing your sympathy towards the movement for financial reform which we are sponsoring... the council requests that in spite of all the calls upon your time you will be pleased to grant to the London Secretariat of our movement an interview with you, and that should be be in England during your stay. Mr. Ogilvie also should have the opportunity of placing before you his well-known proposals." The letter explained that the Association had taken the step of communicating with the Secretariat asking that an interview be arranged. The Premier replied: "Many thanks indeed for the suggestions contained in your letter, and for the trouble that you have taken to get in touch with your movement in London. I shall be only too pleased to meet the London Secretariat, and also Major Douglas if an interview can be arranged. This I shall leave to your organisation."

Mr. Ogilvie recently met the Director of Overseas Relations and the Secretary of the Secretariat, and there followed a long and most friendly interview, of which the substance, subject to the Premier's approval, will be published in an early issue of Social Credit.

Further Tasmanian items of general interest. Mr. Carruthers has been, and may still be, broadcasting from London, and on one occasion he said: "I am broadcasting from London... I have taken to get in touch with your movement in London. I shall be only too pleased to meet the London Secretariat, and also Major Douglas if an interview can be arranged. This I shall leave to your organisation."

South Africa

Politicians in South Africa may still be blinded and deafened by the gold-dust storm which enslaves their country, but the Cape Federation of Labour Unions, which held its annual conference at Cape Town in April, can no longer remain silent. The union's resolution reads: "That the unemployed have no alternative to poverty or starvation exists except employment through the industrial system. The remarks of delegates along these familiar lines, as reported in the Cape Times, suggest that some of them did not fully appreciate the address on the opening day from Mr. W. H. Terry, the prominent Cape Social Crediter, who gave an outline of Social Credit and answered questions afterwards. The Chairman in his opening speech had referred to the "supposed prosperity" under which South Africa had been suffering during the past few months, and stated that unemployment was common even in the gold-producing area of the Reef round Johannesburg.

New Zealand

A new Social Credit journal appeared on May 1 at Dunedin, New Zealand, called The Forthright Digest, price sixpence. It is described as "advocating the adaptation of the progress of the present to the sound tradition of the past by adoption of the Douglas economic system." The first number includes an article on the Social Credit Movement which outlines arguments for and against various types of action, and suggests that in spite of appearances to the contrary the movement in Great Britain is stronger than anywhere else "with the possible exception during recent months of certain districts in Canada." The remainder of this well-produced 16-page paper consists of Current Digest, Comments, Book Reviews, and Articles. All success to it.

Both Anglican and Roman Catholic Archbishops in New Zealand seem ready to give that lead in practical problems which appears no longer to be universally accepted as the duty and privilege of the Churches. "Let us pray," said Archbishop Avevill in his appeal for a day of prayer, "that the way may be made clear by which the unemployed may receive a more generous share of the world's abundant products." Archbishop O'Shea, Metropolitan of New Zealand, is reported to have assured the secretary of the Douglas Social Credit Movement, through his spokesman Father Higgins of St. Patrick's College, that he was in full sympathy with their work, as it was considered to be founded on "true Christian principles."

United States of America

In its issue of May 18 The North-West Review, the leading Roman Catholic weekly in Canada, reports an audience of 25,000 at Cleveland, Ohio, in support of Father Coughlin's announcement of his next move through the United States. The Voice, a prominent Cafe Town Social Crediter, who gave an outline of Social Credit and answered questions afterwards, stated that unemployment was common even in the gold-producing area of the Reef round Johannesburg.

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ORD TANKERVILLE requests campaign speakers to send in their own versions of the best reply to the question to which he gave a model answer last week. All reference to Social Credit, of course, is barred. We append the question for convenience, together with another suggested answer from an experienced campaign speaker.

**Question:** Each of the existing political parties already promises us Prosperity by various methods; what is yours? You say you will demand the issue of National Dividends, but in what way do you propose that they should be issued? None of the recent government buildings have brought us any real prosperity, in spite of all their promises; so, until you tell us something of how you propose to work your scheme, how can we judge of its soundness and, therefore, whether or not we will vote for it?

**Answer:** You ask me to detail any methods I advocate; to tell you how I want National Dividends issued. You want to judge, you say, whether such methods are sound before you vote for them. My reply is that I haven't advocated any methods; on the contrary I have said as clearly and emphatically as I could that I didn't care what methods were used to abolish poverty and issue National Dividends so long as it was done before anything else was attempted, and done without a rise in prices, without taxation, and without debt.

Believe me that by the time all voters had assimilated criticism and had been converted to any detailed proposals to such an end, the ten millions of people whom we know to be slowly starving, in this country alone, would all be dead.

