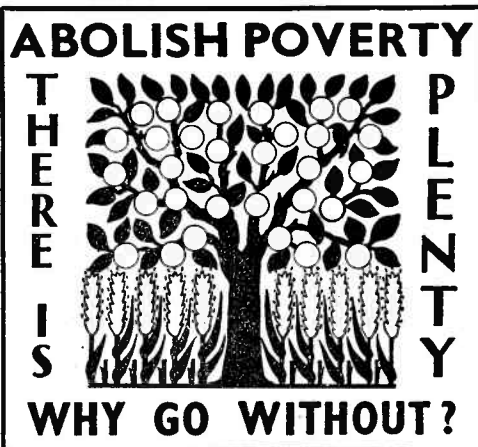


# SOCIAL

For Political and  
Official Organ of the



# CREDIT

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Social Credit Secretariat

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1935

Weekly Twopence

## DOUGLAS CONDEMNS PARTY SYSTEM

### M.P.s should be Servants of the People NOT Servants of "Interests" and Masters of the People

#### Importance of General Election

*"Members of Parliament must be elected on the clear understanding that they will disregard the Party whips at any time or all the time in favour of the instructions of their constituents."*

**D**URING the past few years it has been suggested from various sources that the Social Credit Movement in general, and I myself in particular, have not shown fanatical admiration for the Labour Party. It has been deduced from this, quite erroneously, that the Social Credit Movement has not sufficient sympathy for those who are the more obvious sufferers under the present economic, financial, and social systems.

This confusion, which is quite understandable, arises from the assumption that the Labour Party is representative of its constituents, an assumption which I should myself deny, and which an increasing number of its constituents would also deny.

At a time when there is impending a General Election, which is bound to have tremendous consequences, an understanding of it as a political manoeuvre, so far as it can be imparted in the time available, is of paramount importance.

The coming Election is between something which is called a National Government, and the titular Labour Party, since by common consent no other Party is likely to figure largely in the returns. I hope to show that **there is no important difference between the true policy of the Labour Party and that of the National Government, and that they are both, in fact, correctly described as being Whig policies which are primarily dictated by the Bank of England, the "City" and International Finance.**

To place beyond doubt what may at first sight appear to be an unjustifiable statement, I have tabulated, quite broadly, the policy of both parties in regard to the main divisions of politics; Foreign Policy, Industrial Policy, Financial Policy, and Real Property Policy. (See tables at foot of page.)

There are, of course, minor variations in this very broad programme, and the vocabulary in which it is customarily described is, in many cases, so different that only a somewhat specialised knowledge of the subject will enable it to be seen that it is nothing but the vocabulary which varies and not the policy.

If, however, I am correct in my main con-

tion that, as at present carried out, an Election will only be an Election of *personnel* and not an Election which will decide policy, how does this state of affairs come about?

There is really very little doubt about it. Party politics provides a career and a livelihood, and there is no career, and certainly no livelihood in politics outside Parties, at any rate at the present time. It is the business of Finance in particular, and "Big Business" in general, to facilitate the advancement in a political career of those who can be relied upon to take advice in regard to policy. Or, to put the matter in the plainest possible way, **Finance has its nominees in the key positions of every Party almost equally.**

So far as the Labour Party is concerned, this is even easier than it is with the so-called Conservative or Liberal Parties, since the bribes which can be offered, not by any means necessarily or wholly of a monetary nature, form a greater contrast to what would otherwise be the normal life of the recipient.

I do not wish to be misunderstood. I do not think that it is primarily in the ranks of Labour Members, or their titular Leaders that this influence is so effectively exerted. Permanent Party officials, "packed" Committees, and those who appoint them, "Research" Committees and other agencies which present the Labour M.P. or Cabinet Minister with the material on which he is practically bound to act, are much more effective channels of influence.

I do not wish to draw invidious distinctions between the denizens of the political underworld, and I have no doubt that to the extent that it is necessary, exactly the same thing will be found in the same places in the Liberal and Conservative Parties.

But the hardly-concealed smirk of the Conservative press, both in this country and in Canada at the Canadian Federal Election results ought to be sufficient evidence that an overwhelming Liberal victory causes them no anxiety whatever. The Labour *Electorate*, however, is potentially much more dangerous than the Whig *Electorate*, and it is therefore in the headquarters of the Labour Party that we should logically expect to find the most astute and unscrupulous nominee of

Finance, just as I feel sure that, if there were a Social Credit Party in this country, long before it became a formidable menace, its organisation would contain in most of its key-positions a set of rogues who would make the best exhibits of Smith Square, Abingdon Street, and Palace Chambers, look like respectable citizens. There is plenty of promising material about at the present time.

I feel sure that it will be suggested that this point of view is the product of a diseased imagination, and that what is required is a little sweetness and light. *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

Everyone is entitled to his own opinion. My own, put forward with, I trust, becoming, and customary, diffidence, is that **the world in general and the Anglo-Saxon Race in particular, is faced with a fight to a finish against something which may be symbolically described as the "Devil Incarnate, The Father of Lies."**

However you please to describe it, I believe that this Force is implacably hostile to the best interests of the human race, and that there is no crooked and slimy trick too despicable, no crime too black for it to commit, to further its ends. I think that it has made an exhaustive study of human frailty and perverted ambition, and makes every possible use of them. To me it seems about as reasonable to expect a six-foot cobra to nurse the baby and wait at table, as to suppose that this Agency will listen to anything but the irresistible logic of force.

I believe, then, that the British people, in particular, without delay, must assert their

sovereignty, and, to put the matter in its most concrete form, I think that they have **at all costs to break the idea and the fact that they are asking to be ruled for five years in the way that they have been ruled in the past, and on the contrary, to assert their determination to rule those influences which have, in the past, ruled them.**

**This means that their Members of Parliament must be elected on the clear understanding that they will disregard the Party Whips at any time or all the time in favour of the instructions of their constituents.**

This is the first step, but, like so many first steps, it is the vitally important one. If this is done, the way is open, perhaps a hard way, but clearly a possible way, to the freedom of the world. There will be no Party system then.

But if this consciousness of sovereignty cannot be aroused and made effective, I see no future for civilisation other than ever-increasing economic and political slavery punctuated by Battle, Murder, and Sudden Death; War, Pestilence, and Famine.

C. H. DOUGLAS.

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**BANK OF ENGLAND—**  
Adviser, Mr. Montagu Norman (Old Etonian)

**Foreign Policy**  
Internationalist.  
Bank of International Settlements, Basle.

**Industrial Policy**  
"Nationalisation," i.e., vertical trusts.  
"Favourable Balance of Trade," i.e., more exports — capture foreign markets.  
Wage system (no work, no pay).

**Financial Policy**  
International Financial Monopoly, i.e., "Orthodox."

**Real Property Policy**  
Punitive taxation, leading to acquisition by banks and insurance companies.  
(Liberal Wing: "The Land for the People," i.e., bought on mortgage from financial institutions.)

**Over-riding Policy**  
The weakening of the individual and the centralisation of power.

**LABOUR PARTY—**  
Adviser, Dr. Hugh Dalton (Old Etonian)

**Foreign Policy**  
Internationalist.  
League of Nations, Geneva.

**Industrial Policy**  
"Nationalisation," i.e., vertical trusts.  
(Mr. Montagu Norman: "Nationalisation? We welcome it!")  
Employment for all, i.e., more exports — capture foreign markets.  
"No dividends to parasitic classes," i.e., wage system (no work, no pay).

**Financial Policy**  
Orthodox, i.e., International Financial Monopoly.

**Real Property Policy**  
Confiscation in favour of a "nation" controlled by the Bank of International Settlements, via the League of Nations.

**Over-riding Policy**  
Collectivism, subordination of the individual to the group.

#### Don't be Hypnotised



You have the Weapon—Demand Results with It.

## SOCIAL CREDIT

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## THE GENERAL ELECTION

ECONOMIC war has its casualties as heartrending as any military war — but because they are silently suffered, because they are not spectacular, they are scarcely noticed. Read this from J.D.B.'s Overseas Notes on page 84:

There are six of us in all and our relief only comes to about eight dollars a month. We have no clothes. I was wondering if you could manage to get us some. Anything will do. The winter is coming on and I don't know how the children will keep warm. They will not be able to go to school as they haven't anything to go out in when it is forty to fifty below zero. They are undernourished and barely have enough to keep body and soul together.

That is in the second richest province of Canada, but it can be matched in the richest country in the world. Even while you read these words children are dying of cold and hunger and the diseases that flourish on starved bodies—even while you read.

There is no time to lose, there is no time to waste in talk when we know this state of affairs to be unnecessary. We know that there is, or could be, abundance of all the things for the lack of which there is such suffering! It is difficult to understand how anyone can fail to realise it, yet there are still millions who do.

All the heavier, then, is our responsibility to make them see, and to tell them that they should demand an end to a situation as absurd as it is tragic.

The Social Credit Movement in this country has decided, under the direct leadership of Major Douglas, to ask the people whether they are in favour of larger personal incomes with absolute security, and, if they are, to say so in no uncertain manner by means of their Parliamentary votes.

That is all. The people are being invited, through the Electoral Campaign, to demand results. If they want the plenty that is ready to hand they must say so. They will never get it unless they demand it, and the simple, constitutional method of expressing their will for the results they want is the Parliamentary vote.

The Electoral Campaign aims at presenting the servants of the people, their elected representatives in Parliament, with a clear, non-party demand for results, expressed in its simplest possible terms as the issue of

**National Dividends to buy production which is now being destroyed or restricted, up to the limit of the nation's desire to buy, or industry's capacity to produce.**

It is a plain, non-party demand, and any Member of Parliament can transmit such a demand to the Government, no matter what his label.

The Social Credit Movement has no party because it knows that political parties become involved in methods reflecting the will of the interests which supply the Party funds, and thus pervert the true function of Parliament, which is to produce the results desired by the people. The Movement, as represented by the Secretariat (which has the inestimable advantage of the immediate personal guidance of Major Douglas), is pressing on with the Electoral Campaign, which is affected by the forthcoming General Election only in so far as to face as many M.P.s as possible with the people's demand for results. "If," said Major Douglas in his Buxton speech, "any sitting Member of Parliament is not willing to give such an assurance, a new candidate should be nominated."

Such candidates, if they are to be of any value in this intense and vital struggle for freedom, will be non-party men who accept as their main policy the only conception of a workable democracy.

"It is not the business of the Parliamentary machine to reform, for instance, the financial system. It is the business of the Parliamentary machine to transmit the desires of the people for results (which at present the financial system is not producing) out of the financial system."

## A National Dividend Candidate

ELECTORS of North Bradford are to have an opportunity to vote for what they want. There is every chance of success if they are adequately supported. And no better guarantee of this could be offered than the assurance which we now give. The Electoral Campaigners in North Bradford, headed by their supervisor, Mr. E. Wright, together with the candidate they have invited to stand, Mr. Reginald Kenny, have decided to fight on the policy laid down by Major Douglas.

