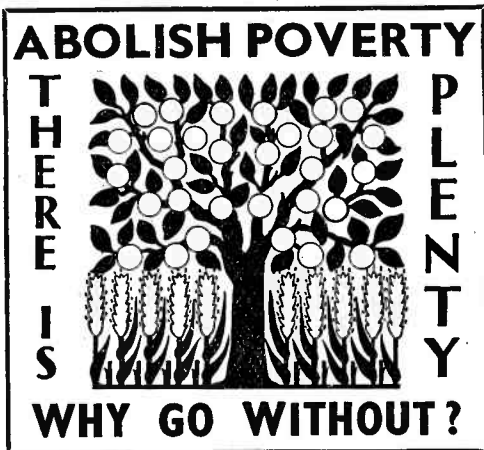


SOCIAL

For Political and
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Economic Democracy
Social Credit Secretariat

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Weekly Twopence

Dean of Canterbury's Triumphant Tour

FROM the moment of his arrival in New York on September 15 until his departure a month later, the Dean of Canterbury was inundated with hundreds of requests to speak on Social Credit to the leading clubs and other organisations as well as at public meetings in the States and Canada.

Altogether the Dean gave eighteen public lectures in some of the largest cities in North America. Everywhere his tour was treated as front-page news, and he was referred to as the smiling Dean and the apostle of Social Credit. From breakfast time onwards he was faced daily with batteries of cameras and besieged by press men.

A Special Supplement

In Canada the Southam Press, which controls a chain of newspapers, and the *Vancouver Sun* gave enthusiastic support to the Dean's mission, the latter paper issuing a special illustrated supplement on the subject.*

The lecture tour began at Ottawa, where a highly successful mass meeting was attended by the leading citizens. Here, as during the entire tour, the Dean's magnetic personality at once put him on good terms with his audience, which appeared readily to grasp his clear exposition of Social Credit. Eloquent testimony to the effect of the Dean's influence is the fact that Dr. MacLennan, Professor of Economics at the Ottawa University, is now including the Douglas analysis and proposals in the curriculum.

Reunion with Old Nurse

At Toronto an enthusiastic audience, undeterred by a hailstorm, attended the lecture. Probably the most interested listener was the Dean's old nurse, who had not seen him for fifty years. She was invited to the platform and welcomed him with a kiss.

From Toronto the Dean went to Detroit, where he spent twelve hours as the guest of Father Coughlin, the renowned Radio-Priest of America.

Historic Meeting with Radio-Priest

This meeting between two famous ecclesiastics was undoubtedly an historic occasion, and resulted in the issue of the joint manifesto published in *SOCIAL CREDIT* for October 11. This statement echoes the feelings of many earnest Christians of all denominations who are becoming horrified at the "destruction of foodstuffs and the restriction of output as one of the worst types of sacrilege," as the signatories feelingly put it, for "God's gifts are flung back into His face."

Enthusiasm at Winnipeg

The Dean's programme did not include a mass meeting at Winnipeg, but immediately his coming was announced the public demand was such that a great and enthusiastic meeting was arranged at very short notice.

In Saskatchewan the Dean addressed mass meetings at Saskatoon and Regina. At both places he received ovations from his audiences.

Greeted by Mr. Aberhart

Mr. Aberhart, Premier of Alberta, accompanied by two members of his Cabinet, welcomed the Dean on his arrival at Calgary.

In his lectures and broadcasts in Alberta, the Dean, while wishing his hearers success, stressed the difficulties which had to be overcome and the necessity of strict adherence to the principles laid down by Major Douglas. This warning gains weight from the hurried

conferences of bankers immediately after the election, and their subsequent offers of help. "Fear the Greeks when they bring gifts."

From Triumph to Triumph

In Vancouver and Victoria great meetings acclaimed the Dean and his message of economic freedom for the individual. Here the press, led by the *Vancouver Sun*, opened its columns to the subject of Social Credit.

From British Columbia the Dean went to Minneapolis, where, after yet another great meeting, the Chief Justice of Minnesota, Bishop Keeler and the Dean of the Diocesan College and other leading citizens formed a group to further the cause of Social Credit in the State.

Mr. Crate Larkin, the proprietor of the Larkin chain stores of the U.S.A., was the Dean's host in Buffalo. He is a stalwart supporter of Social Credit and organised a great meeting there.

Boston and New York

A packed hall of leading men greeted the Dean in Boston. Among the audience were many professors from Harvard University, Members of Congress, and other distinguished citizens.

The tour concluded with an immense meeting in the New York town hall, under the chairmanship of the Hon. T. Alan Goldsborough, Member of Congress for Maryland.

Even on the homeward voyage aboard the *Britannic* the Dean got no peace from interested enquirers.

Throughout his tour the Dean was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Brian Dunningham. Mr. Dunningham is a New Zealand solicitor and voluntarily undertook to accompany the Dean as his secretary, in which capacity he rendered valuable service.

NATIONAL DIVIDEND CANDIDATES

People's Will versus
Party Programme

A Labour Candidate
Stands for National Dividend

VOTE AND WORK for BELL AND KENNEY WADHAM

The First Three

AT the time of going to press there are three candidates for Parliament who are standing for the clear-cut issue of the Electoral Campaign.

All three have declared that they will carry out the expressed will of a majority of their constituents if elected, as stated in the Electors' Demand and Undertaking, reproduced on the back page.

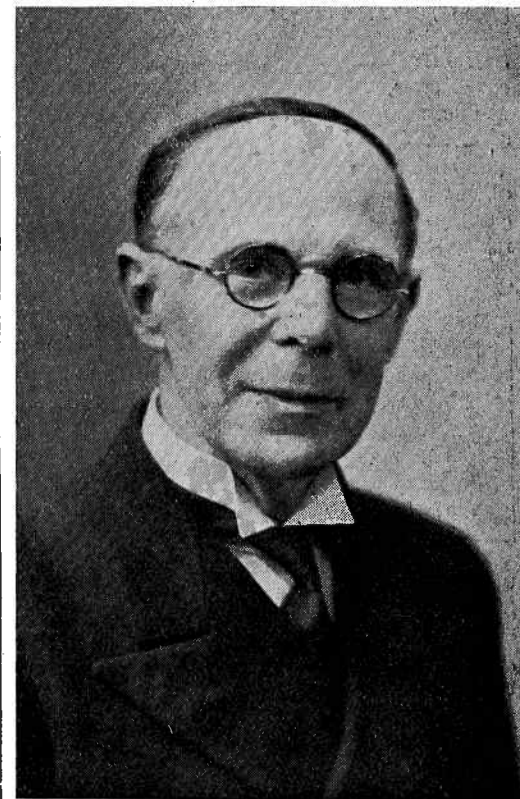
All three have signed the candidate's undertaking, reproduced below.

The National Dividend Candidates

Mr. H. C. Bell is standing as the National Dividend Candidate for the Erdington Division of Birmingham. He was adopted on Monday by the Erdington Douglas Social Credit Group.

Mr. Reginald Kenney is standing as the National Dividend Candidate for the North Division of Bradford. He is a well-known speaker, popularly known as "The Stormy Petrel," and recently defeated Mr. E. F. M. Durbin in debate on the possibility of abolishing poverty and issuing National Dividends.

Both these candidates have the full support of Major Douglas and the Social Credit



MR. REGINALD KENNEY

(National Dividend Candidate for North Bradford)

Secretariat, and attention is called to the appeal published on the next page.

Labour Candidate Stands for National Dividends

Mrs. Catherine Wadham has been adopted as Labour candidate for the New Forest and Christchurch Division on the issue of the Electoral Campaign. She will act in accordance with the wishes of her constituents, regardless of Party. She deserves our good wishes and our best support.

The New Forest and Christchurch Division covers a wide area, extending from Southampton to Christchurch.

At the last election, the National Conservative Candidate had a large majority. The Electoral Campaign has been worked in several parts of the constituency, and, standing on an issue which must command the support of an overwhelming majority of electors, if it can be conveyed to them in the time, Mrs. Wadham should secure a spectacular victory. But this can be done only if the will of the electors is mobilised in the short time available.

Every Electoral Campaign worker in the New Forest and Christchurch Division should assume personal responsibility to ensure Mrs. Wadham's return to Parliament so that all may see that the Party machine cannot prevail against the will of the electorate.

Undertaking by Candidate for Parliament

I, hereby undertake to act as follows in Parliament if returned as a member thereof.