That is why I have asked you so earnestly to adhere to the golden rule that only those who are qualified to pronounce upon any particular subject shall be allowed a hearing or be obeyed. That is why I have demanded so insistently that, when you, the electors, says clearly what you want, you shall be listened to and obeyed; for no one breathing can pretend to know so well as you do what you want— you and only you are qualified to pronounce on that particular subject — and because, when once that is clear, all must obey you — THE PEOPLE.

Any method by which poverty is abolished or National Dividends issued is a technical matter, just as are the thousands of questions which arise in your own trade or profession are. Ask yourself, could electors decide these or judge which, of any answers offered, was the soundest? Of course they couldn't, and neither can they decide upon methods for issuing National Dividends. We can, however, unite to vote for things we all of us desire, and which are obviously physically possible, such as the abolition of poverty and the issue of National Dividends.

If we want a bicycle, or a tooth stopped, we say so and put down our money as a sort of vote for it. We don't say we won't have these things unless the way bicycles are made or teeth stopped is explained to us; nor does the trade or professional man say to us "unless you can show me a method by which I can construct a bicycle or stop a tooth, and prove to me and all the electors that your method is right as against all other methods advanced, you shan't have either." That, however, is exactly what, in effect, is being said to electors to-day, and I have suggested to-night that you can circumvent the resultant ridiculous position, and ensure its early end by demanding clearly what you want, and leaving methods to those qualified to prescribe and select them.

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**Vote for What You Want**

Universal suffrage enables us to end social inequality any time, if we use our votes intelligently.—**George Lansbury**, M.P.

We suppose he means vote for the Labour Party and end social inequality. The question is: What do most of the people want most, or most urgently, the end of social inequality, or more goods, more food, warmth, shelter, entertainments and utilities? Whichever they want they should state as an agreed policy and vote for it regardless of party.

**Socialists and the National Dividend**

"I would like to see a beginning made by way of the Government taking over the surplus capacity of our economic system, and using these resources primarily to supply the needs of our unemployed workers and their families."

So says Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., in the **British Weekly**.

That is an important statement, and (taken in conjunction with the fact that the Labour Party Executive has appointed a committee of inquiry into the possibilities of a National Dividend) it means that the Labour Party is becoming alive to the new problems of the machine age. I have been pleading privately and publicly with the leaders of the Labour Movement to recognise the sheer absurdity of an approach to Socialism in an age of plenty, when machinery destroyed a generation ago in an age of scarcity.—**Mr. Tom Johnston**, writing in "**Forward**" (Glasgow).


A reprint of ten articles that have appeared in **The Ashford Free Press**, this pamphlet includes articles on the theories of Wakinshaw, Saddy, O'Duffy, Gesell, and a longer one on Douglas Social Credit. "The experiments in New Economics that have been tried in Guernsey, Minneapolis, Japan and Schanonsirken are mentioned. The articles are too short, however, to afford any insight into the details of these experiments or of the theories underlying them.

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**WHAT IS THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN?**

The Electoral Campaign is the only sure means by which, according to Major Douglas, founder of the Social Credit Movement and Chairman of the Secretariat, Social Credit can be brought about in this country. It is the most urgently important task of the Movement at the present time.

The twenty-four page Special Electoral Campaign number of **SOCIAL CREDIT**, dated April 19, fully explains the Campaign, what it is and how everyone—yes, you too!—can take part in it, and so help to Abolish Poverty and Save Civilisation.

Social Credit Groups who have not already got supplies, are invited to order them at once for immediate use or for stock, at the special price of Is. 6d. a dozen (carriage extra).

Individuals who have not yet read it, and all those who have not yet fully understood the Campaign, are recommended to send for a copy (2d. plus 1d. postage) to **SOCIAL CREDIT**, 9, Regent Square, London, W.C.1 (after June 24, 163a, Strand, W.C.2).
THE conflictive statements of some of our "leading scientists" seem to be as dogmatically incompatible as are those of their opposite numbers, the theologians, whom they affect to scorn. For instance: Lord Rutherford, the famous physicist, is reported recently to have given evidence to the alleged discovery of a substitute for radium: "You need not fear a drop in the price of radium to-morrow, and there is no reason why a substitute for radium should be sought.

The key-word in that statement is "FAIR." It is curious that a scientist, presumably standing for the relief of human suffering, should express an opinion calculated to aly the fears of the financial exploiters of radium as a commodity only. One would have expected a leading scientist to rejoice that a substitute had been discovered, thereby extending its use to a greater number of sufferers than ever because of its cheapness. Why a scientist should consider the fears of commodity-merchants rather than the fears of pain-racked patients is a lesson in ethics that only the new economist can fully appreciate.