Mr. Kenny will stand as a National Dividend candidate, which will leave him free of any party, and able to stand for other things which the people want from time to time.

We have no hesitation in recommending readers of this paper to give all they can both in help and in money. Contributions (clearly marked for Bradford) should be sent to Mr. J. E. Tuke, Treasurer of the Social Credit Secretariat at 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2, who will forward them immediately.

## The Choice Before Electors

According to the political correspondent of the *Observer*, Mr. Baldwin will ask the nation to approve the action taken by the Government in foreign affairs and give it a mandate to continue its policy as the situation demands. "Mr. Baldwin will, in fact, ask for an appointment as the nation's trustee."

Voters will also be asked to endorse (i) Filling up the gaps in our defence services; (ii) Raising the age of entry into industry; (iii) Extension of the health services to young persons between leaving school and entering industry; (iv) A policy for the distressed areas, including transference and land settlement; (v) Empire development.

Where, in all this, is there any hint of the things which the electorate really want? The average man is sick of being hard up and sick of the precariousness of his job. He wants more of the good things of this life, and he wants the bogeys of penury, unemployment and war to be exorcised. Every one of the points above is a mere method, which will obviously do little to help him to realise these needs. If he "buys it" he will be the victim of a political sleight of hand.

## What Alberta Voted For.

Many people think that the electors of Alberta have voted for Social Credit. Actually most of them do not and cannot know what Social Credit is. They did not vote for methods, upon which their opinions are valueless. They wanted, and voted for five pounds a month and lower prices—and they will get it.

Why? Because it is physically possible, and because instead of wrangling over methods as many others do, they left them to those qualified to decide upon the right one, and instead demanded the results they wanted, clearly and unitedly, in overwhelming numbers. It is the first time the electors of a state have voted in that manner for results. In this, Alberta electors have led the world, and for this we salute them.

The Chief Reconstruction Adviser, already appointed, to the Alberta Government is Major Douglas. The demand for results would force the new Government of Alberta to consult the Social Credit technician, even if it had not already expressed its eagerness to do so.

## Spilling the Beans

A remarkable article on the Social Credit situation appeared in the *Boston Evening Transcript* on September 7. It was written by J. A. Stevenson, which happens to be the name of *The Times* Ottawa correspondent. A few quotations will suffice to show the tone adopted, which is more outspoken than we have seen in this country.

Mr. Aberhart . . . has left the key office of provincial treasurer . . . to a certain Charles Cockroft of Gadsby. This gentleman runs a general store in that village and his prestige as a financial wizard rests upon experience gained as accountant with a chain store organisation.

. . . in order to meet a variety of imminent obligations, he will within the next six months have to raise between ten and twelve million dollars. Ordinary financial channels for raising this will obviously be closed to him [our italics], and . . . there will be no alternative but to seek succour from Ottawa . . .

He has secured a mandate to give practical effect to financial heresies. So the *Financial Post* of Toronto and other papers are urging that when he comes to Ottawa to seek financial help, he should be bluntly told that the Federal Treasury has no money to spare to assist a Government which is evidently bent upon a wild experiment, and that not a cent more of Federal money will

# From a Seat in the Stalls

be available unless a firm guarantee is forthcoming that a competent financial administration will be set up and orthodox financial methods followed rigidly.

It is interesting to compare this stuff with the notorious threat in the *Financial Times* (London) in 1921:

. . . half a dozen men at the top of the big five banks could upset the whole fabric of Government finance by refraining from renewing Treasury bills.

## The Dean in Vancouver

The Dean of Canterbury had a wonderful reception in Vancouver, B.C., and the *Vancouver Sun* published on October 2 an eight-page brochure giving the full text of his speech, and a fourteen-inch high photograph of the Dean, with pictures of Major Douglas and Mr. Aberhart.

## Party Politics in Canada

The key post of the Government—the Ministry of Finance—would be very difficult to fill satisfactorily from Mr. King's present Parliamentary following, and it is an open secret that strong pressure is being exercised by influential bankers and business men to get Mr. Dunning brought back to it.

Mr. Dunning came here to-day at the invitation of Mr. King, with whom he has conferred, and as pressure for his re-entry into the Cabinet is growing from the Liberal rank and file [sic] as well as from business men, the impression prevails that he will be offered the Finance Ministry and will accept it.—*The Times*, October 22.

Now read Major Douglas's article on the front page again!

## Stamp on Democracy.

Lecturing at the University College of Wales last week on "Graduation in Social Judgment," Sir Josiah Stamp told his audience that democracy had everywhere failed to make good its promises. He described as a fallacy the idea that wisdom or even a common purpose would emerge from the ballot box. He questioned whether the mental power of the millions could be raised by education to make "the postulates of democracy come true." What was needed, he said, was the apparatus for a balanced and instructed judgment in social affairs.

## Too Clever By Half.

The first comment on all this is that Sir Josiah is an adept at question begging. We remember an address of his to the British Association which began by defining progress as 'the orderly assimilation of innovation into the life of society', and went on to advocate control of inventors who were inclined to invent in a disorderly manner.

Progress, on the contrary, is the introduction of methods which improve or increase output with the same or less expenditure of energy, and never has been or will be an orderly phenomenon, but a natural, unruly, and unpredictable phenomenon.

## Democracy Will Work Quite Soon.

The same mental process impels this Bank of England shop window expert to create his own picture of what democracy ought to be—and then abuse his fellow-men because they cannot work the unworkable.

It is necessary only to face facts, and accept the impossibility of registering intelligence through the ballot box, and the ballot box then appears as a simple apparatus for registering the desires, the emotions, or the will of the individual, considered collectively. Thus it is not merely conceivable that a common purpose can emerge. *It will emerge.*

## Douglas on the Bull's Eye

The final comment on Sir Josiah Stamp's effusion is extracted from Major Douglas's Buxton speech, "The Nature of Democracy":

All over the world there is an organised campaign in progress to discredit democracy, and when I say "organised" it does not necessarily mean that it emanates from some particular source. The method used in this campaign is to point to the chaos which, as we know, is unquestionably due to finance, and to start by substituting for democracy a form of administration either under the name of Communism, Fascism, or a National Recovery Administration, or rationalisation and planned economy, all of which are fundamentally similar, in that they aim at thwarting the public will.

Now I have no doubt whatever that that select group of international financiers who desire to rivet the rule of finance upon the world are using the situation which they themselves have brought about, and with which governments are ineffectively meddling, to support the idea that the whole cause of the trouble is the meddling in business of governments and government officials who do not understand business. They are using this argument most effectively as an argument for sweeping away that control over their own destinies which peoples, or, if you prefer it, mobs were in process of attaining through the centuries, and substituting a dictatorship which will enthrone an international oligarchy permanently. **I have no doubt also that this is the vital problem which concerns all peoples of the world at this moment. To put it another way, while nothing but Social Credit will provide a mechanism, nothing but the rehabilitation of democracy in a genuine sense, and with an understanding of its limits, will enable Social Credit to become an actual fact.**

## The Hope of Israel

The Berlin correspondent of *The Times* says that the persecution of the Jews goes on unabated. Dr. Otto Hirsch, vice-president of the Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden, was arrested after a recent Jewish festival and has not yet been released. The rural district authorities of Horrweiler, near Bingen, are prohibiting the sale of land to Jews and withdrawing public relief and other privileges from public servants and others who maintain any business connection with Jews. Jews are not even allowed to park their cars in streets or squares.

He goes on to describe "a concentration of vindictive attention on the 'full' Jewish community of nearly half a million souls who are daily being driven further towards destruction . . . there is apparently nothing to restrain the fanatical anti-Semites and little hope for their victims in view of the enormous difficulties of emigration."

No hope, perhaps, under the present economic circumstances. Jews, we imagine, are persecuted to divert attention from other and graver matters and because of the mistaken notion that others must go short since the Jews have more than their fair share of wealth. Under Social Credit both these reasons for persecution would disappear.

## The Boom in Lancashire

A few months ago we heard a great deal about cotton surpluses and the necessity of scrapping millions of spindles in Lancashire. No sooner is the scheme put through than a war breaks out and there is a keen demand for cotton goods. Reports show that there is something like a minor boom in Lancashire already.

"A certain amount of other business," says the *Daily Telegraph*, "may be due to speculative buying, in anticipation of rising prices, but the bulk of it, it is clear, is a genuine trade demand."

If this is so, what about the millions of cotton spindles which have been scrapped? Rather the same thing has happened about tin. The public-spirited efforts of Tin Pools have got rid of so much tin that there is now said to be an acute shortage of it, and one broker (evidently an Atheist) has already suggested that we shall have to begin melting down church bells.

So engrossed are we in restriction schemes and sabotage that we forget where it is leading us. Before very long there may be no Plenty to distribute.

## Eat More Food

Nothing is more extraordinary than the inability of one-track minds to see the obvious. The activities of the world are very much like the burrowings of blind moles. Each mole knows what he is about, but neither knows nor, apparently, wants to know what the other moles are doing. His thinking begins and ends with the limits of his own burrow.

Thus salesmen see everything from the point of view of salesmanship. Mr. Montagu Lyons, M.P., has been telling the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association that he did not believe there was a single person in this country who had everything he wanted.

"Everybody wants something else—a new shirt, a new coat, a new house, or a new motor-car," he said. "The home market has not reached anything like saturation point, and it will become more valuable than ever."

If there are one or two people left in the Distressed Areas who have not enough caviare or Rolls Royces, why don't they buy them? Probably the Sales Managers' Association have a sneaking feeling that it is because there is still too much sales-resistance about. It may be we shall presently have a million-pound EAT MORE FOOD publicity campaign in Durham and the Rhondda Valley.

The only other thing we can suggest is to distribute National Dividends.

## Lord Tankerville on Active Service.

A very deep impression was made by Lord Tankerville's speech at the Secretariat's Newcastle Conference of Secretaries and Supervisors, and we are fortunate in being able to publish it in abstract in this issue. It should be read with careful attention by all workers in the Electoral Campaign.

We particularly invite the attention of all those who may be hesitant, critical, or hostile in their attitude towards the campaign; for it is instinct with the philosophy of individual responsibility, and represents the reaction to this new note in political democracy of an orderly and reflective mind allied to a dynamic personality.

# WHAT'S WRONG with a GENERAL ELECTION?

THE answer is, simply, that there is nothing right. It is a sop thrown by authority to the worm of democracy when the latter is observed to be on the turn. As the considered judgment of a whole people, the results of a general election are a complete farce.

Let us look a little more closely at this matter. When people become more than usually irritated by the futilities of their government, there are two possible outlets for the pressure of public opinion, one, a war, two, a general election.

In view of war greater evils absorb the less, excited nationalism stifles local discontents and, above all, the question of unemployment is instantly solved by setting men to get themselves killed or to kill other people. If war prospects are dull there is always the alternative of an appeal to the country.