I will consistently vote against any Government which does not, from its inception, call for qualified advisors who profess to be able to formulate a scheme for:

- Issuing National Dividends to Parliamentary electors, and their issue, resident in Great Britain and Northern Ireland; such dividends to be money to buy, when wanted, the goods we so often destroy and the potential production we now restrict.
- Abolishing poverty throughout Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- Arranging that neither (a) nor (b) shall lead to increased taxes or prices, or deprive the owners of their property, or decrease its relative value.

And I will consistently vote against any national or international legislative measure submitted in precedence of such a scheme.

If any scheme adopted is found, after trial, to fall short in any particular of the above demands, or any of the disabilities cited ensue, I will immediately advocate and vote for that scheme's abandonment, and for the adoption and trial of another scheme, and I will keep on acting similarly with every scheme tried until that one which secures the amenities above demanded, accompanied by an entire absence of all the disabilities cited, is found, installed and working uninterruptedly.



Tell Them What YOU Want. They are
There to See that You Get It.

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National Dividend Candidates

MEMBERS of Parliament should reflect the will of their constituents. That is their proper function. In the North Bradford and in the Erdington (Birmingham) constituencies there is a strong demand for National Dividends and the abolition of poverty, before everything else. Mr. Reginald Kenney and Mr. H. C. Bell respectively are therefore standing as National Dividend candidates, and if returned to Parliament will lose no opportunity to voice the demand of their electors for that result.

It will not be their function as Members of Parliament to say how National Dividends can be issued. To do so would cause confusion about a perfectly clear demand for a perfectly reasonable result. Therefore we

NATIONAL DIVIDENDS are to enable the people to buy all they want of the things that are now destroyed and the production that is restricted.

These dividends must not increase prices or taxes or deprive owners of their property or decrease its relative value.

urge our readers to support Mr. Kenney and Mr. Bell to the utmost.

It would be quite improper for anyone to stand as a "Social Credit" candidate, for that, in this country anyway, implies suggesting a method of achieving a result. If, when anyone demands a result, he indicates a method of obtaining it, he automatically takes upon himself the responsibility for a failure if the method does not work. There are experts who can be held responsible for such a failure, but only if they are left to choose their own method.

The only danger of a failure to get Social Credit lies in asking for it as a method to distribute abundance.

The enemy would welcome a mandate to try such a method. Obviously he would produce a method as nearly like the Social Credit method as possible—so as to blind the people to his deception—but would leave a loophole for failure so that he could turn and say "I told you so; now let us get back on to the strait and narrow path of sound finance."

The Situation in Alberta

WE are informed on reliable but unconfirmed authority that Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, had an interview with Mr. Aberhart shortly after his election as Premier of Alberta.

The latest news is that Mr. Aberhart has accepted the services of Mr. Robert James Magor in clearing up the financial muddle left by the previous administration.

Mr. Magor has had wide experience in reorganisation of industrial plants, securing economies and improvements in plant organisation, and production cost accounting. In 1932 his services were accepted by the Government of Newfoundland in reorganising the commercial activities of the Government, and co-ordinating the railway, docks, and steamship services, with the postal and telegraphic services. As Relief Controller of Newfoundland he administered charities, unemployment relief and the expenditure of the health department.

Mr. Magor was later requested to assist in securing funds to meet the interest on the Newfoundland national debt, which he did by disposing of the petroleum monopoly of the island to the Imperial Oil Company, of which a large shareholder is Mr. R. B. Bennett, late Prime Minister of Canada.

On Mr. Magor's strong recommendation the administration of Newfoundland, the oldest Dominion in the Empire, was superseded, and replaced by a Commission Government under the control of the British Government.

The news of Mr. Magor's commission in Alberta has been received by us unofficially from newspaper reports, and we understand that Major Douglas, who is Reconstruction Adviser to the Alberta Government, has not been informed of the matter.

Towards War

It should now be clear to every observer that the struggle for export markets is the main cause of war in a world containing the means of plenty for all. Those, therefore, who are striving to re-establish Great Britain's position as a great exporting country, by means of foreign investment, are forcing the country into a situation which sooner or later must make war inevitable.

In the September issue of the *Midland Bank Monthly Review*, in an article entitled "Great Britain's Growing Export Surplus," the following passage occurs, "The position of this country as a potential lender of surplus funds abroad—whether that position is inherently beneficial or not—is thus being steadily restored . . ."

The doubt expressed by the writer, as to the beneficial results likely to accrue from such an export policy, is a most encouraging sign of a growing awareness of the situation in banking circles. Perhaps some bankers may have taken to heart the suggestion made by Major Douglas years ago, that if another war occurs, those responsible for financial policy might be treated as traitors.

The Banker's Job

The dear old gentleman who writes *The Times* City notes mixed fact and fancy more attractively than usual on October 28.

Writing of the position of the Bank of England he said that although it is outside politics "it is nevertheless the servant of the Government of the day. It is Parliament which passes the laws relating to currency and banking, and the banks merely carry out those laws in the conduct of their business."

The People's Duty

This being so, the sooner Parliament is made to give the bankers new instructions the sooner will the absurd and tragic paradox of poverty in plenty be ended. Parliament should represent the will of the people. That an overwhelming demand exists for the abolition of poverty cannot be doubted. It is our job to mobilise it, and, as even *The Times* contributor realises, the bankers will have to obey.

Having told the truth regarding the relationship between Parliament and the banks, Old Father William of *The Times* allows his fancy to stray back a few hundred years to the time when the goldsmiths did in fact lend the money deposited with them.

But he confuses past with present and says, "Banks cannot create money out of the blue any more than an individual or institution that lends money. . . . the bank lends other people's money . . ."

If this last statement were "the bank lends the people's credit" we should not quarrel with it. As it stands, it is nonsense even to the most orthodox economist.

Our Attitude to the Banks

In any industrial civilisation banks are indispensable. Their legitimate function is to keep accounts. Modern power production necessitates a money system for the orderly production and the distribution of goods and services to the people.

The banks ought to keep the national accounts in such a way that they reflect, in the form of money-to-spend, or purchasing power distributed to the people, the real wealth of the nation. If they fail to do so they let everyone down.

We contend that poverty and insecurity, not to mention the steady encroachment upon personal freedom at a time when real wealth (which is simply power to produce and to deliver goods and services as required) is greater than ever before, is an intolerable state of affairs. It is possible only because the banking system is not keeping the nation's accounts properly.

We have no complaints against banks as banks. Their administration is admirable. But we say that the policy of those who direct the banking system is wrong and should be altered.

It is preposterous that, while the real wealth of the world increases by leaps and bounds, the world gets deeper and deeper into debt, and the peoples of the world steadily sink into poverty and misery.

That absurd and wicked state of affairs will be remedied just as soon as the people understand that they still possess the power of democracies to make their will prevail.

Troubled France

There are many indications of renewed internal troubles in France. The Chamber gave the Prime Minister a free hand to straighten out French finances until October 31. His efforts to this end have all been deflationary in effect with the result that the

From a Seat in the Stalls

standard of living has continued to fall and business generally to decline.

The desire of the parties of the left for the suppression of the Fascist bodies is being used to secure their support for financial repression of the whole population, just as the desire of the Labour Party to remain in office in Great Britain in 1931 led to their accepting, unavailingly as it turned out, cuts in unemployment pay and other economies at the expense of the electorate.

If M. Laval succeeds in enforcing all his cuts, then the hungry masses will be "on the streets," and, should things become serious, some form of dictatorship may follow. If he fails then doubtless the Fascist bodies will become troublesome, and thereby the deputies of the left may be intimidated into giving further support to economy measures.

Whichever horse wins, the jockey wears the financier's colours.

Critics on the War-path

Critics of Social Credit are so eager to have a smack at Alberta that they are all leaping into the air and brandishing their spears long before the battle has begun. Not content with damning it in theory, they are eager to damn it in practice before even it has been applied!

Thus the *Industrial Australian and Mining Standard* says the situation in Alberta is like a comic opera. During the "victory celebrations" Real Money shook itself loose from its threatened captivity and incontinently bolted. "All who voted for whatever Douglas ideals stand for should have immediately placed their money at the disposal of the leader of the Social Credit Party, in order that it might be handed out weekly according to the ethics of the Douglas programme."

This rather reminds us of the handling of

Feed Their Fighting Fund

Two Independent National Dividend candidates—one at Bradford and one at Birmingham—are standing for election, as announced on the front page. They have to contend with the resources at the disposal of the Party candidates whom they are opposing. Their greatest handicap will be lack of adequate funds to enable the local Electoral Campaign Organisations to give them the services they must have to win.