Fortunately, however, Sir William Bragg, speaking also recently, pleaded for a greater application of scientific knowledge to the welfare and the happiness of mankind. At a dinner of the Chemical Society he said: "I think it most important that the great discovery of radium should be as rapidly made as possible. The greater the number of sufferers that can be relieved the better. But that is not all we are doing in science, and the reason I say that is because a great deal of what we are doing is not carrying the weight it should. We should like to have it in our power to alter those conditions of life which we know we can alter.

An Unnecessary Poverty

Extract from a Message to his Parishioners from the Rev. E. Garth Ireland, Vicar of Grayshott, near Hindhead.

I KNOW I shall return hating and detesting more than ever the poverty that is embittering the lives of so many of our fellow-Englishmen and women. I read in the paper the other day that President Roosevelt has 1,000,000,000 to spend to help the vast number of unemployed in the United States. It struck me at once, why only 1,000 millions? why not 10,000 millions if needed? 1,000 millions, great as the sum is, will not meet the need. Why is it that all our plans to destroy poverty are checked by this want of money?

There are millions of our people who need this produce-

entangled in a net, but to plain, commonsense people read

neither. It is partly because of statements like those of Lord Rutherford that the obiter dicta of scientists do not carry more weight with laymen, who are, however, fast realising that our leading scientists are being hampered in a hundred ways by the financial oligarchy that hampered us all. But perhaps Sir William Bragg is right in that it is the money monopolists who stand in the way of our scientific knowledge being "carried into effect."

The new economists anyhwo do "know we can alter" the entire "conditions of life" through "carrying into effect" the Douglas Social Credit proposals. Not only could radium itself be sold at a fraction of the fictitious price at which it is now retailcd by those interested persons whose fears Lord Rutherford tried to allay; but under a Social Credit regime "all our knowledge," in the words of Sir William Bragg, "could be brought into focus and carried into effect" within a comparatively short period of time.

But until the Douglas remedy is applied scientifically to monetary reform, it is unlikely that the leading men in all departments of science other than economics will be given power to alter the face of society to an extent sometimes thought too good to be true if not too true to be good.

William Bell.

What About This Western Poet?

Send up a shout!
Spread it about!
Franklin Delano is leading us out.
Out of the night,
Into the light.
Out of depression and hunger and fright.
Straight into debt.
The highest we've met.
And some small voice tells us the end isn't yet.
Down on his shanks
He goes to the banks,
And borrows the money and tenders them thanks.
Then when we've spent
All that they've lent.
We're still in debt broke as before the event.
Vainly we groan
As taxes have flown,
A fourth of them goes to pay interest alone.
But our trouble's not through.
It's tough now, it's true.
But what will it be when the principal's due?

Let us rejoice we have not missed
Our Saviour, the economist,
Who analyses all our grief
And speaks his solemn, sad belief
That we are in a hole because
Of deathless economic laws.
The first law that we cannot break:
The more men want, the more they'll make.
And nowadays we're making more
Than men have ever made before.
The second law we can't deny:
Although we make, we cannot buy:
For money is a thing apart
And understanding it's an art.
And in our present case they've found
There's not enough to go around.
So they'll cut down our bread and honey,
Destroy the goods to fit the money.
They have to keep our money sound,
And since that means it can't abound
We'll all be patient and endure
That making riches makes us poor.
Progress in East Dorset

Having started canvassing with a strong feeling of personal and a sinking heart, impelled thereto chiefly by a desire to be loyal to Major Douglas and the Secretariat, I should like to say that experience has since convinced me that the Electoral Campaign is not only workable, but is the only way to achieve our objectives.

Although there are good days and bad days, good and bad patches, on the whole people are surprisingly ready to sign—that is, in working-class roads; I have not yet tried any others. Every time a slight effort is required to plunge in, but the glow of considered recidivis after a couple of hours' canvassing restores the circulation.

Most people who have "heard something about it," are willing to sign, and the public meetings held during the winter appear to have been helpful in this respect, as well as correspondence in the local papers.

Oddly enough a few people, after listening attentively and expressing complete agreement with all that is said, and most disappointingly by saying, "I don't think I'll sign, thank you!"

On good days, however, working in pairs, my partner and I average a signature every seven-and-a-half minutes. As time goes on, we find more people putting pledges under the mat, in the letter-box or in a bush near the door.

A Parkstone Canvasser.