## No Value—Only a Vote

What happens here? Again a temporary feeling of satisfaction passes over the country—something is to be done, expectation replaces apathy, and every Tom, Dick and Harry feels that he is going to count at last. Of course he is not. He has no value, only a vote, but, pathetically blind to his own unimportance, he will crowd every meeting with his wife on his arm. She goes because her man goes, and if wise she will sleep through the evening and leave not a whit more ignorant than he.

Why is that? Because from the beginning to the end of the harangue, not one point has been raised, not one view discussed about which the audience could by any chance have a single valid opinion.

What does a working man know about the intricacies of economics or high finance or his wife of foreign affairs? If it comes to that have many of us really *clear* ideas attaching to such phrases as "the application of tariffs, sanctions" and the like?

## Puzzled and Patient

No, most folk leave the meetings much as they come, pleasantly flattered by vague promises, puzzled, but patient still, to find as before, that whatever government be in office it is the people who will have to pay the piper but never the people who will call the tune.

And why are people not asked questions to which they could give an answer? Because, quite simply, they would give the right one and then some things would have to be done and some people would have to go.

If, instead of drawing red herrings across

# A Dynamic Democracy

MAJOR DOUGLAS said many years ago that "Democracy is frequently and falsely defined as the rule of the majority—a definition quite sufficient to account for its unpopularity with many . . ."

"Real democracy is something different, and is the expression of the *policy* of the majority, and, so far as that policy is concerned with economics, is the freedom of an increasing majority of individuals to make use of the facilities provided for them." ("Credit Power and Democracy," page 8.)

Dynamics might be defined as the science of bodies in motion, or action.

## Electoral Campaign

The dynamics necessary to achieve initial results are provided by the Electoral Campaign, inaugurated at Buxton in June, 1934, by Major Douglas. Like all great ideas, it is essentially simple.

It requires only an initial effort to function well; as has been proved by the figures provided by the Campaign Supervisors in the areas where it has been started in accordance with the indications contained in E.C.D.1, an instructional pamphlet, obtainable from The Only Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Like all Major Douglas's ideas it is a great idea:

(1) It is a direct mechanism for obtaining a limited objective, i.e., a National Dividend for everybody.

(2) It encourages people who have sunk in a slough of despond to rise and make the necessary effort to secure their own release from wage slavery and exploitation by the "interests" behind the political parties.

## The First Move

This is indeed the first move towards a Dynamic (i.e., a forceful, functioning, fearless) Democracy.

A step by which a strong body of people,

the path of the economic question, people were asked, "Do you believe in a state of poverty amid plenty?" The audience could give but one reply, and the votes would go the right way.

All that people need to *know* is that the plenty does exist, and all that their representative needs to *do* is to carry out their wishes concerning it.

If a man is badly hurt in the street, two things are necessary—a hospital nearby and

a car to take him there. He will not concern himself with the make of car which does his business or insist on inspecting the mechanism lest it prove to be a wheelbarrow or fire-engine by mistake.

## Still the Same Enemy

Difficulties in reform never arise through lack of expert knowledge in any subject. The men who kept slaves in the old days were not burdened with honest doubts as to *how* they could be set free. They kept slaves because they liked keeping slaves—and so they do to-day.

The enemy is still the old one—not incapacity but the evil will, spiritual wickedness in high places, principalities and powers which prefer the *status quo*.

Things that ought to go can be made to go. To doubt this is the only atheism.

E. G. KYNOCH.

# New Leaflet

## And a Way to Swell Group Funds

BELOW we reproduce the wording of a new leaflet issued by The Only Democrats (non-party) for use by workers in the Electoral Campaign.

It will be useful for many purposes, both in canvassing, at meetings, and for insertion in specimen copies of this paper. On the back may be stamped the name and address of the Group.

Its main purpose is to create a demand for

the 2d. pamphlet, "How to Get What You Want," which is described below, and which may easily become the solution of the problem of raising funds for the local conduct of the Campaign.

It will be known as Leaflet No. 7 and may be obtained from SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

Price 3s. per 1,000 (in lots of 1,000), smaller quantities at 1s. 6d. for 250, carriage paid.

# ELECTORS!

## Blame Yourself:

WHEN expectant mothers get too little food, and little children starve amidst plenty (while governments are mad)—yet YOU don't act.

When food and goods are deliberately restricted and destroyed (with the connivance of mad governments)—while YOU don't protest.

When avoidable bankruptcies and suicides increase year by year (because governments are mad)—through YOUR silent consent.

## A Government is Mad:

When it is a body without a soul—for which YOU have responsibility.

When it is without intelligent direction—and the responsibility is with YOU.

When it is the catspaw of interests at variance with those of the electors—and YOU don't veto this.

## You Have Responsibility:

Because Great Britain is a democracy and YOU are an elector.

Because electors should demand results and YOU don't.

Because electors ought to vote CLEARLY for the things they want, and YOU don't.

## You Must Act:

Because by ACTING unitedly with others you could have things put right.

Because through concerted ACTION with others there is a precise, infallible way to abolish poverty for ever.

Because by ACTING with others you can win real freedom for yourself and for everybody.

Undeniable proof of all the above, point by point, is contained in

"HOW TO GET WHAT YOU WANT"  
Price 2d.

Ask the Collector for it when he calls.

If you wish to help, please write your name and address on the back.

## How To Get What You Want

This pamphlet of about eight pages has been specially written by G. W. L. Day and G. F. Powell to bring home to electors their responsibilities and their powers. It will serve as a very powerful education in Social Dynamics, and being simply and racy written, will command a ready sale.

In order to assist Groups in building up their own local funds for the conduct of the Campaign a very substantial margin of

profit is allowed. This profit can be maintained only if the pamphlet is handled in bulk and orders justify printing afresh in the quantities required to ensure low cost.

This is a golden opportunity not to be missed.

Price to Affiliated Groups in minimum lots of one gross (144): one penny each, smaller orders at 1s. 6d. a dozen, carriage paid. Retail price of single copies, 2d.

suffering from want which they know is unnecessary, *acts constitutionally* to obtain the end it desires (a liberation from poverty in the midst of plenty) is dynamic.

Liberation from wage slavery does not mean merely liberation from work; on the contrary it implies and would mean, opportunity to work, and to work at what each one wants—for what each wants—when he wants it—and where he wants it, i.e., at home in England.

The recent election in Alberta is an exact example of a Dynamic Democracy at work.

## Why Wait and See?

We shall all be asked to wait and see how it turns out over there before we ourselves plunge. Why? Simply because that will delay the hour of our own release.

It will come because it must come; it is as inevitable as the daybreak; but every delay is an hour gained for our overlords of high finance, who are gritting their teeth and putting every ounce of their many powers into the press millpool to clog and obstruct the dynamo of public opinion and prevent its working properly.

Dust in the eyes; dirt in the pool; spokes in the wheel; all are to their hand in the general press and all are being used against Social Crediters.

England is home for most of us. Let all who wish to live in peace and plenty in England consider whether they will not be well advised to act on Major Douglas's advice and throw all their weight into the Electoral or the Canterbury Campaign while there is yet time.

M.D.C.

# Mars to the Rescue!

MANUFACTURERS and employees who have been shivering for years in the economic blizzard are thankfully warming their frozen limbs in the heat of the Italo-Abyssinian conflagration. As far as trade activity is concerned, there is no doubt that things are looking up.

Here are a few cuttings at random from the press.

"The outbreak of war in Abyssinia has been the indirect cause of a striking improvement in certain sections of the Lancashire cotton industry . . . Dealers in raw cotton are sharing in the activity . . . Spinners of coarse Royton yarns in particular are experiencing a demand such as they have not known for a long time . . . It has been rumoured on the Manchester Royal Exchange that 8,000,000 yards of khaki cloth have been ordered by the government of Abyssinia."

"Rubber went to the highest level since June . . . Jute cloth has also participated in the advance, and so keen is the demand that early supplies are difficult to obtain . . . Contracts for about 1,000,000 sandbags have been received from abroad, while the War Office is understood to be seeking tenders for between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 bags."

"Armament manufacture in Sheffield has reached its highest peak since the War . . . To cope with the armaments boom, more steel is being produced than at any time in the history of the city . . . Additional plant is being hurriedly installed to cope with demands."

Coming events cast their shadows before them. Three-quarters of the "revival of prosperity" for which our National Government has so modestly been claiming credit for these last twelve months and more, is undoubtedly due to war preparations. And now that the fun has actually begun in Abyssinia and our armament factories are buzzing, the Government feels the prosperity figures are good enough to risk an election!

What a curious apparatus is our Financial-Industrial Machine. Picture it, drawn by Mr. Heath Robinson, a tangle of knotted ropes and pulleys, watched over by ancient professors with long noses and enormous warts!

At one end it delivers a meagre supply of coins and notes to a hungry crowd, but before it can do this it must produce something: guns, bombs, khaki cloth — anything, provided somebody can be found to take the stuff away and get rid of it.

The things which it produces can be utterly useless. Worse than this, they may be extremely harmful to the people who work the machine. Nevertheless they whoop with joy at the prospect of turning out these things because by no other means can they make it disgorge the coins and notes which flow into their pockets.

The sole difficulty is to get some poor boob to take away the stuff which comes out of the production end of the apparatus and either use it or destroy it. Mars is now very kindly lending a hand in the Sales Promotion Department, which explains why dictators and politicians hail him as a devil who is half on the side of the angels.

G. W. L. DAY.

## Recruiting Opportunity for Everybody

Every reader of this paper has an opportunity to do signal service in the most urgent work of the Electoral Campaign—recruiting workers.

Experience has shown that Lord Tankerville's inspiring addresses induce up to fifty per cent. of his audience to sign on as workers.

Write to your friends in every district where he is to speak and *make* them go to the meeting. Write so urgently that not only must they go, but also take with them all their own friends.

Here is a list of his engagements:

Friday,	Oct.	25.	Richmond, Surrey, St. John's Hall, 8.15 p.m.
Monday,	"	28.	Southampton, Watts' Hall, Above Bar, 8 p.m.
Tuesday	"	29.	Brighton, Royal Pavilion, 8 p.m.
Wednesday,	"	30.	Chelsea, S.W.3, Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, 8.45 p.m.
Thursday,	"	31.	Bournemouth, 3.15 p.m.
"	"	"	Parkstone Palais de Danse, 8.15 p.m.
Friday, Nov.		1.	Guildford Borough Hall, 8 p.m.
Sunday,	"	3.	Addlestone, Surrey, Weyman's Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Monday,	"	4.	Colchester, Moot Hall, 7.30 p.m.
Tuesday,	"	5.	Ipswich, Baths Hall.
Wednesday,	"	6.	Felixstowe, The Ranelagh Gardens, 8 p.m.
Thursday,	"	7.	Paddington, W.2, Porchester Hall, 8.30 p.m.
Friday,	"	8.	Broxbourne.
Saturday,	"	9.	Woking.