We urge all Social Credit groups and individuals in the country to rally to their assistance. Their most urgent needs are Cash, Canvassers and Cars. Donations, which should be clearly marked for Birmingham or for Bradford, may be sent to Mr. J. E. Tuke, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2, to be forwarded immediately.

the evidence at a Judge Jeffrey's trial. Does the *Industrial Australian and Mining Standard* really believe that Social Credit consists of handing in your money to the government on Monday so that it may be dished out again on Tuesday? We refuse to believe that the editor is a mental case, although the evidence is against him.

Another critic is that well-known humorist, Mr. Stephen Leacock "In reality," he writes, "the scheme will never fail because it will never get a chance to."

If we could really believe that the scheme will never be given a chance of failing we should feel very happy about it, but it may be there are some who have vowed never to give it a chance of succeeding.

The £ s. d. of Sudden Death

Mr. Hore-Belisha, in a speech broadcast recently, said that this year's casualties on the roads were 4,700 killed and 164,000 injured—one casualty every three minutes. "We count our killed by thousands and our injured by tens of thousands," he said, "but we are not caught inextricably in an ambush. We are finding ways out and can continue to make progress if we will persistently follow the approaches to safety mapped out for us."

By the "approaches to safety mapped out for us" does he mean the limitations imposed by finance? Everything, of course, is measured and decreed in accordance with money considerations. The toll of the roads might overtake the birth-rate, but still we should take no really effective steps to prevent it if finance decided otherwise. It is even possible to imagine the entire population being exterminated by some such series of catastrophes while finance merely bade us make the best of it.

The truth is that the forces behind "sound" finance have become stronger even than the instincts of self-preservation, so that like drug

addicts we are willing to commit suicide rather than give up the habits which are ruining us.

The roads could be made safe, but this would require money which we think we haven't got and cannot get.

A Candle-Lit Financial System

In almost every walk of life those with eyes to see are able to perceive queer, unnatural distortions, brought about by the attempt to fit facts to the figures of a faulty financial system. A striking example of this is the survival, in flourishing condition, of the domestic candle industry in this country.

In an age when almost every house is within reach of a gas or electricity main or both, and "Mr. Therm" and the British Electrical Development Association endeavour, by constant reiteration, to make the public use more of these useful commodities, it might well be thought that the only use for candles in the home would be to decorate birthday cakes.

But this is not so, for there is still a huge demand for candles from a large proportion of the population. Most houses to-day have gas or electricity, but despite this fact their inhabitants use candles. Why? Because they are cheaper!

We are informed on good authority that in thousands of workers' houses gas or electric light is used for the first three or four days of the week and candles for the remainder. Wages or unemployment pay are so low that pennies cannot be spared for the meter all the week, and so the people must strain their eyes in order that Britain's financial system may remain "the envy of the world."

"Mr. Therm" and the B.E.D.A. might do worse than devote some of the thousands of pounds to the Electoral Campaign, which they spend on trying to make people buy what they all want but cannot now afford.

Dividends for Life

The Money Monopoly which is able to control the press by controlling the livelihood of those who write for it, fosters the idea that incomes should be a sort of reward for good behaviour, and at the same time constitutes itself the judge of what is good behaviour. This idea is false and ultimately unworkable. Extra money should be the reward of services to the community, but as machinery makes the services of many superfluous, they should receive incomes as dividends on the wealth created by the machines, thus enabling them to live, as well as the manufacturers and shopkeepers whose business is failing from lack of custom.

A Fishy Sort of Optimism

A *Daily Mail* correspondent says there is optimism at Lowestoft as to the prospects of the herring fishing season. The reason seems to be the obliging mood of Dame Nature and the painstaking efforts of man, both of which together are reducing the catches of herrings.

"Rough weather having kept many boats in port, the market at Lowestoft to-day was lightly supplied with herrings. . . . Several boats reported damage to nets, and with the wind rising again this afternoon, drifters which had gone to sea returned again rather than risk damage to their gear. . . . Elaborate precautions have been made to prevent a surplus supply to the market. . . . From to-day drifters are not allowed to leave port between 4 p.m. and 6 a.m. . . . There is a complete ban on any departures on Saturday, and on Sunday the new rule limiting the number of nets carried by each drifter to eight for each member of the crew, with a maximum of eighty-five, will operate. . . . The penalty for shooting too many nets is confinement to port for the offending drifter for five days."

The days seem to have passed when fishermen were pleased if they got a 'miraculous draught of fishes.'

For the New Sympathiser

Would it be good for us all to have what we want? Probably we shall never have all we want because such is human nature that we shall always want something else, so perhaps the question should be, would it be good for us to have plenty and lead leisured lives?

We have only to look around at all the sickness, misery, increasing insanity, strife and preparations for another war more diabolical than the last, to know the answer. It is the only chance of averting war and there is so little time to do it that the help of everyone is urgently needed. Everyone includes YOU, so please communicate as soon as possible with The Only Democrat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2, who will tell you what to do.

Overseas Notes

Alberta, France, Italy

THE Interim Report which Major Douglas left with the Government of Alberta last June is a document of very great practical importance. It was published in SOCIAL CREDIT for Friday, June 21, but the alarms and excursions of election time in Canada recently have tended to obscure the fact that here is a weapon of which the power will increase with use. The late U.F.A. Government disregarded it, and their fate was a melancholy one; the Social Credit Government, if one may judge from the *Alberta Social Credit Chronicle*, have no intention of making such a disastrous error. In the issue of that paper for September 20 there appears a strong recommendation that, now "mere campaign matters" are out of the way, the three main practical proposals of the Interim Report "should be given the earnest consideration of our Social Credit Government members."

The three proposals are: radio facilities under government control; the organisation of some kind of effective credit institution for the province; and the accumulation of "foreign" or extra-provincial exchange reserves. They are all matters of immediate practical policy, and without them, to speak frankly, Alberta will not have a dog's chance; it is all the more encouraging to know that their importance is recognised in responsible quarters. It is in the light of this Report that the provincial election can best be viewed, but there have been few writers, even in the world's Social Credit press, who have sufficiently emphasised the connection.

Italy's Real Wealth

In many ways the honours in this case have been carried off by Odon Por in the September number of *Critica Fascista* (Rome), where he discusses the election, summarises the Interim Report, and concludes by quoting the recommendations. At the other end of the world the *New Times*, while paying tribute to the excellent Italian stock now settled in Australia, remarks that "figures issued from official Italian sources show that Italy's production of real wealth is breaking all records. Any economic difficulties of her people are therefore purely financial ones," and it strongly suggests that her war with Abyssinia could be necessary only within the framework of orthodox finance. Certainly, if a few more writers of the calibre of Odon Por get to work in Europe, and particularly in Italy, where so much can be done by the conversion of prominent individuals, the *New Times's* implied censure will before long be an anachronism. So far the language problem has hampered the spread of the Social Credit idea in Europe, but I should not wonder if this were remedied quite soon as far as Italy was concerned.

In the Name of Liberty

From France and Belgium I now get a stream of inquiries for Social Credit literature in French. On page 94 will be found a summary of what is known to exist, compiled for SOCIAL CREDIT by a Social Creditor resident in Antwerp. I shall be very glad to hear of any omissions, or additions as they occur. The list is not yet a very long one, and contains a rather high proportion of technical writings. Who will do for France in pamphlet form what the Dean of Canterbury has done so brilliantly for the English-speaking world?

Heaven knows France needs it, and quickly. "Front Populaire," "Front Paysan," Fascist Leagues, Communist Fronts, desperate *rentiers*, desperate peasants, desperate workmen, puppet governments—France has enjoyed eight since 1932—the most conservative and at the same time the most revolutionary race in Europe is approaching one of the crises in its history, and nothing but the rapid spread of the "new democracy" will render it a peaceful and constructive one.

In 1789 the French people fought for political democracy, and gained it, and are still paying for the privilege; economic democracy, which would at last set the seal of genuine achievement on the efforts of nearly 150 years, can be won in 1936, if they wish it, and without guillotine, without famine, without the "road to Moscow." Whether it comes or not may quite possibly depend, in the first place, upon the action of any reader of this paper who is in touch with residents of France. At this moment he can exert an influence out of proportion to his individual position. Since the Alberta election the press has woken up to the possibilities of the subject, and, as a correspondent writes, at any moment it "may sweep France overnight." Better still would be the growth of a non-technical demand for results. Who will help to implant the idea in this most democratic and clear-headed of peoples?