A Valuable Report From Southampton

The new group of eight members (seven women and one man) in ten hours collected sixty-eight signatures, which is not bad for their first attempt. As they did not make the same contact as the more experienced Shirley people, I am expecting they will do much better after a little while.

The Shirley Team Leader with his various little parties collected 412 last week (making the total effort 289 for the week). The thirty-four hour, i.e., almost five minutes per signature. This makes their time very consistent, especially as a good deal of their work was in a strongly socialist area.

It is now established beyond doubt that it is desirable to make a good personal contact when delivering the electoral form. The Shirley Team Leader has apparently evolved the ideal approach. On the householder answering the door, the Team Leader asks how many parliamentary voters reside in the house, and notes this on his street record against that particular house. He then hands in our circular letter covering the electoral form, and explains that he is a member of the UK, and sells this on his street record against that particular house.

He then hands in our circular letter covering the electoral form, and explains that he is a member of the Creditor, in Vancouver Province, April 5, 1935.

We are now concentrating on likely recruits while canvassing, and not on reducing time per vote as the most important matters.,

On the present type of house (rent inclusive ranging round 150. 6d. per week) four collectors working separately can obtain one hundred votes in two hours, every vote being a certain vote.

Two ladies, working regularly during the day, have a word or two with every housewife and only put the form in letter-box if out. In the latter case a large percentage are never seen and are often lost or burnt.

—Nicholas Blakey (Supervisor).
CORRESPONDENCE

Electoral Campaign

Re copy of circular letter published on page 275 of issue of June 7 under heading "Southampton," will you please advise all Groups, through the medium of your good paper, that there is no copyright and Campaign Supervisors are free to make use of the letter if they wish.

I write this as two or three applications have already been received here for permission to use the circular, and printers require proof of authority to copy.

C. DAISH,
Southampton.
Campaign Supervisor.

The Best Welcome Home to Major Douglas

I should like to see Major Douglas's movements recorded more fully in your excellent paper. Why not a huge demonstration in the Albert Hall, or some other place, to welcome his return from Canada, we shall have to beat the "big drum" more.

Regarding the Free Church manifesto for Peace and Reconstruction, I hope there will be a strong delegation from Social Crediters at the Westminster Convention in London on July 1 and 2, as a large number of our supporters are members of Churches.

Birmingham.
H. HOARE.

On his return home Major Douglas will be welcomed by the news that the pioneers in the Electoral Campaign have now proved the possibility of success, given sufficient workers. The welcome that Major Douglas would most appreciate would be the assurance that sufficient workers could be recruited in time.

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Nero-lettos

Nero watched and fiddled while Rome was burning. He became renowned for so doing.

Italians have a delightful way of adding diminutives to a name to express a smaller type of the same sort. What about dividing our ranks into Campaigners and Nero-lettos, the ones who can "talk a fiddle" as "Natters" so neatly puts it in his article "Cut the Cackle," while Time's Candel burns swiftly to its socket.

Bye-and-bye we shall know each other better and then it will be a common greeting "Were you a Campaigner or a Nero-letto?" just as certain as folks now say, "lets see, were you a Suffragette or an Anti?"

Of course the Nero-lettos will claim their share of the good things we earn for them just as the Anti arc now so keen on voting!

Hants.
SOCIAL CREDITER.

Whit-Sunday Winnings

The very interesting article on "Parlour Pinks" by K. M. has expressed some essential matters very well—but I miss certain points for which I have been looking for some time.

Our elected Secretariat contains men who, if better known personally to their electors, would be much more enthusiastically supported, and accorded the respect and attention they most unquestionably deserve.

Like K. M., I write without the knowledge of the Secretariat, but as an elector I am more than convinced of the excellence of the results of the elections, and wish to express my views to that effect.

But the focus is the Chairman: the great originator and Leader of the Social Credit Movement for financial liberation and freedom.

To my mind Major Douglas is the greatest figure on the Stage of Civilisation.

Why?

(a) Because of the long years of selfless service which have been given—are still being given—for humanity.

(b) Here is a man, who in the prime of his life has dedicated time, deep thought, research, money, and years of hard work to developing and explaining a New Vision of Human Possibilities which, if adopted and activated quickly enough, may save this present civilisation from a not unmixed fate.

(c) The alternatives to the adoption and execution of his proposals scarcely bears thinking about, still less enlarging upon, but all who have read any of the books he wrote between 1919 and 1922 are well aware that the time is fast approaching when the next deluge of Paganism will flood and destroy the existing civilisations, not only in Europe but in the world.

Three times Major Douglas has warned democracy of its peril.