## Overseas Notes

## Five Years in the Saddle?

AMONG much that is still obscure, one or two things are clear about the Canadian federal elections. The first is that the Social Credit Party, wherever it has had sufficient time and money to make a proper appeal to the electorate, has repeated its extraordinary success in the provincial elections. That it did not gain more seats in Saskatchewan and Manitoba is entirely accounted for by its time and money handicaps. As little as another two months to prepare the ground, and its representation might well have been doubled. As things are, and at its first attempt, it has the third largest party in the House of Commons.

## A Leader in Search of a Party

The next point of interest is that the electors, while paying tribute to Mr. Stevens' integrity as an individual by returning him in British Columbia, showed in the most conclusive possible way that they did not regard his party as likely to get them anywhere they had not been before. Mr. Stevens has said some nice things about Social Credit in his time, and was no doubt sincere in saying them, but he did not in his speeches show that simple determination to produce results which would have gained him votes among the bankrupt farmers of the prairies, or the ever-so-slightly-less bankrupt farmers of the Maritime Provinces. The return of a fair number of Reconstruction Party candidates might, or might not, have helped Alberta; it was problematical before, and it is irrelevant now.

## Boiling Oil

Faced, at this point, with the choice between the Conservative certainty of being flayed alive and the Liberal probability of being dipped in boiling oil, the unfortunate electorate has chosen boiling oil. Possibly it is wise; it is the same oil as in 1930, but it may have cooled off a few degrees. Time alone will show whether Mr. Montagu Norman is more merciful than the Governor of the Bank of England; that is unless the people of Canada should decide to control their own destiny. If they do so decide, it will not matter two hoots what party is "in power," because the people will have taken things into their own hands, just as they have already done in the single province of Alberta. There, however, a man of quite outstanding oratorical gifts was capable of rousing the electors to demand results through the party system. "If Mr. Aberhart were quintuplets," says the *Winnipeg Free Press*, "the country would have five Social Credit governments in no time"; but in its earnest efforts to ridicule the Premier it inadvertently testifies to the natural good sense of the average man, who will vote enthusiastically enough for results once he grasps the vital fact that they are physically possible.

## What Next?

From now on other methods will have to be pursued, unless the men and women of eight provinces are prepared to take all that is coming to them, for, as *The Observer* so sportingly puts it, "the new Government can look forward to a steady five years in the saddle." The alternatives to the progressive enslavement of the Canadian people are two, and two only. One is revolution, which consists in using a steam-hammer to crack a nut, and missing the nut. The other is evolution, through a **non-party demand for results, expressed in its simplest terms as the issue of National Dividends to buy production which is now being destroyed or restricted, up to the limit of the nation's desire to buy, or industry's capacity to produce.** Such a non-party demand is highly economical in energy and money; it appeals to the good sense of every man and woman, it ranges no one against you except the enemies of society, those who exalt means into ends. It gets what everyone wants in the shortest possible space of time (a point worth considering when children are dying of cold and under-feeding and their attendant diseases, even while you read these words); it is simple, and, most important of all, it works. Five years ago the Canadian electors voted for the Conservatives because they were not Liberals, the other day they voted for Liberals because they were not Conservatives. When are they going to vote for themselves for a change?

## This is Poverty

It is a very difficult job to convey to the better-fed section of my readers what the citizens of "the second richest province of Canada" are up against. It may help to quote from a letter, one of hundreds like it, which the new Premier of Alberta gets in his morning mail. "If your dividends of

twenty-five dollars a month will not be issued for another eighteen months, can you tell me how I and my family are going to get along during that time? I live out in the backwoods and have four little children. My husband is unable to get much time in threshing or stocking this Fall on account of the early frosts and snows. There are six of us in all and our relief only comes to about eight dollars a month. We have no clothes. I was wondering if you could manage to get us some. Anything will do. The winter is coming on and I don't know how the children will keep warm. They will not be able to go to school as they haven't anything to go out in when it is forty to fifty below zero. They are undernourished and barely have enough to keep body and soul together. I am expecting another baby soon. Can you help, Mr. Aberhart, as I know you have helped so many others?"

This kind of thing, multiplied ten thousand times, is why the new Government means business. Then *The United Farmer* reports a recent remark of Mr. McGeer of Vancouver, the man in whom some over-enthusiastic people have seen a Douglas and Aberhart rolled into one, "The depression is not yet over, and the problem of maintaining law and order during the next few months will tax the financial resources of Governments." Well, Douglas said the same thing more accurately in his Interim Report last summer,

## Creation, Exchange or

## Mobilization

THE credits created by the Bank of England in favour of its depositors . . . caused a large increase in the deposits of the Bank," (our italics). This statement from the report of a committee of which the then Governor of the Bank of England, Lord Cunliffe, was chairman, should have disposed finally of the question: Do banks create credit?

Nevertheless, this poor dead horse was actually flogged by a contributor to the Banking Supplement of *The Economist* last May. The writer started off quite well thus:—

Practical bankers have been wont to declare that they serve merely as a "cloakroom" for money, issuing "tickets" in the shape of deposits, only for money actually deposited with them. Now this position is clearly untenable. The deposits of the clearing banks alone amount to roughly £2,000 millions, and there is not, and never has been, this amount of currency in existence. If the number of cloakroom tickets is found to exceed the total number of hats in existence, it is obvious that tickets have been issued in excess of the number of hats deposited. Bank deposits thus come into existence in some way other than the actual deposit of legal tender, and if "creation" be the alternative to the deposit of cash, then bank deposits are created. But it is probable that the argument has now gone too far in the opposite direction. There is a tendency among the general public to think that the banking system can "create money" by a stroke of the pen, at will and without cost or limit.

The truth of the matter is that, if the general public believes this—and we hope it does—it is so nearly right as makes no difference. The cost of creation is infinitesimal, amounting, only to pen, ink, paper and clerks' time; and the only limit to this procedure is the convention that cash must be maintained at a certain ratio to deposits and the total value of investments they can buy or borrowers they can find.\*

## Clear as Mud!

Having in effect admitted that money is created, the writer undertakes "to clarify the matter"—after which mud is crystal!

We are told that "the old saying that 'every loan creates a deposit' is not quite literally true," because, if when loans are increasing, investments are shrinking at the same rate, the total of deposits will remain the same. Of course it will, but this does not disprove the fact that a loan creates a deposit, it merely illustrates the fact that the banks can offset the effect of increasing loans on deposits by selling securities.

Next we are told that the use of the word "create" is wrong in this connection, as according to the Oxford Dictionary it means more especially "to form out of nothing." This seems as good a description as one could wish of the procedure whereby money which was not in existence at one moment comes into existence at the next. But no, says the expert, when Mr. Jones borrows £100, he contracts a debt to the bank which in turn contracts a debt to him, and therefore the transaction is nothing more than an

\* At the present time the banks in England are buying investments—a credit creation—and have actually increased deposits thereby to a record figure.

and with equal truth. The difference between them is that Douglas knows the way out, whereas McGeer talks scornfully of "something for nothing" schemes in the best Ottawa manner, and buys machine guns to overawe the unemployed of Vancouver. Bullets in the cities, starvation in the country districts, "you pays your money and you takes your choice."

## French Canada

I have received copies of *The Instructor*, a monthly paper from Gardenvale, Quebec, which issues a French edition under the title *Le Moniteur*. It runs "Study Clubs" all over the Dominion, and with its May number they passed "to the study of Money." The October number contains a long dialogue, "Sir Herbert Holt and Social Credit," in which the question of monetary reform is applied to local Quebec power problems, and there are a number of editorial articles discussing the problems facing Aberhart in Alberta.

## New Zealand

I quote from a New Zealand correspondent: "To-day, Sunday, September 8, we had the most thrilling meeting of Social Crediters ever held in New Zealand. The occasion was a district rally at Palmerston North, and among the speakers were General Sir Andrew Russell, Captain Rushworth, M.P., and Mr. Mansford, the Mayor of Palmerston North . . . Among the delegates it was apparent that the technique advocated by the Secretariat is steadily gaining in favour. If put into practice I believe that in a very short time we would be able to show results that

would inspire the whole Empire. To those attending who have been battling for years in an atmosphere of opposition and incredulity, the meeting was a revelation . . . After the pugnacity and thick skin that has been necessary for Social Crediters up to this stage, the acquiescence on the part of the public in the demand for purchasing power was almost disconcerting. If correctly mobilised and focussed our numbers now must be irresistible."

## New South Wales

I am asked to announce the formation of "The Douglas Social Credit Association of New South Wales," Headquarters, Temperance Hall, Montague Street, Balmain, Sydney. This, as its name suggests, is a non-party organisation.

## Credit Cancellation

The Social Credit Movement, as such, appears to suffer from occasional spasms on this or that technical aspect of Social Credit, spasms which occur in many countries simultaneously, without any central motive force. The latest example of this has been the subject of Credit Cancellation, or "Where does the money go to?" In August, for example, the *New Economics* wrote, "We have received a flood of letters containing questions upon the matter of credit cancellation," while Social Credit journals in this and other countries have at the same time been forced to devote considerable space to a discussion of the subject. The writer of these notes finds it a little puzzling to know why a matter, which could only assume even problematical importance in the event (most unlikely for many years) of production declining under a Social Credit régime, should be occupying anybody's attention at a time when the freedom to discuss anything at all is rapidly disappearing while we talk about it.

J.D.B.

## What to Read

- THE WORKS OF MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS:—
- Economic Democracy (4th Edition) 1934) . . . . . 3s. 6d.  
*The original statement of the philosophy and proposals of Major Douglas.*
- Credit-Power and Democracy (4th Edition, 1934) . . . . . 3s. 6d.  
*One of these two books is essential for the serious student.*
- Social Credit (3rd Edition, 1933) . . . . . 3s. 6d.  
*Contains the philosophical background of the subject and includes the Draft Scheme for Scotland.*
- The Control and Distribution of Production (2nd Edn., 1934) . . . . . 3s. 6d.
- Warning Democracy (2nd Edition, 1934) . . . . . 3s. 6d.  
*Two collections of speeches and articles treating the subject from different angles.*
- The Monopoly of Credit . . . . . 3s. 6d.  
*The latest technical exposition, and includes the Statement of Evidence before the Macmillan Committee.*
- The New and the Old Economics 1s. 0d.  
*Contains an exposition of the A + B Theorem.*
- These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and Social Credit 1s. 0d.
- The Nature of Democracy . . . . . 6d.  
*The Buxton Speech.*
- The Use of Money . . . . . 6d.  
*The Christchurch Speech.*
- Money and the Price System . . . . . 3d.  
*The Oslo Speech (reduced price for quantities).*
- Social Credit Principles . . . . . 1d.