As a sort of tail-piece on liberty, I quote

from the issue of *Industrial and Labour Information* for October 21, the organ of the International Labour Office: "The Governments must bring home to their public opinion the necessity for accepting certain sacrifices which will assist in creating a sounder economic system and in preparing the way for recovery." Newspapers in Great Britain may tell you that the depression is over, but the I.L.O. publication writes for a special class of reader, who does not need to have his illusions officially cherished for him. You thought you made sacrifices in 1931, did you? You ain't seen nothing yet.

Gentlemen of the Press

Not all papers in all countries yet print identical news, and a weekly reading of several hundred cuttings reveals, every now and then, some interesting sidelights. The *Financial Times*, for instance, writes for a different public from the *Daily Mail*, and is in a position therefore to snarl rather than to sneer. Reporting the decision of the Alberta Social Credit Party to enter the forthcoming municipal elections in that province, it comments: "If Social Credit wins control in Calgary, it is expected that the banks will withdraw the usual loan facilities required by the city. There might be bankruptcy proceedings against the new municipal authority and possibly a taxpayers' strike." (My italics.) The process in this case is known as "intelligent anticipation," and that, ladies and gentlemen, is what the money monopoly looks like when it bares its teeth, just for a moment. After that the *Irish News* seems almost gentle reading: "The possibility of a Social Credit Government on the Alberta model having been removed by the Canadian elections, the Canadian stocks quoted in London . . . showed appreciable recovery, while Stock Exchange dealers decided forthwith to reinstate the quotations for City of Vancouver bonds."

Then there is the kind of comment that

wonders sadly how (starving) people can be so sordid as to start counting up their dividends ahead, instead of getting into a nice nourishing argument over technical points. "Have you noticed," says the *Hamilton Spectator* (Ontario), "that when people start to discuss Social Credit, it isn't very long before they are figuring how much will come to them if there were such a thing as a social dividend?" Did you, in fact, ever hear of such selfishness? You did? Well then, you are no friend of the *Hamilton Spectator*, which is shocked, and heads its editorial "Imitation Carrot."

The London correspondent of the *Lahore Civil and Military Gazette*, however, commands my reluctant respect for having produced the least accurate and most scurrilous news story on Social Credit that I have met with in a pretty wide acquaintance. To give a single example of the way in which Douglas has got "under the skin" of the financially orthodox, this correspondent quotes his famous congratulatory cable to Aberhart: "There will be others, but only one first," and actually suggests that this was "a snub" from the master to a pupil who was stealing his thunder. For some reason the writer forgot to call Douglas a Jew, but this strangely missed opportunity has since been rectified by the Sydney papers. Yes, there is no doubt that things are in a healthy state from the Social Credit point of view.

Miscellaneous

The *Alberta Social Credit Chronicle* announces that it is about to issue a Manitoba edition, published in Winnipeg.

The "Queensland League of Democrats" held a meeting on September 4 in Brisbane "to discuss the adoption of and carrying through to a successful conclusion, the Electoral Campaign as recommended by Major C. H. Douglas." Good for Queensland! Who next?

I am asked to announce the formation of the Malvern and Kensington Douglas Social Credit Group, Box 536, Johannesburg. Incidentally, I should not be in the least surprised if "Who next?" in the last paragraph turned out to be the Transvaal.

J.D.B.

CHURCH versus POVERTY

By the Rev. TOM DIXON

ON Tuesday, November 5, there is to be a meeting of Church people in the Albert Hall. The meeting has the warm approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Archbishop of York will be in the chair. It has been called "to express Christian resentment at the prevailing social conditions."

Among other things, those present will be asked to pledge themselves "to every possible action that may secure for our fellows their birthright as the children of one Father."

The meeting is important, and will be well supported, because every thinking Christian is conscious that some effective action to put an end to prevailing social conditions of poverty and insecurity of life must arouse the compassion of all followers of Jesus Christ. No Christian can rest, unless he is doing something to remove them.

And in addition to his compassion, the Christian must feel resentment at the prevailing social conditions. It is well known that the world is rich in all the good things of life. God has provided these good things, and the man whose life is economically insecure and poverty-stricken is indeed being denied the birthright that rightfully belongs to him as a son of God.

What, then, can the Christian do? What "possible action" can he pledge himself to take?

The miners in Great Britain are asking to have their wages increased by 2s. a day. Can the Christian safely pledge himself to support their demand?

The trouble is that any demand for higher wages is also a demand for higher prices. What the wage-earner receives is taken away

from the consumer. It is obvious that to support a wages demand in one quarter is to support a reduced standard of living elsewhere. The Christian, then, cannot support demands for higher wages. Then can the Christian support a demand for increased social services?

The trouble with increased social services is that they will entail increased taxation. Again, your attempt to help some is going to lower the standard of living of others.

And the facts are clear. There is abundance to be distributed—an abundance which God has provided. The only action which a Christian can conscientiously pledge himself to, is an action which will distribute to God's children the abundance of God's providing. Any action which results in increased prices or increased taxation is automatically ruled out. Increased prices and increased taxation will result in withholding the abundance which we desire God's children to enjoy.

The only action which can be at once effective and morally right is distribution to all the people of their National Dividend, without increased prices and without increased taxation. That is the action which all Christians can safely pledge themselves to support. It will victimise none and it will benefit all. It will abolish poverty and give their birthright to all the children of God.

SHOT AND SHELL

Ninety-four per cent. of battleship construction goes in wages.—*"Daily Express,"* October 10, 1935.

Elaborate precautions taken to prevent surplus supply of herrings. Fishery protection gunboat authorised to penalise any drifter using more than a limited number of nets.—*"Daily Mail,"* October 11, 1935.

45,000,000 gallons of petrol yearly now being produced from coal in Billingham.—*"Financial Times,"* October 15, 1935.

World production of coffee has doubled since 1925, yet consumption has increased by only 5 per cent. Colombia setting up Coffee

Dept. to control sale and distribution to "ensure monetary stability."—*Industrial and Labour Information* (League of Nations), October 14, 1935.

Official Federal Statistician gives following details of increased production in Australia between 1900 and 1933:—

Wheat	269 per cent.
Sugar	374 "
Cheese	213 "
Butter	324 "
Eggs and Poultry	240 "
Wool	101 "
Cotton	4,346 "
Wine	135 "

And yet the increase in population is shown as only 76 per cent!—*"New Era,"* Sydney.

Sabotaging British Industry

MECHANICAL science is progressive, and in spite of the suggestions made in certain quarters, it is impossible to call a halt. We must, however, do our utmost in our endeavours to ensure that all the benefits derived from scientific investigation are properly used so that mankind will benefit . . . We find that production in many countries has far exceeded the immediate needs of the producer, and that he has not been able to dispose of his surplus products to other countries who are in great need of his goods. . . . We thus find that the producer, unable to dispose of his surplus, has, in many instances, deliberately destroyed it—destroyed wealth—restricted trading between nations—and in consequence ships have lost the opportunity of carrying cargoes. . . . Meanwhile, the unprecedented amount of scrapping that is proceeding has caused a considerable reduction in laid-up tonnage.

According to latest statistics **only 29 per cent. of our building berths are occupied in spite of the fact that 149 berths have been scrapped** by the shipbuilders' activities in their endeavour to rationalise their industry. The number of insured men in the shipbuilding industry has fallen from 204,500 in 1929 to about 150,000 in 1935, while the number of men unemployed is about 67,000. Many of these men have not done any work for from two to four years. In spite of the large unemployment figures, we must face the lamentable fact that **should there, by some miracle, be a shipbuilding boom in this country to-day, we would not be able to cope with it because of our lack of skilled men. This position would be especially serious should any emergency arise demanding a large number of naval or mercantile vessels.** The strength of our Navy has, I feel, been reduced beyond the minimum economical limit in our endeavours to set an example to other nations.—*Dr. John T. Batey, Presidential Address to North-East Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, October 18.*

The capital represented in the [locomotive-building] industry is about £7,250,000, with a production capacity of 1,900 modern locomotives per annum and an estimated employment capacity of 23,000 men. To-day only 9,069 men are finding employment in privately owned locomotive-building firms.—*"Manchester Guardian Commercial,"* October 25.

Our Choice

THREE o'clock in the afternoon. Men busy working on the conveyor in the motor car works. Every man is uneasy; for days now the rumour has been going about that production is going down, and that a lot of men will have to be payed off; for days the foreman has been walking round the track with pencil and notebook, taking names, and each man, sweating and hoping it wouldn't be he who was for it.

What a feeling! Well, he's here with the list now. Each man gets stuck into his work harder than ever, but escape is impossible. He's come to me. He's talking. "Sorry, but you'll have to pack up at four o'clock. Production has gone down, and we have to pay some of you off."