Two of three prognostications have eventuated, the third is yet for the future, if we refuse to hear his voice.

But is not this man a true hero, a Leader which is worth following and obeying?

ELDERLY ADHERENT.

Bravo, Local Press

May I add to the list of journals recently published, by congratulating the editor of the Hampshire Chronicle of Winchester on his generous and impartial treatment of all Social Credit questions.

During the past eighteen months a continuous correspondence has been in progress, and I understand that the editor endeavours to keep the better part of a whole page at the disposal of writers.

Among frequent correspondents the names of Mr. R. Ogden and Mr. John Mitchell, and I would congratulate these two ardent Social Crediters upon the most excellent work they are doing. This, it should be remembered, however, is being made possible only by the unifying fairness of the editor himself.

M. C. BOND,
Hon. Secretary,
Douglas Social Credit Association, Southampton.

[The Rotherham Reminder and Free Press devotes two columns out of its two pages to Social Credit—its being made possible only by the unifying fairness of the editor himself.

Increasing the Circulation

I should like to pass on a tip which I believe would prove effective in increasing the sales of Social Credit. The idea could be worker ideally by Electoral Campaign canvassers. Briefly, the suggestion is to hand to the householder an odd page out of SOCIALCREDIT of which many canvassers will have back numbers) with the statement that this ad. periodical, published every Friday, contains more than the one or two articles which one reads in the Hampshire Chronicle or the Hampshire Chronicle, with the state-

Bradford. H. BOTTOMLEY.

[We venture to remind our correspondent that back numbers of Social Credit are available at the price of 1s. for fifty, post free, and that a very good effect is produced if copies are handed to enquirers with appropriate passages neatly marked in red. But what is more important for canvassers is the existence of the special Electoral Campaign number, advertised on page 305.

Propaganda and Practice

My personal experience is that in Trade Union circles, whether one approaches Social Credit directly via Major Douglas or otherwise through National Dividends, the result is the same. If one does not mention the Major's name one's opponents will, and their sentiments towards our leader are on a par with those of the right towards Sir Robert Peel. The conclusion that I have come to is that it is wasted effort bantering at this fast closed door, particularly when we find on knocking in other quarters a friendly welcome.

The Secretariat might usefully issue some introduction on this point. Propaganda efforts that are being
made in Trade Union and allied circles should not be allowed to interfere with the vastly more effective work that can be done in the Electoral Campaign, the success of which will make the Labour leaders sit up and take notice.

W. Walshe.

[Our correspondent hits the nail on the head. The Campaign has first claim on all our attention. For those who have the time Trade Union baiting may provide relaxation, and as it does not positively obstruct the campaign we should hesitate to oppose it.—Ed.]

Social Credit and the Bank

"Do the bankers know about Social Credit?"

"Have they had the chance of studying the basic principles of Social Credit as formulated by Major C. H. Douglas?"

"You cannot blame the bankers for not doing something they know nothing about."

"Has Mr. Montagu Norman, for instance, ever had the opportunity of studying Social Credit?"

These questions have been asked by many people to whom the subject of Social Credit has been introduced and the Green Shirt Movement for Social Credit has just placed the matter beyond dispute by publishing some correspondence it has had with Mr. Montagu Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England.

This correspondence establishes three points:

1.—That the Bank of England is now in possession of the basic principles of Social Credit as formulated by Major C. H. Douglas.

2.—That these principles have been studied by Mr. Montagu Norman and, we may suppose, his advisers.

3.—That the document setting forth these principles has been "filed for reference in case of need."

Mr. Montagu Norman's letters are strictly correct, as also, of course, are those signed on behalf of the Governor of the Bank of England.

Mr. E. H. D. Skinner, private secretary to the Governor of the Bank of England, states in his correspondence, that the Bank "are not prepared to get something done; no one suffers except the Secretariat. Letters, visitors to Great Britain, in my humble opinion, have a perfect right to say, "We are tired of this game; we are no longer going to see piles of goods over there and hungry mouths over here. We do not know how you are going to get those goods from there to here, but we are assured that it can be done. Now you are business and financial experts and you must do it."

We of the Social Credit Movement have certain ideas as to how these things can be done. We know that these ideas are one way by which they can be done, and we think they are the best way. But so far as this matter is concerned we are saying: "We do not care how they are done so long as the doing of them does not involve a loss of freedom which is not inherent in the doing of them. Do them any way you like, but we will have results."

We are organising everywhere to get the people to sign a pledge demanding from their Member that he shall support the proposal for a National Dividend. We are going to do something much more positive than that. We are going to say to your Member, "If you do not support this thing we will infallibly put you out." I am quite confident that, if the very carefully thought out lines of these proposals to get something done are followed, we shall get results. . . .