## Special Electoral Campaign

Number of SOCIAL CREDIT (post free) 3d.  
*Explains the principles underlying the Campaign, what it will achieve, and how everyone can join in it.*

## BY OTHER WRITERS:—

- The Douglas Manual, by Philip Mairet . . . . . 5s. 0d.
- Economic Nationalism (3rd Edition, 1935), by Maurice Colbourne . . . . . 3s. 6d.
- The A.B.C. of Social Credit, by E. Sage Holter . . . . . 2s. 6d.
- Ordeal by Banking, by Allen Young 2s. 6d.
- An Outline of Social Credit, by H.M.M. . . . . 6d.
- Banking and Industry, by A. W. Joseph . . . . . 6d.
- Introduction to Social Credit, by M. Gordon Cumming . . . . . 6d.
- Poverty Amidst Plenty, by C. F. J. Galloway . . . . . 6d.
- Poverty Amidst Plenty, by the Earl of Tankerville . . . . . 6d.
- Social Credit and the War on Poverty, by the Dean of Canterbury . . . . . 6d.

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You Possess the Power  
 Have You the Will?

# Followers; Or—?

In this article the author has a good-humoured tilt at the army of privates who aspire to become generals by the simple process of marching in front of their leaders.

**D**ictionary definition: A follower is one who follows after another, not before him, nor beside him.

The above definition would seem almost superfluous were it not that so soon as any movement for social betterment gets large enough to number in its ranks men and women of all shades of opinion, that movement is large enough to be divided.

Division, in itself, is not necessarily a misfortune.

An army is of necessity divided; the governmental departments of nations are divided; and as all associations arrive at the stage when numbers seem to show strength, it often happens that what are derisively called "splits" occur.

At this stage recriminations are not merely useless, they are quite often (like the "excuse" of the French proverb) an *accusation*, which will return, boomerang fashion, to the feet of those who fling them.

The object of this preamble is to point a moral and adorn a tale. In 1920, Major Douglas was, it might be said, the only Social Creditor. During the next few years, he (with the able help of Mr. Orage) succeeded in planting the seeds of Social Credit in England, Canada and other places.

When the lords of high finance realised that his success spelt danger for their authority and power, a press taboo was inaugurated, which has been effectively broken only this year.

Strangely enough, and yet not altogether surprisingly, the emergence of Social Credit as NEWS, in the press meaning of that much overworked word, has been the signal for what is hailed in some quarters as "a split."

## A Lesson From Natural History

Now "a split" is not of necessity a bad thing. An acorn splits before it starts to grow into an oak. The interesting part about it may be said to be in the sequences of the splitting. In the case of the acorn the germ is about to take action. The surrounding matter acts either as sustaining and supporting matter, or it falls away on each side, as separate, independent, indifferent or superfluous matter.

As a rule this part of the original acorn soon returns to its native nothingness, but once in a way it succeeds in getting pushed up to the surface on the top of the germ. Once there, however, the germ, which is now the seedling oak, pursues its onward way with ever-accelerating vigour and speed, and the independent matter soon finds its normal place back on mother earth again.

Now here is where the dictionary definition comes in once more. The part of a follower is to follow *behind*, never before or in front of the leader.

In any great undertaking there are few leaders and many followers, but the more reliable the follower, the less he will strive to be before or even beside his leader, except when requested, to sustain or support or uphold him. It is inconceivable that anyone can at one and the same time claim to be a follower and refuse to follow.

In the Army or Navy of a nation the head of each is supreme, his word is law, his orders imperative, and he has the whole weight of organised authority behind him.

## Binding Requests

In a movement that may be working against great odds to attain great ends, the orders of the leader *can take only the form of requests* since there is no weight of legal authority behind them. But it is usual, among cultured people, to treat requests from their acknowledged head or leader as commands of the most imperative kind, *since they cannot be enforced*; nor can anyone who declines to conform to the request be proscribed.

To revert to my simile, it is not hard to guess what the feelings of the oak seedling would be towards—

- (1) that part of its entourage which was content to stay behind in the dark, and support, sustain and nourish it, without any idea of claiming a place in the sun, and
- (2) those others, who, having served it loyally in the early days, and contributed the lion's share of protection and assistance, finally, at a crucial moment, decide to ride into the sunlight on its head, thereby hindering its progress and deflecting or even deforming the sprout for which they have otherwise done so

much, and incidentally causing a delay which might prove disastrous.

Natural history similes are seldom perfectly analogous, and it is not claimed for this one that it is flawless. But if it serves to direct the attention of his followers to the *request* of Major Douglas that the workers for Social Credit should with one accord concentrate on the Electoral Campaign, setting aside *any personal opinion as to a better way to promote the cause*, it will not be useless.

At Buxton, fifteen months ago, the representatives of thousands of Social Crediters heard Major Douglas make an historic speech, a speech which has been described by an expert political economist as "the most important pronouncement on democracy since John Stuart Mill."

The germ of that speech was the Electoral Campaign.

Since then Major Douglas has said, "We of the Social Credit Movement have certain ideas as to how these things can be done . . . we are organising everywhere to get people to sign a pledge demanding of their Member that he shall support the proposal for a National Dividend. Do not suppose for a moment 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.'"—(Southampton, February, 1935.)

Five months later he said, "I am making an appeal . . . This is not a matter of abstract importance . . . it is a matter of such urgency that . . . it is extremely doubtful whether we have time. All that we can say is that the time is so short that we must use all those energies and all those abilities and possibilities which we possess . . . that we may avert a great catastrophe."

" . . . Certainly within the next five years, the future of social life on this planet will

be fixed for hundreds of years to come . . . If we persist, and allow matters to go on as at present we shall be involved in one catastrophe after another . . .

"We shall enter this critical period in the autumn . . .

"For anyone to suppose that any useful purpose can be served at this time by putting forward Social Credit, much less detailed proposals for its application, **without a clear idea as to the powers which must be invoked for its success**, is absolutely childish.

"As far as I can see . . . the only method by which you can achieve results. . . (is) . . . to take action along the lines of the Electoral Campaign.

"If you do not express your will, then the position is this: **Unless you have a corporate will you cannot have a corporate body, and you must either develop that corporate will, or the corporate body becomes an insane body and will undoubtedly destroy itself and you.**" (London, July 26, 1935.)

Strong words these, but an appeal from one of the calibre of the originator of the Social Credit Movement **at a crucial moment in the history of civilisation**, after fifteen long years of struggle for a hearing against all but overwhelming odds, are not likely to be weak or indefinite.

Major Douglas may have to push the Social Credit sprout out into the light of day through a surrounding obstruction of whilom followers, *in spite of some so-called followers, and bearing others on his back, while he can only count on the assistance of a few who are willing to act on the assumption that the man who thought out Social Credit alone, who has directed, advised, assisted, all loyal followers for all those years, who has foreseen, and foretold many events accurately, who has displayed a patience, wisdom and prescience above the average, is likely to be right when he says "a very great responsibility rests on every one of you individually."* (London, July 26, 1935.)

"He that hath ears to hear let him hear."  
M. B. DE CASTRO.

# ON GUARD!

**H**AVE you noticed the effect of the Alberta affair on Social Crediters? Naturally we have all followed with eager interest the events in this Province and without doubt have chuckled over that first week when the press was so obviously taken off its guard. The only trouble is that many Social Crediters are still chuckling to themselves and so failing to give the enemy his true value.

Does not the publicity being given to *Social Credit*—mark that—strike you as being rather unusual? "I fear the Greeks and their gifts." Why? Look into the matter a little more closely and let's analyse this "welcome" publicity.

I was talking to a campaigner—an ex-technical Social Creditor—the other day and he expressed the opinion that this press publicity of Social Credit was about the best thing for Social Credit that he had come across. "It will set the whole country afire," he remarked, "they'll be as keen as anything to know what it all means. Why, just the other evening a chance acquaintance asked me if I could lend him something on this Social Credit. I lent him my copy of *Economic Nationalism*. I tell you, the press has wakened up. Nothing can stop it now; the public will demand to know about Social Credit."

## The Publicity Trap

Just so! Do you observe that the press is deliberately beginning to taunt the public, in various subtle ways, that they know nothing of Social Credit? Even gentle leaders are being pushed forward suggesting that the man in the street ought to know about the creation of money.

For heaven's sake don't let us underestimate the foe at this point. What is this Trojan gift—this eagerly accepted publicity? Remember that the first week's shock is over. Examine the situation quite broadly and **ask yourself what it is that is going to cause the trouble for the Powers That Be. Surely it is the Electoral Campaign. And what is the focal point of that effort? Quite definitely it is the demanding of RESULTS.**

Methods and technical approaches are quite apart from this objective. Well, now, what price the idea of getting the public to inquire into something they know nothing about and, what is more, something upon which they are not capable or competent to give a reasoned opinion?

Do you see the idea? Focus the public mind on to *Social Credit*—the technical method—give just sufficient data to whet the appetite, then throw in a few doubts on technical lines, and what will you get? A

befuddled public wanting the *results* of Social Credit, and yet eager to *vote* for some highly seasoned recipe of *methods*. The enemy has then succeeded in his parry and can leisurely prepare for the death thrust. How? Simply because the non-technically-minded mass of the people will have voted for some prepared set of methods which are subtly different from the real Social Credit proposals and which, though so attractive, will bring the whole idea into disrepute.

In fact, we may have to have a dictatorship or another "National Government" to save the country from "financial collapse" and international ostracism! We shall be told, you asked for this "Social Credit" and look what's happened. Surely this should be a severe enough lesson for you! Leave financial matters alone.

And yet, how many Social Crediters are welcoming the preliminary stages of this attack with open arms? Of course, the public mind is going to be focussed on Social Credit to the detriment of the Electoral Campaign which is out to demand RESULTS—the *real* thing—irrespective of methods.

## An Old Dodge

To me there seems to be a danger in the joyful complacency of many of our friends. It is too old a dodge, you know, to be swallowed by the older Social Crediters. After all, there is nothing like getting a non-technical public to decide on deep technical points. The public simply can't do it and in their hopeless ignorance can be handled like a frightened flock of sheep.

Now is the time to keep your hand on your blade—every man—for it is in the morning watch before the dawn that the danger lies. Now is a fatal time to think the battle over and the victory ours. We need every man standing to with his mind resolutely fixed on the job in hand.

**We must keep the issue fixed on RESULTS and must resist any attempt to sidetrack the public on to methods. We do not want people to vote for Social Credit, for what will be supplied by the authorities as 'Social Credit' will not be the real thing.** It will be a clever substitute, its difference undetectable by the lay public. The result will be a severe lesson—*controlled chaos!*

**Get the public to demand RESULTS—warn them against anything else.**

Every man is going to be needed on this job—especially the Old Brigade who know the enemy and his wily cunning.

"On guard!"

E. J. ROBERTS.

## Campaign Progress Measured by Sales

**T**HE rate of sale of Leaflet No. 5 (Elector's Demand and Undertaking form, as on our back page) is increasing by leaps and bounds.