How, I expect, he hates having to say or tell the poor devils that they have to finish.

My thoughts were in a turmoil. Oh, Lord, why couldn't he have missed me? Back again from about £4 a week to the mere pittance of the dole; and all because there isn't the sale for the cars.

I drove a few screws home in a half daze, when I heard a voice say, "Well, Len, it wouldn't be so bad if we were getting the National Dividend."

Half-serious, half-jest, the voice was, but how true the words! Gone would be the everlasting fear of starvation and debt, for the dole means nothing more.

Well, every man and woman has the choice of two systems. The present one where men and women work in constant fear of losing their jobs and facing starvation or worse—or a sane Social Credit system with National Dividends and security.

Demand it!
Command your M.P.!

LEONARD BIBBY.

A further 2,000,000 cotton spindles, used for doubling, classed as redundant, are to be sabotaged.—*"Financial Times,"* October 17, 1935.

Twenty million people in the British Isles are too poor to buy enough food to keep them healthy.—*"Ottawa Citizen."*

MASTER or SERVANT?

IT is said that the only way to walk in safety along the top of a wall or any narrow and perilous place where a false step would mean disaster, is to fix your eyes on the goal, leaving your feet to look after themselves.

A lesson for electors might be drawn from this illustration. The goal of every normal voter is peace, security and opportunity,—opportunity to use and enjoy all the marvellous things science has placed at the disposal of humanity.

If he is intelligent he knows that he desires what is reasonable and easily possible. To expect a well-built house, a well-stocked larder, good clothes and leisure, and opportunity to study, to travel if he wishes and to enjoy some of the amenities of civilisation, is not "fantastic" whatever orthodox economists and other gentlemen of that ilk may say about it.

No Shortage!

The idea of plenty for all would be fantastic if there were no plenty. The fact that it is considered necessary to destroy and deliberately to limit output is sufficient proof that there is no shortage of anything: indeed the financially orthodox themselves admit the existence of abundance, only they call it "over-production," which makes it sound like a misfortune!

It is when he starts thinking just *how* this plenty is to be distributed that the average voter gets into a muddle. He takes his eyes off the goal and looks at his feet; he sees the narrow path on which they are set; on the one side the fearful chasm of "inflation," on the other the boiling sea of "foreign trade" and the rocks of "interdependence," and he becomes giddy. Better, he thinks, return whence he came; although barren, bleak and without any pleasant prospect than to run such risks—then he finds he can't turn.

To the suggestion that if plenty were utilised instead of destroyed, and if machinery were used to make things instead of being scrapped as redundant, poverty would be eliminated, he is inclined to assent but with the gloomy qualification: "Yes, but I don't see how you're going to do it . . . I must see how it is going to be done before I vote for it . . . I can't vote for something I don't understand."

As the majority of us have not and cannot be expected to have the wide estimate of affairs and extensive knowledge on all sorts of technical subjects, such as banking, necessary to enable us to decide upon the relative merits of this, that or the other scheme, *we most of us do in fact vote for something we do not understand every time we go to the poll.*

Vote First for Abolition of Poverty

If the average voter wants to vote only for something he understands, then he should vote for the abolition of poverty and the issue of national dividends to all, for it is no slur on his intelligence to say that that is the only thing he is in a position to understand.

He *knows* that where there is plenty it is possible to eliminate poverty, and he *knows* that it is possible to issue national dividends because *these are simply money to buy goods which would otherwise be destroyed or restricted.*

Experts are persons who have special knowledge on certain subjects. Financial experts are persons claiming to possess special knowledge and ability in money matters. It is not, therefore, *our* business to tell them how to do *their* business. It is *their* business to see that money fulfils its proper function, otherwise they are not fulfilling *their* proper function, and it is the duty of Parliament to see that they do so.

Parliament Is Our Servant

It may perhaps be a novel idea to some that Parliament properly exists simply to transmit the wishes of the electorate to the necessary experts so that they may be carried into effect. Many have a happy idea that a paternal government decides what is good for us and that we have nothing to do but obey.

If rights are not exercised, they tend to disappear. Because we patiently accept poverty and toil when he should have plenty and leisure, and do not protest against the insidious whittling away of our liberties, those who hold office and high position in the service of the community more and more assume dictatorial ways and show contempt for us in their actions.

It is well known that servants who have to deal with minors, or with very old or sick persons, often take advantage of the situation to take the lead until the position is

An Urgent Call to Christian Action

THE Christian conscience requires that whatever may be the authority which by law creates and issues money, it should discharge its function in a way which will enable the nation to consume and utilise all that it rightly desires of those goods and services which it is able to produce or import.

To that end the supply of legal purchasing power should be regulated in the fullest possible accordance with the nation's capacity to produce real wealth in desired goods and services.

2. The present system of creating and issuing new money mainly as debt (i.e., by borrowing) affords no real prospect of the attainment of industrial and national solvency and prosperity, and should be replaced by one which avoids this mistake.

3. All money issued should be adequately backed by real wealth, but the basis for the monetary supply should not, as at

present, be any one commodity, such as gold.

4. The financial system must make it possible for the unemployed as well as the employed to receive an equitable share of the national wealth.

5. The present system, by limiting the buying power of the people, also limits production and creates widespread poverty. By reason of the grave hindrances thus placed in the way of the coming of God's Kingdom on earth, all Christians should work for a suitable change in the financial system as an essential pre-requisite to other changes which some may regard as of even greater spiritual value, if only for the reason that this offers the greatest hope of early reform.

The foregoing conclusions were agreed by a conference at Hoddesdon, from April 26-29 last, which was called by the Christian Social Council to consider the Christian Approach to Economic Reconstruction.

Social Credit Propagandist Organisations in Great Britain

GREAT publicity is now accorded to Social Credit in the press of this and other countries. For the information of the public which reads this news we give below a short account of the various propagandist groups which lie outside the main body of the Movement, are not affiliated to the Social Credit Secretariat, and are pursuing independent policies at variance with that of Major Douglas, and the Movement as a whole.

The Green Shirt Movement

1. The Kibbo Kift

The Kibbo Kift was founded in 1920 by John Gordon Hargrave, formerly prominent in the Boy Scout Movement, from which he separated owing to disagreement with its policy. It was an open-air movement interested in woodcraft, with an international pacifist tendency. In 1924-5 Mr. Hargrave became interested in Social Credit and introduced it to the Kibbo Kift, which adopted it as its economic policy in 1929. Kibbo Kift are old English words meaning strength, or any proof of great strength, and the early literature showed a strong antipathy towards the democratic idea. Members wore a conspicuous uniform of black, white and green.

Mr. Hargrave, the head man, is the author of several novels, a student of revolutionary technique, and of modern advertising methods, being employed by a well-known publicity firm.

2. The Legion of Unemployed

Founded in Coventry in January, 1931, by George Hickling, this body (at first composed chiefly of unemployed) operated in Coventry for three years under the direct leadership of its founder. In February, 1931, a Manifesto demanding a National Credit Office, the Just Price, and the National Dividend was published.

An attempt was made to interest the Coventry City Council in a Social Credit Charter for adoption within the city boundary, and Charter candidates were run in the 1932 Municipal Election.

Mr. Hargrave was greatly interested in this movement and introduced into the Kibbo Kift much of the open-air work employed by the Legion, such as market place meetings with banners, and the "awkward question" technique at other people's meetings. When Mr. Hickling decided to adopt green shirts or jerseys as a uniform, these were supplied from the Kibbo Kift equipment store.

The Legion came to an end through inter-

entirely reversed and the master becomes completely subservient, the servant being virtually master.

Voters Must Assert Themselves

We, the free people of Britain, have become the servants: those we elected to serve us dictate to us. We must make them hear their Master's Voice, the voice of the people. Who shall dare to say that it is not the Voice of God when it demands that destruction and restriction shall cease and His bounty be used for the fostering of all?

That is the goal, and if we keep our gaze fixed upon it, i.e., if we demand that and nothing else, refusing to concern ourselves with the means which do not properly concern us *but the experts*, we shall get there.

D. BEAMISH.

nal disruption in 1933, and Mr. Hickling retired into private life.

3. The Green Shirts

When the newspapers began to refer to the Legion of Unemployed as "the Green Shirts," the popular possibilities of the name appealed to Mr. Hargrave and in the first two issues of *Front Line*, May and July, 1932, the change-over from the Kibbo Kift to the Green Shirt Movement was being enthusiastically heralded. Acknowledgment was made to George Hickling, both for the Green Shirt idea, and for the open-air meeting methods. By 1933 the change was complete and the Green Shirts were one body, under the leadership of John Hargrave. Although numbers did not increase very rapidly, valuable propaganda work was done, particularly amongst the unemployed and that section of the community generally known as "the workers."