I want something from you. I want either your help, your work, or your money. Chiefly I want your work and your assistance. More than anything else, fundamentally, we want this from you rather than your money. If you give us your money we shall not be unduly grateful because you are merely helping yourselves; but we will guarantee so far as we can that your money shall be spent to the best advantage for the one single object of perfecting this mechanism towards the attainment of a National Dividend.

The game is with you.

Offer to Speak at Public Meetings

The Earl of Tankerville has generously offered his services as a speaker at public meetings in support of the Electoral Campaign.

Full particulars will be supplied on application to the Secretary, Social Credit Secretariat, 163a, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Overseas News

The Secretariat is already acting as the centre and "switch-board" of the world-wide Social Credit movement, and, in order that its efficiency in this important department of its activities may be continually increased, the Director of Overseas Relations asks all Social Creditors, either in Great Britain or elsewhere, to let him have any overseas information of interest for publication in Social Credit, or for the confidential information of the Secretariat. Letters, visitors to Great Britain, newspaper cuttings—any such are news sources of potential value to us and the movement. (Non-confidential information of Social Credit activities in the Irish Free State, Newfoundland, France and South America is particularly welcome.) Never mind if news items are duplicated; no one suffers except the Secretariat.

J. D. Bennett,

Director of Overseas Relations.

The Game is With You!

Extracts from Major Douglas's Speech at Southamptom on January 31.

NOTHING is more foolish than to tell an expert how to do a job, but you have every right, as a plain man, to say what sort of job you want done.

Saying what sort of job you want done is called policy; it is directing attention to ends, not to means. And you imply that this country, in my humble opinion, have a perfect right to say, "We are tired of this game; we are no longer going to see piles of goods over there and hungry mouths over here. We do not know how you are going to get those goods from there to here, but we are assured that it can be done. Now you are business and financial experts and you must do it."

We of the Social Credit Movement have certain ideas as to how these things can be done. We know that these ideas are one way by which they can be done, and we think they are the best way. But so far as this matter is concerned we are saying: "We do not care how they are done so long as the doing of them does not involve a loss of freedom which is not inherent in the doing of them. Do them any way you like, but we will have results."

We are organising everywhere to get the people to sign a pledge demanding from their Member that he shall support the proposal for a National Dividend. Do not suppose for a minute that we are getting up a petition for a National Dividend. We are going to do something much more positive than that. We are going to say to your Member, "If you do not support this thing we will infallibly put you out." I am quite confident that, if the very carefully thought out lines of these proposals to get something done are followed, we shall get results. . . .

I want something from you. I want either your help, your work, or your money. Chiefly I want your work and your assistance. More than anything else, fundamentally, we want this from you rather than your money. If you give us your money we shall not be unduly grateful because you are merely helping yourselves; but we will guarantee so far as we can that your money shall be spent to the best advantage for the one single object of perfecting this mechanism towards the attainment of a National Dividend.

The game is with you.

Offers of help should be sent to The Secretary, The Only Democrats (non-Party), 8-9 Essex Street, London, W.C.2.

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 ... 35. 6d.
The original statement of the philosophy and proposals of Major Douglas.

Social Credit ... ... ... 35. 6d.
Contains the philosophical background and includes the Draft Scheme for Scotland.

The Control and Distribution of Production. 4th Edition, 1934 ... 35. 6d.

Credit Power and Democracy. 4th Edition, 1934 ... 35. 6d.

Warning Democracy. 2nd Edition, 1934 ... 35. 6d.

The Monopoly of Credit ... ... 35. 6d.

The Douglas Manual, by Philip Mair et ... 35. 0d.
A Douglas concordance and a valuable reference book.

Economic Nationalism, by Maurice Colbourne. 3rd Edition, 1935 ... 35. 6d.

For readers with no previous knowledge of the subject.

The A.B.C. of Social Credit, by C. S. Harrold ... 25. 6d.

Ordeals by Banking, by W. Allen Young ... 25. 6d.

Books bearing on the subject, but not solely devoted to Social Credit:

This Age of Plenty, by C. Marshall Hattersley. ... 35. 6d. and 65. 6d.

A very popular exposition of the paradox of Poverty and Plenty.

The Coming of Community, by W. T. Symons ... 75. 6d.

Life and Money, by Einar O'Duffy ... 35. 6d.

The Community's Credit, by C. Marshall Hattersley ... 15. 6d.