In the last eight weeks the rate has gone up from just over a quarter of a million a year to just under a million and a half

Every week shows an increase.

The campaign is speeding up, and might sweep the country at any moment. But there is no time to lose.

## The Social Credit Pamphleteer\*

In a foreword to this selection of the Stanley Nott pamphlets on the New Economics, it is explained that the series arose out of a conversation with the late A. R. Orage when it was decided that pamphleteering had to be revived. That Orage should be concerned in such a decision is surprising, for shortly after his return from America he gave it as his opinion that enough had already been written on the subject of Social Credit.

The ten pamphlets included in this book form a fairly representative selection from the seventeen so far published, and, as bearing upon the point mentioned above, it should be noted that the pamphlet by A. R. Orage was not written as such, but is simply the record of two addresses, one given over the wireless the night before his death, and one given to the Leisure Society. Similarly, the pamphlet by Major Douglas is a report of his Christchurch speech.

It is an extraordinary thing that those responsible for making this selection have omitted what is undoubtedly the most important pamphlet in the series, namely, that entitled "The Nature of Democracy." This pamphlet is the report of Major Douglas's speech at the Buxton Conference in June, 1934, a speech which has been described by a leading economist as "the most important pronouncement on democracy since John Stuart Mill." As a result of this omission it has to be said that the book contains nothing really new. All the pamphlets are interesting examples of the various angles from which the subject of Social Credit can be approached, but not one of them contains any practical proposal as to the procedure to be followed in order to secure its adoption.

The Christchurch speech suggested that pressure would have to be applied to secure the adoption of Social Credit, and the Buxton speech indicated the methods of applying that pressure. But the Buxton speech was far more than the outline of a plan of campaign; it was a pronouncement on social dynamics as revolutionary and far-reaching as Major Douglas's previous pronouncement on economics sixteen years ago. By this omission the present volume is merely one more book on Social Credit. It might have been the first book published explaining both Social Credit and the application of its underlying philosophy to its attainment.

M. JACKLIN.

\* London: Stanley Nott, Ltd. 3s. 6d.

## "I Do Not Want To Die"

The boys who have been called up in these parts have all gone unwillingly as far as I know. One of them said to me "I do not want to die so young," and when I sent off one of my young peasants with the remark that he would be fighting for the honour and glory of Italy that did not seem to make him any the happier.—*In a letter to "The Times" of October 10 from "A Truthful Italian Landowner."*

And the remedy for war is so simple—provide home markets to relieve the bitter competition for foreign markets. National Dividends would do it.

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# Recruiting and Canvassing

A New Note in Political Democracy

by the Rt. Hon. The EARL OF TANKERVILLE

We publish this week an abstract of Lord Tankerville's important speech on October 11 at the Conference of Secretaries and Supervisors at Newcastle. Our comment will be found on page 82.

ALTHOUGH inclined to agree that conferences are rather boring, said Lord Tankerville, I must say this is certainly the happiest conference I have had the privilege of attending.

On this question of a new note in democratic politics, which is what I am exclusively concerned with, I owe you a report of my activities. You have all been very kind about the results achieved; but it is impossible for me to accomplish anything unless you have first done the work. I am like one who presses electric light buttons. It is great fun to find the whole place lighted up, but the wiring must have been done beforehand. That is why, when I offer to speak at these Electoral Campaign meetings, with the purpose of securing additional workers, under agreement with the Secretariat, I do lay down certain conditions, which may have seemed rather arbitrary to some people.

AS we go to press we have received a stirring message from Newcastle which will be published next week.

You do not light empty barns, which nobody is going to use, so there has not only to be propaganda work for such meetings, but there has to be a considerable amount of following up in your future work. I observe a note in some quarters of disappointment, and people feel that they are not getting the results they expect quite so rapidly. It is a pity to adopt any such attitude.

## Individual Responsibility

To me the heart of this whole thing is individual responsibility; that is the only problem. That is the keynote of what your weapons should be for getting over this tendency towards dissension which I find in certain quarters. Our primary duty is to make ourselves clear, because once we are clear we become simple, and simplicity is the one remarkable thing that you will see in any man who is truly great. When he is great he is simple. When he is complicated he is small, because he is wrapt up in his own complications.

I went over to Ulster, and the results there were to me rather staggering and bewildering.

There are certain points that stand out clearly. First, Major Douglas has hit the bull's eye smack in the middle once again. Second, it obviously is the only possible function of an elector in a democracy to demand results, instead of asking for methods to obtain results. I also think that it is not necessary, as some have suggested, for any Social Credit propaganda previously to have taken place for a successful start on the Electoral Campaign.

I am sticking almost word for word to a particular set subject, in order to have some basis from which we can draw conclusions. In Ulster the percentage of workers obtained from each town steadily rose from ten in Belfast. It has been pointed out to me since that this percentage rose in almost inverse proportion to the amount of Social Credit propaganda that had taken place.

Results last week (percentage of audience signed on as workers) were:—

0 per cent. at Waterloo; 3 per cent. at Wavertree; 25 per cent. at Oldham (No Social Credit Group operated there and no Electoral Campaign Group); 0 per cent. at Wallasey; 10 per cent. at Birkenhead; 25 per cent. at Stranraer.

I am at a loss to understand why the same technique should obtain so many recruits in other towns but not in Liverpool, where the workers seem just as enthusiastic as anywhere else. Up to date I have been fortunate in obtaining 1,050 workers altogether.

## Organisation Methods

As to details of organising, the leaflets should be handed to each person, not left on the seats. Ask them to retain them until the end. At the end of the meeting after questions, their attention should again be called to these slips. They should be asked to hand them to ushers at the door when they go out. The slips should be as simple as possible. I think it is a mistake to risk muddling the audience with an appeal for funds. In Ulster the slips had printed on them only, "I wish to help in the Electoral Campaign to abolish poverty." It could afterwards be suggested to the volunteers that they might help with the funds, although we should prefer their actual physical activity, but funds would be an enormous benefit as a second string to our bow. But I think this question of financing the campaign is a secondary one. I believe that to demand a result is automatic in creating the means of its achievement.

As regards the question of Social Credit, I think you may find there are those in your groups who are so much entangled in Social Credit that they are unable to see the means of creating a situation in which Social Credit will have to be applied. Suppose we were all technical experts in this country, and after many years came to a very unlikely agreement as to method, we would still have to go back to demanding results. So it seems better to do it first.

## Danger of Voting for Method

If I were a banker I should take up this line: "Well, I have tried to suppress this talk on Social Credit, but unfortunately I have had to give way to it, so I will support it, and as the people have asked for Social Credit I will give them 'Social Credit'." I would get them to vote for method, with a certain amount of fight, but I should make sure a government came into power pledged to give the people Social Credit, so-called. I should give them something labelled Social Credit, that would be so near to it that nobody, except a very experienced technician, would be able to tell that it was not Social Credit. The result would be inflation, followed by a beautiful crash—from my point of view. I should then tell the people that I had always said Social Credit would not work, but of course they demanded it, so I gave them what they wanted, and now they can see for themselves it would not work.

That of course is playing into the enemy's hands, and that is one reason why I see, not only wastage of time and effort, but danger in having anything whatsoever to do with methods except political methods. That is what we must keep very clear in this Electoral Campaign. I know it is difficult after years of studying Social Credit. But this is a political movement we are making—a new note in democratic politics. I therefore appreciate it when chairmen at my meetings do not speak on technical matters. It would be advisable not even to mention Major

Douglas. They can say I am trying to put forward a new note in democratic politics.

This thing can be done—I am convinced of that—if each of us will realise that we are responsible human individuals, if we can realise our tremendous power (this has been lost sight of; we have been sedulously drawn to lose sight of it by methods familiar to you all). The individual has enormous power—that means you, that means me. Consequently, since you have this complete power to do exactly what you really want, you can afford to be calm. I noticed the necessity of this at some of these meetings.

A certain type of questioner is apt to be rather troublesome, and the calmer one is the more bitter he becomes. He gives himself away. He brings out mostly his own futility. That is apt to enrage him, but ultimately these people might become our best workers.

If we will break down this idea of ourselves, and ourselves do not matter very much, we will see what a tremendous thing it is we are dealing with. We are dealing with the whole of life, concentrated in ourselves, and flowing out freely in terms of action—action that comes with desire.

We are rather like the artist, who paints a picture because he cannot help himself, and he does not care whether we like it or not. I am trying to make that my particular job, and I feel sure that if we can get that note we shall carry through this thing, because the abolition of poverty is what we want. Nobody wants anything unless they have expressed it.

We have before us this terrific choice, whether we want to be responsible individuals, and create a world fit for such; or whether we want to continue living in an increasingly mad house, ending in increasing restriction of personal liberty, dictatorships, revolutions and war. So the position as I see it rests with you and with me.

## Lord Tankerville's Tour

THE four meetings which Lord Tankerville addressed in the Liverpool area were so much less productive of results than the meetings in Northern Ireland that the difference invites scrutiny.

(1) It is hardly conceivable that Lord Tankerville spoke more effectively in Ireland. His addresses at Liverpool were well-planned and lucid demonstrations of the only method available for securing results from the electoral system. They gained the full attention of his audiences and evidently carried conviction.

(2) A small contingent of questioners, inspired by the Economic League and the Labour Party, followed the speaker from meeting to meeting. The audiences applauded the answers to their questions and frequently supplied their own answers. The questioners so well appreciated where the sympathy lay that they were moved to hold an impromptu meeting of their own on the pavement outside one meeting-place.

(3) The Economic League distributed leaflets urging the audiences not to put their names to anything.

(4) Liverpool has not mastered the technique of organisation so far as meetings are concerned. Time seems to be wasted in enticing individuals to attend. The largest number of offers to help came from the gallery of the Birkenhead meeting, which was incidentally the largest of the four. Not one offer came from the floor, to which much personal attention had been devoted.

(5) More money was spent on hoarding-advertising by large posters than for any S.C. meeting at Liverpool. This sum was very much less than that spent at Belfast.

(6) The effective inducement to members of the audience to attend was undoubtedly "Social Credit." In areas well sown with Douglas economics it seems doubly difficult to get the average mind acclimatised to the idea of individual responsibility for political action.

(7) The printed form given to each member of the audience invited help and/or money—a double appeal which resulted at one meeting in some good financial offers but no offers to canvass. Lord Tankerville thought the double appeal a mistake.

(8) It has been particularly difficult at Liverpool to organise the appeal for recruits, and several recruiters have suppressed their qualifications for the discussion of economics with evident repugnance.

Liverpool should organise as large a meeting as possible for Lord Tankerville as soon as the forthcoming electoral diversion is over.