Recognition of this work was given by Major Douglas when, in January, 1933, he wrote a letter to Mr. Hargrave giving the reasons why he would feel honoured if the green tartan worn by his family were used for the facings of the Green Shirt uniform.

The Green Shirts have never published any figures showing the actual membership, but it has been estimated that there are in this country about 300 uniformed members.

"The Social Credit Party of Great Britain"

When Major Douglas, in June, 1934, called upon the Movement to undertake the Electoral Campaign with the Social Credit Secretariat as its general staff, the Green Shirts hesitated to take part, and remained unaffiliated.

It was believed that this attitude was due to their frequently expressed contempt for Parliament and the machinery of democracy, or else to a failure to realise the radical changes in that machinery which the Campaign introduced. However, the victory of the Social Credit Party in Alberta, and the press publicity which it received, appears to have induced the Green Shirts to change their views about Parliament and party politics. They have styled themselves "The Social Credit Party of Great Britain" and are running a Social Credit candidate in the forthcoming general election.

In doing so they are committed to the principle of party politics, the idea that voters should be asked to vote upon questions of technique, and that Members of Parliament should regard themselves as experts, competent to teach technicians how to run their business.

These ideas are directly opposed to the policy of the Movement as a whole.

The King's Petitioners

1. The S.C. Association of Producers, Distributors and Consumers

Founded in 1932 by Robert J. Scrutton, formerly second in command of the Legion of Unemployed, in an attempt to reach a wider membership than was available in a movement mainly recruited from the unemployed, the Association was supported by a new paper, *This Prosperity*, edited by Mr. Scrutton and first published in April, 1932.

2. The Prosperity Campaign

In the eighth issue of *This Prosperity*, April/June, 1933, an article entitled "Forcing

the Issue," inaugurated the Prosperity Campaign, which took the form of a petition to the King for the adoption of the Social Credit Proposals.

As a propaganda campaign this proposal received a fair measure of support, and Mr. Scrutton worked very hard in advocating it. When Major Douglas announced the Electoral Campaign at Buxton, Mr. Scrutton, who had previously wished the Secretariat to take over the Prosperity Campaign, offered to place his paper and organisation at the disposal of Major Douglas. This offer was accepted, but Mr. Scrutton subsequently made conditions which could not be accepted.

The Prosperity Campaign, which had started advocating the Electoral Campaign, continued therefore to mobilise support for a new petition to the King, praying for a judicial enquiry into the causes of and the remedy for all poverty amidst plenty. It has now completely dropped the Electoral Campaign.

3. The League to Abolish Poverty

Formulated in the spring of 1934 by Mr. William Ward as a movement to create a popular demand for the abolition of poverty by payment of a National Dividend, the League's campaign was inaugurated at the Browning Hall in October, 1934.

Mr. Ward, in his speech at this meeting, claimed to be justified in forecasting so great a success for the campaign that National Dividends would be in operation before October, 1935.

He based his forecast on the success of his previous meetings in Oldham and Aberdeen.

Several well known Social Crediters joined the executive of the League and persuaded Mr. Ward to omit a political pledge from his appeal to the public, in order not to weaken the effect of the Electoral Campaign. He eventually agreed to do this and also to conduct his propaganda in such a way as to lead the public to support the Electoral Campaign.

However, the latter arrangement did not materialise, and shortly after Mr. Ward's return from North America this autumn, the League decided to adopt a petition to the King.

4. The Petition Council

On October 17, the *New English Weekly* took the unusual course of printing in facsimile the form of petition to the King, drawn up by a newly-formed body called the Petition Council. This Council consists of the League to Abolish Poverty, Younger Generations, Prosperity League, Centre Group, National Money Service, League for Social Dividends, and the Prosperity Campaign. Only the last of these has publicly claimed to be a part of the Social Credit Movement.

"Educational Propaganda"

The Chandos Group: a small group which devotes its attention to fostering discussion of technical and administrative questions which will arise after Social Credit has been introduced. Its activities are mostly concerned with those who are already converted.

The London Social Credit Club: a weekly discussion of Social Credit is held, and occasional mass meetings, in an endeavour to impart knowledge of Social Credit technique to large mixed audiences.

Economics for Everybody*

This little book is full of good things, of which one of the best is the Introductory Note with its true-to-life pomposity. Indeed, this Note might quite well preface a bank chairman's speech or an Economic League pamphlet. Can one say more? Here is a sample:—

The world is to-day being flooded with literature describing fantastic half-baked schemes for remedying all our economic ills . . . Those not thoroughly grounded in the principles of sound finance are liable to be carried away by them . . . destroy the wonderful and delicate mechanism of the magnificent banking system upon which our prosperity—and I may without exaggeration say our very existence—depends."

This could hardly be bettered, nor could the discussion which follows between an economic expert and an intelligent enquirer. It would provide excellent material for a couple of cross-talk comedians.

It is encouraging to note that this is the second edition and that a Dutch translation is to appear shortly.

Elles Dee is to be congratulated, we hope his little book brings him lots of £ s. d.

M. J.

* London: SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, W.C.2. 3d. (by post 3½d.).

SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

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

Appointment of Executive Board for 1936 and 1937 (1935 Election)

1. The term of office of the present Executive Board expires on December 31, 1935.

2. The appointment of the Executive Board, which will assume office on January 1, 1936, for a period of two years in accordance with the constitution of the Social Credit Secretariat, shall be based upon the following considerations:

(a) The Social Credit Secretariat is the recognised headquarters of Social Credit Groups affiliated to it.

(b) The Executive Board shall be appointed to direct the activities of Affiliated Groups for a period which, on present evidence, is likely to be the most vital in history. The personnel appointed in accepting such responsibilities must be assured of the full support of those who appoint them. It is therefore imperative that the Executive Board shall be appointed by the accredited representatives of Affiliated Groups which have accepted the established requirements of affiliation.

(c) The selection of individuals to fill specific posts on the Executive Board requires some knowledge of requirements and personnel.

(d) Democracy must have the opportunity to endorse or reject personnel.

(e) The electorate must be a Social Credit electorate.

3. The procedure of the election shall be similar to that adopted last year. A primary election shall be held to elect a Council of Representatives, which shall be responsible for the appointment of the Executive Board.

4. Primary Electorate

(a) Members of Affiliated Groups who are known to have been supporters of Douglas Social Credit for not less than nine months are eligible to vote as primary electors.

(b) Supervisors of Internal Relations shall be responsible for the lists of primary electors of their groups.

(c) No individual elector may have more than one vote.

(d) Supervisors are eligible to qualify as primary electors.

(e) Persons who can establish to the satisfaction of the Supervisor of Internal Relations of an Affiliated Group to which they are known (1) that they have been supporters of Douglas Social Credit for not less than nine months, (2) that they are not attached to any Group, (3) that they have given support to the Social Credit Secretariat and thereby established a claim to have a vote in the appointment of the Executive Board, shall be eligible to vote as primary electors and qualify for being treated as members of the Group through which they vote for purposes of this election.

5. Election of Council of Representatives

(a) Only members of Affiliated Groups who are known to have been supporters of Douglas Social Credit for not less than eighteen months are eligible for membership of the Council of Representatives.

(b) Supervisors are eligible for election if they possess the above qualifications.

(c) Each Affiliated Group having fewer than fifty Social Credit members may elect one representative; each Affiliated Group having fifty Social Credit members or more may elect two representatives to the Council. Social Credit members not qualified to vote may be included in these totals.

(d) Affiliated Groups will be furnished with forms on which they must state the total Social Credit membership, and the names and addresses of their representatives elected to the Council. Completed forms, signed by the Secretary and the Supervisor of Internal Relations of each group must reach the Secretariat on or before November 18 next.

6. Duties of Council of Representatives

(a) The first duty of the Council of Representatives shall be the election of a Chairman of the Executive Board and of a Selection Committee of five members of the Council.

(b) Any member of the Council may make a nomination for the Chairmanship with the consent of the nominee.

(c) Members of the Council may nominate any of their numbers for the Selection Committee with the consent of the nominee, but, in order to qualify, candidates must receive not fewer than four nomination papers. It must be borne in mind that the Selection Committee will be required to attend on the Chairman to assist him in selecting the personnel of the Executive Board.

(d) Voting for the Chairman shall be by means of the single transferable vote.