Pamphlets by Major C. H. Douglas:

The New and the Old Economics ... 12. 6d.

These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and Social Credit ... 15. 6d.

The Use of Money ... ... ... 6d.

The Nature of Democracy ... ... ... 6d.

Money and the Price System (Speech before the King of Norway at Oslo) ... 3d.

Social Credit Principles ... ... ... 1d.

Pamphlets by other writers:

Introduction to Social Credit, by M. Gordon Cumming ... 6d.

Poverty Amidst Plenty, by C. F. J. Galloway ... 6d.

An Outline of Social Credit, by H. M. M. ... 6d.

Poverty Amidst Plenty, by the Earl of Tankerville ... 6d.

Short Papers on Money, by the Marquis of Tavistock ... 6d.

The Nation's Credit, by C. G. M. ... 4d.

The Abolition of Poverty: A Brief Explanation of the Proposals of Major C. H. Douglas, by R. S. J. Randles ... 4d.

Why Poverty in the Midst of Plenty? by the Dean of Canterbury ... 4d.

Men, Money and Machines, by C. Marshall Hattersley ... 3d.

The Douglas Theory and its Communal Implications, by Fred Tait (revised edition) ... 3d.

Outside Eldorado, by J. E. Tuke ... 3d.

False Prophets and False Profits, by Capt. W. Adams ("Daran") ... 1d.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS AND MEETINGS

Notices will be accepted for this column at 6d. a line, minimum three lines.

We suggest more extensive use of this column by affiliated groups for making their announcements. At present many groups notify their members by post, which costs both labour and expense that might be greatly reduced by a notice in this column. It would then only be necessary to draw the attention of the members to the fact that they would in future find all announcements concerning them in Social Creditor. Notices must reach the publishing office by the Monday morning before the date of issue.

Ballarat Douglas Social Credit Group

The Headquarters—Princes Chambers, 72, Ann Street—are now open each afternoon and evening for the purpose of answering enquiries regarding Literature, Lectures, Meetings, etc. Meetings are being held at the above address as follows:—

For Women — on Tuesdays, at 3 p.m. For Men — on Thursdays, at 7.45 p.m. Admission free.

Seaside Holiday

Sun bathe, sea bathe, tennis and dance with political-literary holiday party. Seven acres of sea cliff. All diets. All parties. Social Crediters specially welcomed. August only: from 43s. weekly, inclusive.—Write to Symonds, Rocklands, Hastings.

A Douglas Crediter's Paintings

The first exhibition in this country of paintings by the late Madge Oliver, an ardent Social Crediter, will be of special interest to readers of Social Credit. The Madge Oliver Memorial Exhibition, June 25 to July 5, from 10 to 6 (Saturdays, to 11) at the Leger Galleries, 13 Old Bond Street, W.

Public Meeting

Town Hall, Chelsea, Tuesday, June 35, at 8.15 p.m. Speaker: Lady Clare Annesley. Subject: The Abolition of Poverty. Introduction by Dr. Maude Royden. Admission Free.

Back Numbers of "Social Credit"

We have a limited quantity of back numbers of Social Credit which we can send to applicants in mixed bundles of fifty for 16s., carriage paid.

Please apply early to the Publisher, c, Regent Square, London, W.C.1, enclosing 1s.

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Edited by G. K. CHESTERTON

Every Thursday Price Sixpence

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 29th

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

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Consistently
and
PARLIAMENT WILL OBEY YOU

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APROPOS
Of Everything in General and Nothing in Particular

M R. BALDWIN has recently said that Social Credit is "too simple" to be acceptable to "the average Englishman.

This is really a most delightful volte face, on the part of an English gentleman, who, with many others of like ilk, have heretofore condemned Social Credit with furious denunciation for being "too obscure," "too complicated," and "too difficult" to "understand" or "apply."

Which, exactly, do these profound truth-seekers and legislators consider it really is?

We have at present in use a system of monetary control, which is so difficult and complicated that a number of its exponents and administrators do not fully agree in expounding it; and others are continually and publicly explaining that it is a matter for experts and apparently for them only.

Does Mr. Baldwin think that "the average Englishman" prefers such a system to one which is as mathematically simple as a slot machine and could be worked by a calculating watch?

Is it because of the simplicity that Social Credit has been tabooed, "turned down," "disproved" (can you disprove simplicity?) and "rejected"?

If politicians dislike it so much because it is "too simple," they had better let a few "average Englishmen" have a shot at applying its principles while they look on ... and laugh—or cry?

Baldwin and Bunkum

Mr. Baldwin has forfeited his reputation for common sense and veracity. In his speech to the National Council of Free Churches he pretends to speak for "the average Englishman.