Since his visits to Stranraer and to the Liverpool district and Oldham, Lord Tankerville addressed large meetings at Middlesbrough and Newcastle-on-Tyne on October 14 and 16 respectively. At Middlesbrough only 0.5 per cent. of an audience of 1,000 signed on as Electoral Campaign Workers, but the option was given to send signed slips to the local D.S.C. Group headquarters. The audience at Newcastle head-

bered about 1,800, and 216 or 12 per cent. signed promises to work in the Electoral Campaign.

Altogether since he started his tour on September 24 in Ulster, Lord Tankerville has addressed about 8,000 persons, of whom 1,271, or about 16 per cent., have signed on as Campaign workers.

T.J.J.

## SECRETARIAT NOTICES

All Secretaries and Supervisors are recommended to keep for reference any paragraphs appearing in this column that may concern them.

### IMPORTANT

**Affiliation to Secretariat (Groups in Great Britain).**—All groups affiliated to the Social Credit Secretariat have been requested to affirm their affiliation in the terms of O.D.2, which has been circulated to groups. As from November 4 next the basis of affiliation to the Social Credit Secretariat will be an unqualified acceptance of the established requirements of affiliation defined in O.D.2. Secretaries of all affiliated groups have been notified that continuance of affiliation of any group which has not yet affirmed its affiliation on this basis is dependent upon its doing so before November 4.

L. D. BYRNE,  
Director of Organisation.

**Emblem for Approved Literature.**—The Director of Publications is always pleased to receive for approval or advice manuscript intended for publication in pamphlet or book form. Writers or publishers of MSS. which are approved will be authorised to use the Secretariat emblem reproduced below. This course will in time ensure that all officially approved literature is distinguished by the emblem.

**Opportunities for Co-operation.**—During the General Election campaign, when many political meetings are being held there are unique opportunities for the sale of SOCIAL CREDIT by volunteers. The issue for October 11 was one which should appeal strongly to all Christian people. An extra supply of that issue was obtained and is available at 1s. 6d. a dozen (carriage extra. See below).

**Social Credit Christmas Cards and Calendars.**—Enquiries for supplies of suitable cards and calendars have been received from readers and we are anxious to ascertain whether the demand is sufficient to warrant orders being placed. It is thought that the cartoon which appeared in SOCIAL CREDIT for September 13 would be suitable for this purpose if the wording were slightly altered. In addition, two artists are producing special designs for us which will be ready shortly.

Would all those who are prepared to place orders send a card immediately to the Secretariat marked "Christmas," giving the following information:—(1) Number of cards at not more than 2d. each, A-design or B cartoon. (2) Number of calendars at not more than 3d. each, A-design or B cartoon. These calendars will bear a greeting, thus being suitable for use in place of ordinary Christmas cards.

**"Social Credit" for Re-sale.**—Very careful consideration has been given to the suggestion that SOCIAL CREDIT should be supplied on sale or return under the revenue plans G.R.1, and P.R.1. It is regretted that this cannot be arranged for the present and that all such orders must be paid for in advance, including postage. Immediately the position warrants such a change it will be made.

**Postage on "Social Credit."**—As a result of the recent change in postal rates and in the size of the paper, charges are now as follow:—

12 copies	4½d.
13 to 30 copies	6d.
31 to 40 copies	7d.

Then one penny extra for each additional ten copies up to 80 on which postage is 11d. From 81 to 150 (15 lb. in weight) the postage is 1s.

Revenue Supervisors and those buying supplies for resale under the individual revenue plan, P.R.1., are asked to note the new rates, which will enable them to make larger profits on the sale of the paper if two dozen or more are ordered.

**Advertising Rates for "Social Credit."**—Those who have obtained supplies of advertisement order forms for use particularly under G.R.1. and P.R.1. are asked to note that the rates quoted upon them are no longer operative. A unit of advertising under the revenue plans now consists of a one inch panel one column wide booked for four weeks at a cost of £1 8s. This is equivalent to a cash subscription to the Secretariat funds of 3s. 4d.

**Subscriptions for "Social Credit."**—Fulham Shows the Way.—The newly established Electoral Campaign group in Fulham is not only getting on with the campaign, it is also giving enthusiastic support through the revenue plan G.R.1. Six members of this group sold eight subscriptions to the paper in one week. In addition the group has already promised to dispose of one gross of Christmas cards.



This emblem is available as a poster, 20in. wide by 30in. deep, with a space of 4in. at the top and 5½in. at the bottom for overprinting with particulars of meetings, etc.

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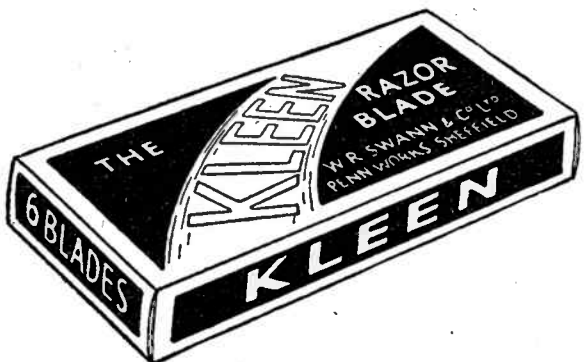
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# CORRESPONDENCE

## University Constituencies

I have lately received a circular letter from Professor J. L. Stocks, prospective Labour candidate for Oxford University. This electorate is, of course, largely a "non-resident" one, and the electors vote by post. An Electoral Campaign along the usual lines is therefore impossible. If, however, anyone who is entitled to vote for the University constituencies will write to his sitting Members, asking if they are prepared to press for the abolition of poverty and the issue of National Dividends on the terms laid down in the Pledge Form,\* and threatening to vote for his opponent otherwise, useful publicity and possible results will be produced.

Godalming. J. D. BENNETT.  
[\* Reproduced on page 88.—Ed.]

## The Socialist Attitude

Mrs. Bing has denounced me as "demonstrating" that Messrs. Durbin, Gaitskell and Hiskett "neither understand Socialism nor Social Credit."

My opinion of Mrs. Bing and her writings is so high that I feel I must demur ere accepting the first half of this accusation; for though I aver that the Select Committee has demonstrated either inability to understand, or if she prefers it, *determination to refuse*, Major Douglas's analysis, I have not accused them of not understanding Socialism—as generally accepted.

If she sees that implication in my review, is it not because she herself is aware that their conduct is not in line with "the great philosophy of John Ball"—of which I must plead guilty of ignorance. Personally, I am averse to Socialism as I have contacted it, in that it is as much a limitation of individual freedom of action and thought as the worst forms of Capitalism, and this seems to me to be made quite clear in many of Major Douglas's writings.

If, or when, these writings are fully understood, I think many of those who "profess and call themselves Socialists," will be constrained to withdraw the bulk of their efforts to "control" the words and works of brother and sister nationals (for their benefit, of course).

The recent action of "the three victims of Bankers' Economics," in publishing their report, will, unfortunately, "deflect" (as they intended it should) large numbers of the rank and file Labourites from the personal study of Social Credit principles and the writings of Major Douglas. The amazing loyalty and obedience of this rank and file is well known to me, and inspires me with profound pity, mingled with admiration.

The fact that their leaders are "victims" hardly seems to compensate for the fact that they are victimising thousands, if not millions, of people more innocent than themselves, and deliberately deferring the day when in England, as elsewhere, Social Credit will prove "the salvation of the nations."

YOUR REVIEWER.

In your issue of October 18 Mr. Maxfield Mather denies my suggestion that the Socialists believe that redistribution is the way to overcome poverty and that they are

"manual-labour-minded." If this in incorrect, can Mr. Mather explain (1) why the majority of Socialists one meets still believe in taxation of the rich, and (2) why they talk of curing unemployment?

The letter from Mrs. Gladys F. Bing in the same issue probably explains Mr. Mather's disagreement with me; it would seem to arise from the lack of any generally accepted definition of Socialism. If the experts chosen by the Socialist Party to report on Social Credit do not (as Mrs. Bing suggests) understand Socialism, then who does?

One thing only is abundantly clear, that is that Social Credit is *not* Socialism in the sense in which that most ambiguous word is used by the majority of those who call themselves Socialists.

Social Credit is compatible with capitalism, if by this word Mrs. Bing means the private ownership of the means of production. But "Capitalism," like "Socialism," is a word of many meanings.

London, S.W. M. JACKLIN.

## A Reprisal on Flag Sellers

The best form of defence is attack, so when accosted by a flag seller, a Social Creditor should agree to buy a flag provided the seller buys from *him* for his cause. For this purpose he should always carry a supply of Social Credit stamps in his wallet. The interview would be like this:

"May I sell you a flag in aid of the Home for Lost Dogs?"

"Nothing would please me more, but I, too, have a cause at heart; I will buy a 2d. flag from you, if you will buy a 2d. stamp from me."

The seller's face falls with a crash, so we relent: "In your case I will not ask for cash, but I will accept one of your flags in payment for my stamp." The creditor then goes off protected by a flag from the Lost Dogs' Home, but the money he paid for it has gone to the Secretariat. Thus is the engineer hoist with his own petard; O 'tis most sweet when in one line two crafts directly meet.

Norwich. JOHN CHESTER.

## How Long?

In view of the fact that in the last issue of SOCIAL CREDIT you, quite rightly, say that the coming Election will not bring Social Credit, when, in your opinion, will the Electoral Campaign have the chance to influence prospective members?

Mr. Baldwin declared, in his speech on Saturday last, at Bewdley, that he did not expect another Election for some time to come.

Chelsea. MARY WAKE.  
[The Electoral Campaign will influence the M.P. just so soon as electors in any constituency have signed the demand and undertaking in sufficient numbers (1) to threaten his seat, (2) to assure him of support in his constituency if he disregards his Party whips in favour of the instructions of his constituents.]

It does not need a war to demonstrate the influence of the British Forces, and it does not need an election to demonstrate the influence of a determined electorate. Votes, like bullets, can talk without acting.—Ed.]

## The Prophet

No doubt I was not alone in my astonishment at reading in your issue of September 27 the article "The Prophet," evidently considered to be true since you dub it "A remarkable prophecy." The only thing remarkable about it is its utter worthlessness. The book of Revelation is a hash of Jewish Apocalypticism and Heathen Mythology without sense or meaning for to-day. The Vicar's mind was evidently as slipshod as his dress. The next obvious step will be to see the mark of the beast on Douglas, and Social Credit as the curse of Armageddon. SOCIAL CREDIT has surely something better to do than find a place in its columns for the arrant nonsense of exploded Apocalypticism.

Somerset. COUNTRY PARSON.  
[Aquarius replies: In reply to the letter from Country Parson, I can only say that the story is true. I gave it for what it might be worth: but it does seem as if the "prophecy" might be true also. Should sanctions be imposed upon Italy by the League of Nations the eastern end of the Mediterranean would be a not unlikely scene of conflict.]

I am not a theologaster, so fail to follow Country Parson's line of thought when he suggests that my next obvious step will be to see in Social Credit the cause of Armageddon; on the contrary, all the forecasts made by Major Douglas over a period of many past years, that Armageddon would be caused by Sound Finance, have proved to be extraordinarily correct.]