(e) Voting for the Selection Committee shall be on the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. Counting shall take place after

the Chairman has been elected, and if he has been nominated for the Selection Committee his votes shall be transferred.

(f) For purposes of voting every member of the Council of Representatives will receive an alphabetical list of those nominated for the Chairmanship, and a similar list of those nominated for the Council of Representatives, subject to (c) above.

(g) All nomination papers and voting papers for the Chairman and the Selection Committee shall be sent to the Secretary, Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Nomination papers must be posted so as to reach him not later than Monday, December 2, next. Voting papers must be posted so as to reach the Secretary not later than Tuesday, December 10 next for despatch on that date to the Proportional Representation Society, 82, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Any papers received after the above dates shall be void.

(h) All nomination and voting papers must be signed.

7. Appointment of Executive Board

(a) The Selection Committee shall, in consultation with the Chairman, select suitable individuals for appointment to the following positions:—

Director of Electoral Campaign; Director of Revenue; Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer; Director of Internal Relations; Director of Publications; Director of Overseas Relations; Director of Propaganda; Director of Organisation; Director of Public Relations.

(b) The names of those selected to serve on the Board shall be submitted to the Council of Representatives for endorsement. Should objections be raised to any person nominated to serve on the Board, such objections must be made in writing to the Selection Committee, and if received from more than thirty per cent. of the Council in respect of any person selected, the Chairman shall call a further meeting of the Selection Committee to assist him in choosing a substitute. This process shall be repeated until all the appointments have been approved.

(c) The Council of Representatives shall dissolve when the Board is completed and the Chairman, on behalf of the Council, has appointed the personnel of his Board. The Board shall remain in office for a period of two years, when, if the objective of the Social Credit Movement has not been gained, a fresh election shall be held to appoint an Executive Board for a period of four years.

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

(e) Vacancies on the Board during its term of office shall be filled at the discretion of the Chairman, and the Board, unless such vacancies amount to fifty per cent. of the Board at any one time, when the Board shall resign and a new election shall be held. The Chairman shall have power to terminate the appointment of any member of the Executive Board.

8. General

(a) The responsibility of arranging for the election of members to the Council of Representatives is a matter for Affiliated Groups under the supervision of Supervisors of Internal Relations.

(b) Forms on which the total Social Credit membership of Groups, and the names and addresses of members elected to the Council of Representatives must be stated, will be sent to all Groups affiliated to the Secretariat on November 4, 1935, on that day. The completed forms, signed by the Secretary and Supervisor of Internal Relations of Groups, must be posted so as to reach the Secretary of the Social Credit Secretariat not later than November 18 next.

(c) The Chairman and Directors of the Executive Board are eligible for re-appointment, but no member of the Board shall be eligible to vote as a primary elector, to serve on the Council of Representatives or on the Selection Committee.

(d) No member of the staff of the Social Credit Secretariat shall be eligible to vote as a primary elector, to serve on the Council of Representatives or on the Selection Committee. The services of the Secretary will be available to both the Council of Representatives and the Selection Committee.

L. D. BYRNE,

Director of Organisation.

November 1, 1935.

SECRETARIAT ELECTION

Time Table

November 4.—Forms for election of Council of Representatives will be sent from Secretariat to all Affiliated Groups.

November 18.—Last day for receipt at Secretariat of completed forms giving (1) name of Group, (2) number of Social Credit members, and (3) names and addresses of Representatives elected.

November 18.—List of names and addresses of members elected to Council of Representatives will be sent from Secretariat to all members of the Council.

December 2.—Last day for receipt at Secretariat of nomination papers for Chairman and Selection Committee.

December 3.—Lists of nominations for Chairman and Selection Committee will be sent from Secretariat to all members of the Council.

December 10.—Last day for receipt at Secretariat of voting papers for Chairman and Selection Committee for despatch to the Proportional Representation Society.

Social Credit Secretariat Limited

Executive Board

Chairman: MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS.

Financial Directors

Revenue: THE VERY REV. J. HEWLETT JOHNSON, D.D., Dean of Canterbury.
Treasurer: J. E. TUKE, London.
Assistant Treasurer: F. C. LUXTON, London.

Administrative Directors

Electoral Campaign: G. F. POWELL, London.
Internal Relations: A. L. GIBSON, Sheffield.
Organisation: L. D. BYRNE, Southampton.
Overseas Relations: J. D. BENNETT, Godalming.
Propaganda: T. LAUB, London.
Publications: W. A. WILLOX, London.
Public Relations: LT.-COL. L. WYLDE, Brighton.

Secretary: W. L. Bardsley.

Offices: 163A, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.
Telephone: Temple Bar 4154.

Constitution of the Executive Board

The correct functions of the Executive Board can be clearly defined. The principle involved is individual responsibility for collective actions, as opposed to the more usual idea of collective responsibility for individual actions, which is a device for evading responsibility.

It is not possible for a board, as such, to take decisions. Individuals take decisions while the Board provides the opportunity for these individuals to show that their decisions do not clash with the decisions of other members.

Any attempt to use a board or committee for the purpose of taking decisions is attended by certain inevitable results; either the decisions are those of one man who can void his responsibility on to the board as such, or else, since it is always possible to disagree with another's decision, meetings develop into an interminable discussion, and the tendency is for members to take only the kind of decision with which they expect the least disagreement.

The Executive Board of the Social Credit Secretariat can best be pictured either as a cabinet in which each member is the minister for a particular function, or as an American type of business organisation with a president, and a number of vice-presidents each in sole charge of a department.

It is, therefore, desirable that members of the Board should refrain, as far as possible, from opposing the decisions of their colleague, except in so far as these clash with the work of their own department, and it is vitally necessary that no member of the Board should be regarded as representing the Secretariat except in respect of the functions for which he is responsible.

Each member of the Board should, therefore, refer all questions, criticisms or suggestions, not related to his own department, to the member responsible for the function concerned.

Functions of Members of the Board

The following statement of the functions of members of the Executive Board is in outline only. Each head of a department will be responsible for co-operation with other departments, and should any gaps or any overlapping appear between departments, the Directors concerned should consult as to how to adjust them, and place their agreed decisions before the Chairman.

CHAIRMAN.—Decisions of policy and strategy. Decisions of administration or tactics in case of dispute only. To act as consultant. To have power of veto, and power to request resignation of any member of the Board.

DIRECTOR OF REVENUE.—Responsible to Chairman and Executive Board for seeing that a flow of funds sufficient to meet the requirements of the Social Credit Secretariat is maintained.

TREASURER.—Responsible to the Director of Revenue for budget of estimated expenditure, and of revenue required; for

audited accounts of all funds received and disbursed; and for payment or non-payment of all accounts.

ASSISTANT TREASURER.—Responsible to Treasurer for keeping accounts, and to handle general correspondence of the Treasurer. To maintain contact with the Secretary and with the Editor and Business Manager of SOCIAL CREDIT. To inform the Director of Revenue of the state of subscriptions.

DIRECTOR OF ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN.—Responsible to Chairman and Executive Board for the conduct of the Electoral Campaign. The business of this department has precedence over all other business, both at the office of the Social Credit Secretariat and in the official organ SOCIAL CREDIT, and as between the Secretariat and Groups.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS.—Responsible to Chairman and Executive Board for production and circulation of the official organ, and any other official publications in accordance with policy; for relations with all other Social Credit publications, and for literature department.

DIRECTOR OF INTERNAL RELATIONS.—Responsible to Chairman and Executive Board for absence of friction in the Movement, and between Groups and the Social Credit Secretariat.

DIRECTOR OF OVERSEAS RELATIONS.—Responsible to Chairman and Executive Board for maintaining contact with Social Credit activities overseas, and for obtaining information and co-operation from individuals and organisations overseas.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS.—Responsible to Chairman and Executive Board for the establishment, when required, of direct relations with the B.B.C., the Press, other organisations, the Church, etc. The duties of this office are mainly *ad hoc*.

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ECONOMICS for EVERYBODY

By Elles Dee

and their eyes will very soon be opened.
Price 3d. (post free 3½d.) Reduced terms for quantities.

FROM SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Aside from the amusing irony we have found it the ideal introduction to the Douglas Plan: a primer, as it were, that gains more converts than any literature that we have used.—J. N. Hoppes, Chairman, and R. Keller, Secretary-Treasurer, Portland (Oregon) D.S.C. Group.