Does he? Does the average Englishman really think that SIMPLICITY is a criterion of USELESSNESS?

Does he find an electric switch too simple to be convenient, safe, and far easier to operate than a tallow candle, or flint and steel?

Does he find a motor car more inconvenient and difficult to keep and manage than a coach and four?

Does he find telephones a dangerous nuisance, and does he reject any of the 1,001 modern gadgets—because they are too SIMPLE? Now, does he?

Has Mr. Baldwin never heard the great order of all great teachers and artists—"SIMPLIFY! SIMPLIFY! SIMPLIFY!"

Are Complicity, Obscurity, and Difficulty of application the best criterion of any principle or process?

Are not all the best and greatest things in life SIMPLE, and has it not hitherto been reckoned the quality par excellence? Mr. Baldwin may speak for himself—but not for even the average Englishman.

France versus the Bank of France

The heroic struggle of the Bank of France to "save the franc" is comparable only to our own Labour Government's equally heroic effort in 1913 to "save gold."

Let us hope that the present struggle will end in favour of the People, and that International Finance will lose at least one more of its particularly well-concealed battles for World Hegemony.

But will it?

It is notorious that onlookers see the most of the game. We can see Frenchmen and they can see us—better than we can each of us see ourselves.

If this were not so, the readers of, and writers in, the Daily Herald (the People's Paper par excellence) would possibly wake up to the fact that the French Peasant is lighting what will probably prove a losing battle for Dear Life and Liberty.

Equality and Fraternity lost touch with Reality long ago; not more in France than in England. In both lands the locust of finance has eaten most of the loose cash and a good many more valuable things than that, but few how few, O Lord!—can see it, or feel it, or hear it—and the so-called Socialists lead all of us, for they are chewing the cud of a doctrine that was out of date before 1914, and which would be vehemently repudiated by its virile exponent could he re-incarnate to-day.

Socialism now stands for the Dictatorship of the People, by the People, for the People—and a nice mess they are making for themselves, while High Finance looks on, laughs, and "steps into the breach"—or is it into the breeches?—of elected legislators.

You Can't Sit on Bayonets

According to a leader writer in the Daily Herald of June 7, Mr. MacDonald has vacated Downing Street after having "surrendered to facts" (not his italics),

When he had accepted the Prime Minister's Responsibilities and Salary, he found himself compelled by his "subordinates" to follow policies dictated by them.

What a pity the Daily Herald cannot be persuaded to take a spiritual of its own criticism, and see itself as a similar Impotentiality. It quite regularly expresses opinions which are flatly contradictory in different parts of almost every edition—often on consecutive pages. Can they be SIMPLE?

In fact one might almost say that the Labour Party, in bulk, would see its own face if it took a glance over Mr. MacDonald's shoulder into his mirror, political or ethical.

Presently they too will "surrender to facts," a perfectly sane proceeding after all, and perhaps the sooner the better.

Ways and Means

After C. S. Calverley.

The Bank of England has many doors.

(Bolts and Bars and a thousand Keys)

They say "THEY" can flood it under the floors.

If, or when, it may suit THEIR case.

Governor Norman peeps around.

(Bolts and Bars and a thousand Keys)

Watch his way, for the man's profound, Silent and Sly; but you've at his knees.

Governor Norman lays down the law;

(Bolts and Bars and a thousand Keys)

Rules the "Rate of Exchange," and more.

Does he pay at the time he'll please?

Glasgow Councillors come along.

(Bolts and Bars and a thousand Keys)

Want to borrow, but sing a song.

Over the interest charged, at fees.

Glasgow Councillors turn them round.

(Bolts and Bars and a thousand Keys)

You be — —— say they, with a sound rather suspiciously like a sneeze.

Governor Norman bites his thumb,

(Bolts and Bars and a thousand Keys)

Sits and looks uncommonly grim;

This sort of thing will not do, he sees.

Glasgow Councillors hiss them back.

(Bolts and Bars and a thousand Keys)

Find they can borrow at home, a pack.

Cheques come hopping along like fleas.

Governor Norman sits him down.

(Bolts and Bars and a thousand Keys)

He doesn't like it—look at him frown.

Now we shall see whom he'll try to squeeze.

Governor Norman shifts his plan,

(Bolts and Bars and a thousand Keys)

Sets him down as soon as he see.

Sends our credit out overseas.

Local Councillors, look alive!

(Bolts and Bars and a thousand Keys)

Don't you see you need not compete?

Social Credit's a better wheeze.

"FIREWORKS."