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"The White Cottage," Mundon, Essex. Brick and  
Timber Built House. Freehold. Four bed-  
rooms, three living rooms, main water supply.  
With orchard, garden, garage and lawn, also  
some 10 acres pasture, main road Maldon to  
Burnham-on-Crouch. Well served by buses to  
all parts. Land sold separately if desired.  
Viewed by appointment.—Tarlton, 133, High  
Street, Maldon (Phone 108).

**Comfort at Croydon**

Large, sunny bed-sitting room. Breakfast or board  
as required. Suitable for business lady.  
Highly recommended.—Box CC, SOCIAL CREDIT,  
163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

**Nursery Home for Small Children**

Healthy position, facing south, in country (between  
Newbury and Basingstoke). Entire charge  
taken of not more than four children, who lead  
a happy, normal life. Special care given to  
health and feeding (and much success has been  
achieved with "difficult" children). First lessons  
if required. Trained experienced nurse. Miss  
Douglas, Lane End, Brimpton Common, Read-  
ing. Heath End 36.

**Blindley Heath**

White Lodge Guest House, Blindley Heath. Every  
comfort, central heating. Two guineas weekly.  
Free garage. Highly recommended. Phone  
Lingfield 172.

**Things in General—and  
Nothing in  
Particular**

**Frotti's Queries**

**No. 10.—Suited to a Tea**

Is there not spots of damgood news from  
City, O Comrade, in to-day's evening  
papers, notably the *Standhard*, from which  
I have read it?

Owing to the restrictionings, and also to  
the international situation, tea is now scarce.  
Formerly it was in plenty, so that for five  
years board must sit to eliminate excessiveness  
in supplies. Now this winter, hooray,  
tea will be more expensive for you and  
myself.

This is truly Economics, and I admire  
them deeply even if I am not altogether  
comprehending them. You win to a position  
in which, let us argue:

(a) Farmers are productioning sufficient bacon,  
butter, cheese, milk, etc., for all peoples in nation.  
No more is needed.

(b) All peoples in nation have accessings to  
cheap bacon, butter, cheese, milk, etc., at prices  
to be afforded by them. No person needs go  
without.

Now, to thoughtless non-student bloke of  
low-grade intellectual top-storeys, this seems  
sufficient to be left thus, no further advancings  
being possible. All persons may now  
eat, all farmers take well-earned rest from  
labours down.

But London School Ecomics, that great  
portal of learnings, has coat-of-arms showing  
little animal known as beaver on its shield.  
And this being interpreted means "Dam  
Everything." Therefore, these fellow-chaps

cannot leave matters in state of free flow of  
commodities without going against consci-  
entious principles of true economics. So  
they put forward alternating plan:

(a) Forces farmers to destroy bacon, butter, etc.,  
and cheeses, until there is shortage sufficient to

(b) Force up prices so that no one can buy them.  
Thus, having cheesed making cheeses for  
a year, and poured milk down drains (so  
that rats may not suffer from malnutrition,  
good and charitable thought!) until no one  
can buy anything, they effect following:

(a) Farmers must work hard again to produce  
more.

(b) Persons needing milk must work harder to  
get sufficient monies to buy it, or, if unemployed,  
must drink synthetic milkings, curds and whey,  
cocoanut juices, reconstituted milk from rancid  
butter, and so forth.

Ecomics is not she who stays the  
hand of hooligan preparing to throw rotten  
egg at politician? Such egg, by Ecomics  
stern laws, has been reconstituted too valu-  
ables to fling! What great benefits it is to  
be thus well-regulated! As your versifier,  
Grey Elegy puts it: "Chill penury repress'd  
their noble rage and froze the genial current  
of the soul."

And rightly so.

Yours economically,  
FROTTI.

**The Lay of the Last Banker**

SAID the Lords of Finance when in Council arrayed  
To the People of Britain—"We must be obeyed.  
The Budget's unbalanced, your pay will be cut,  
And your taxes increased, to get rid of the glut."

A moan from the People, "Oh, how can it be  
That with plenty all round there is nothing for me?  
Why must I and my children all toil till we're old,  
So that you can sit tight on your mountains of gold?"

For weary long years were the people enthralled;  
With the weight of their burdens their shoulders were galled.  
Political parties their differences sank  
At the word of their masters—the Lords of the Bank.

At long last came a rift in the cloud of despair;  
A stirring of voices long silenced by care.  
"A Douglas! A Douglas!" The whisper went round,  
"He has shown to the world that a way can be found."

Then, gathering strength like a river in spate  
The message at last came to Parliament's gate;  
"You must now take our orders, for that you are paid.  
We want plenty for all, and we will be obeyed."

The Lords of Finance, in Council arrayed,  
Took stock of each other, their faces dismayed.  
Their days of dominion belong to the past,  
The Voice of the People has triumphed at last.

T.L.M.

**ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN**

Below is the form Parliamentary electors are being asked to sign. Please read it carefully,  
sign (if you have not done so already) and send it (½d. stamp) to The Only Democrats,  
163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

Will you ask others to sign this demand and undertaking? Supplies of the form (Leaflet  
No. 5) can be had.

**We Will Abolish Poverty**

**Elector's Demand and Undertaking**

1. I know that there are goods in plenty, so that poverty is quite unnecessary.
2. I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
3. I want, too, national dividends distributed to me and every Briton so that we can buy  
all we want of the goods that are now destroyed and the production that is restricted
4. These dividends must not increase prices or taxes or deprive owners of their property  
or decrease its relative value.
5. In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people  
prevail.
6. So I pledge myself to vote for any candidate who will undertake to support the abolition  
of poverty and the issue of national dividends and to vote consistently against any party  
trying to put any other law-making before this.
7. If the present M.P. here won't undertake this I will vote for some other party and keep  
on changing until my policy has been achieved.

Signed.....  
Address.....  
(Signatures will be treated confidentially)

**Volunteers for Help**

I want to make my vote effective, so I volunteer to work.....hours each week  
at delivering and collecting these forms, in a district convenient to me, for the next six  
months, or until further notice. I will try to induce all my friends to do likewise.

**BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE** Name.....  
Address.....

**Announcements & Meetings**

Notices will be accepted for this column at 6d.  
a line, minimum three lines.  
Notices must reach the publishing office with  
remittance by the Monday morning before the date  
of issue.

**Cardiff Social Credit Association**

Meetings will be held fortnightly at 10, Park Place,  
Cardiff, commencing Monday, October 28,  
at 7.30 p.m. These meetings will have as their  
objects the elucidation of Social Credit prin-  
ciples and the training of members for propa-  
ganda work. After a ten-minute address by  
the chairman, questions will be invited from  
the audience and will be answered by members  
nominated by the chairman. Mr. P. D. Pratt,  
chairman of the Association, will preside at the  
first meeting, when his subject will be "What  
Is This Social Credit?"

**Belfast Douglas Social Credit Group**

Group Headquarters: 72, Ann Street.  
Office Hours: 2.30 to 5.30 and 7 to 10 p.m.  
Meetings will be held as follow:—  
Tuesdays—Study Lecture Course, 7.45 p.m. Ad. 6d.  
Thurs.—For Unemployed, 3 p.m. Free.  
Thurs.—Public Meeting, 7.45 p.m. Free  
Fridays—Public Meeting, 7.45 p.m. Admn. 3d.  
Questions and Discussion at all meetings.

**Glasgow Douglas Social Credit Association**

Public meeting in the Rooms, 200, Buchanan  
Street (adjacent subway), on Friday, October 25,  
at 7.45. Speaker: Mr. R. Little, M.A. Subject:  
"Why Does Italy Want to 'Civilise'  
Abyssinia?"

**Dance and Club**

Dance and Club for lighthearted Social Crediters  
in West End lounge and studio every Monday  
8—12. Membership 1s. 6d.: Each visit 1s.  
Those interested write Charles Clarke, 5, Dry-  
ton Grove, Ealing, W.13.

**Luton**

Will all persons wishing to form D.S.C. Group  
communicate with L. Bibby, 29, Stuart Street,  
Luton, at once.

**Isle of Wight**

By invitation of the I.W. Grocers' Council Mr.  
Stanley Burton (Vice-President) will speak on  
"The Problem of Distribution—The Way Out,"  
at Metropolitan Hall, Newport, on Wednesday,  
October 30th, at 6.45 p.m. Chairman: Coun-  
cillor F. J. Wray. Admission free.

**Norwich Social Credit Group**

October 28, Monday, at Toc H, Pottergate, 8 p.m.  
"The Campaign To Abolish Poverty."

**Bath**

Lt-Col. Creagh Scott, D.S.O., O.B.E., will speak at  
the Guildhall, Bath, on Wednesday, December  
4, at 7.45 p.m.

**The National Dividend Club**

The first meeting of prospective members of this  
club, the formation of which was announced in  
the issue of October 11, page 70, will be held,  
for the purpose of constituting the club,  
electing officers, and formulating procedure on  
Friday, November 1,  
At the Cora Hotel, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1,  
at 6 p.m.

**1930 Club**

The next meeting will be held at 6 p.m. on  
Tuesday, November 5, at Prince Henry's  
Room, 17, Fleet Street, W.C.2.

**Paddington**

Lord Tankerville will speak at the Porchester Hall  
on Thursday, November 7, at 8.30 p.m. Tickets  
2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d., from Miss Kirkbride, 22,  
Newton Road, W.2.

**Nottingham Douglas Social Credit Association**

The first monthly meeting for the season of this  
Group will be held on Monday, November 4,  
in the Board Room of the Elite Picture Theatre,  
at 8 p.m. Three short addresses will be given  
on Social Credit and the Electoral Campaign.  
All interested in the movement are invited.

**Dublin**

Readers in this area who are interested in the  
Electoral Campaign are requested to communi-  
cate with the Director of the National Demand  
Campaign, c/o T. Kennedy, Esq., 43, Dawson  
Street, Dublin.

**Aberdeen**

A meeting has been arranged by the Group com-  
bining Douglas Social Credit and the League  
To Abolish Poverty for Saturday, November  
2, 1935, at 8 p.m. in Y.M.C.A. Hall, at which  
Lt-Col. J. Creagh Scott, D.S.O., O.B.E., has  
kindly agreed to give the address. His sub-  
ject, which is both appropriate and attractive,  
will be: "Poverty, the Primary Cause of War,  
Can Be Abolished Now." It is confidently  
hoped that there will be a large audience.

**Southampton**

Douglas Social Credit Association, 2, London Road,  
Southampton. Campaign and Propaganda  
meetings open to the public, will be held every  
Tuesday, at 2, London Road, at 7.30 p.m.  
Inaugural meeting, October 29.

**A "New Age" Offer**

Complete set of *The New Age*, as new: volumes  
1 to 50, for sale, containing all the writings  
of A. R. Orage during his editorship.—Write  
Box C.S., SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London,  
W.C.2.

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