I have read scores of articles of all kinds on economics, but never anything so entertaining as your little booklet. It is one of the most efficient "de-bunkings" I have yet seen.—A. W. Hood, Certified Teacher of Book-keeping and Accountancy, Galashiels, Scotland.
This is the best-seller among our Douglas books.—Richardson Bros., Winnipeg, Manitoba.
I have just been reading, and very greatly enjoying, your little booklet "Economics for Everybody." It ought to be a very effective first course in developing a very much needed scepticism concerning the dogmas of orthodox economics—and is very clever.—Rev. Hugh S. Mackenzie, Morgan Park Congregational Church, Chicago.

It may interest you to hear that the pamphlet is very highly appreciated in this district.—N. H. Lamb, West Hartlepool.

I find the delightfully ironic vein penetrates the thicker heads' much more rapidly than cold logic.—Edward Attree, Penarth, Glam.

Your writing on the Douglas System has the great virtue of being continually interesting and readable. . . . I still think that "Economics for Everybody" is the gem among Douglas literature so far, and I have much enjoyed mailing out most of my dozen copies to friends who appreciate writing that is so witty and so deft.—Mrs. E. A. Woodward, Vancouver, B.C.

The effect on my friends is very much like applying a blow torch to an angle worm—they sort of curl up and shrivel—no case yet fatal—but nowhere a word of come-back—you have not left them a word or phrase which still seems of any use.—Albert M. Turner, Field Secretary, Connecticut State Park and Forestry Commission.

I am still lost in admiration at your industry in collecting and skill in stringing together every last one of the tried and trusty phrases upon which our masters have so long relied—and every time I dip in here and there I find new beauties in the amazing patterns you have woven them into. More and more I am inclined to accept the view that among simians the mightiest destructive force is—Laughter. We are too apt to forget it.—The same.

Social Credit in French

List of Literature Available

"**Principes de Crédit Social**" by Count W. G. Serra (French Francs 3). This is a French version of H.M.M.'s well-known "Outline of Social Credit." It need only be said that Count Serra's translation is worthy of the work and makes excellent reading.

"**Le Crédit Social**" by Count W. G. Serra (French Francs 1). This booklet contains certain translations from Douglas's own articles, together with certain original matter supplied by Count Serra. The A + B Theorem and the Just Price Formula are fully discussed. The work is perhaps most suited to advanced students of Social Credit.

"**Le Dualisme de la Propriété et l'Argent**" by Count Serra (French Francs 5). This work has been published in English under the title "Property: Its Substance and Value," but so far has failed to find a French publisher. A few duplicated copies exist. This work has been called "the next of kin of 'Economic Democracy,'" and is undoubtedly the most original work upon Social Credit which has appeared out of Britain.

Anyone desiring to purchase any of the three above-named works should communicate with Mons. Gérard Bériot, 4 Avenue de Fontenay, Fontenay-sous-Bois (Seine), France.

"**Esquisse de Crédit Social**" by Constant de Wit (Belgian Francs 1). This work forms the substance of a lecture delivered by the author before the Institut d'Economie Européenne, Brussels, a species of Bankers' Study Circle. It would be difficult to set out more effectively or clearly within the space afforded the essentials of the Social Credit analysis and proposals.

"**Sécurité économique de l'Individu**" by Constant de Wit (Belgian Francs 5). A Belgian Social Creditor makes a survey of world politics and finance in the years succeeding the war and prior to 1929. As a certain knowledge of the Douglas analysis is assumed, the work must chiefly commend itself to advanced students of Welt-Politik.

Both booklets are obtainable from the author, 28 Avenue Rubens, Antwerp.

"**Résumé de l'Economie Nouvelle**" by J. Dhooche. This thirteen-page pamphlet was printed during the Belgian financial crisis of the spring of 1935 for distribution among Antwerp business men, in order to focus discussion upon the gap in the price structure and the necessity for the Compensated Price.

Free copies can probably still be obtained from the author, 15 Place de Meir, Antwerp, by the remittance of postage.

"**Le Monopole de Crédit**" by Major C. H. Douglas, translated by Count Serra. This work, still in manuscript, awaits its publisher. Is there no French or French-Canadian House willing to take the risk? It must be confessed that even the Alberta elections have not so far succeeded in breaking through the Continental press boycott of such subjects (apart strangely enough from the Continental financial press agencies), but once the breach does occur, a complete edition might well be sold out overnight. T. V. HOLMES (Antwerp, October, 1935)

ACTIVE SERVICE

Recruiting on Tyneside

Lord Tankerville at Newcastle

AN audience of 1,900 at the Newcastle City Hall was waiting with eagerness to hear how they might help to end the almost intolerable burden of poverty which in this district, one of the worst of the distressed areas, they are called upon to bear. The chairman, Mr. R. P. Pearson, wasted no words. He simply introduced the speaker and his subject, and offered a welcome home to Lord Tankerville which was surely echoed in every heart in the audience.

From the outset of his speech Lord Tankerville made it clear that poverty could be abolished if each one of us would realise his own responsibility and power and act upon it. The very evident sincerity of the speaker, and his quiet yet forceful manner, went far to convince his hearers that what he said was right.

For over an hour he addressed that large audience and never for one moment deviated from his point of fixing the personal responsibility on every voter for directing their efforts to demanding results, not specifying methods. It would be amazing if anyone who heard that address failed to feel that he had an important part to play in the righting of things at this critical time in the history of our country. Lord Tankerville made the call to action in a phrase familiar to those who remember 1914: "Your King and country need you."

Question time came and by many different means members of the audience tried to lure Lord Tankerville into discussion of methods, but he refused to be led astray, and stuck singlemindedly to his arguments for demanding results.

Results he demanded for others, and the results he demanded he certainly got from that meeting. He made a point of getting people into action in this war on poverty amidst plenty, and he succeeded far beyond our hopes, but evidently not beyond his own! For when asked after the meeting if he was satisfied with the 216 signatures obtained of those willing to help in the Campaign, he replied "I'm never satisfied, but I'm certainly very pleased!"

So are we. N. COWARD.

* * *

The final results of Lord Tankerville's Newcastle meeting, on October 16, far exceeded our anticipations, and an analysis of the districts from which the 216 volunteers were drawn is interesting.

It would seem that a large number come from houses already canvassed. Quite a number are from good middle-class districts, giving the lie to the assumption that the canvass will only go well with the absolutely poor.

In the hall 180 copies of the Special Campaign Edition of SOCIAL CREDIT were sold. Volunteers signed from a number of outlying villages and towns. In particular I see a prospect of starting a group in Birtley. I have got in touch with the proprietor of the largest hotel there who was a signatory, and have offered to help to form a group with the assistance of the others from the same town. Other groups have had their new recruits passed over to them with the injunction that they must get in touch with them immediately. In our own group they have been divided up among our regular canvassers who are made personally responsible to see that they are put to work. We have also circularised them for a meeting and we will get in touch with them en bloc and in detail.

ROBERT P. PEARSON.

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

Behind Before

Without condemning the possibility of utilising social credit to overcome many difficulties in the body politic he preferred to await the working out of a satisfactory scheme elsewhere—in Alberta or some other area—before running the risk of burning his fingers. He added, however, that if it proved a success Northern Ireland would not be behind any other Government in putting it into operation. —Viscount Craigavon reported in the "Irish Times," October 26.

only must they go, but also take with them all their own friends.

Here is a list of his engagements:

Friday, Nov. 1. Guildford Borough Hall, 8 p.m.
 Sunday, " 3. Addlestone, Surrey, Weyman's Hall, 8.30 p.m.
 Monday, " 4. Colchester, Albert Hall, 7.30 p.m.
 Tuesday, " 5. Ipswich, Baths Hall, 8 p.m.
 Wednesday, " 6. Felixstowe, The Ranelagh Gardens, 8 p.m.
 Thursday, " 7. Paddington, W.2, Porchester Hall, 8.30 p.m.
 Saturday, " 9. Woking, Grand Theatre, 8 p.m.

Orkney and Shetlands

The Campaign proceeds apace, and from all hands come reports of progress. The lone Social Creditor, who has been organising the work in the Shetlands while on holiday, reports the Voe Group has now become the Delting Group, and every voter in one of the villages of this parish has signed the elector's demand and undertaking form. In Eshaness he has formed the North Mavine Group, where the campaigners have organised their parish into sub-sectors, each with its working party. When he left he was assured by the fishermen, "We'll no' rest until we've swept the North Mavine dry." The Campaign has started in Orkney after an address at Kirkwall. There is to be a whist drive at Voe to help Secretariat funds.

Ipswich

The organiser reports that Lord Tankerville will be addressing a recruitment meeting on November 5. The signatures obtained from canvassing in a newly-developed estate of small houses, council houses and others, are about sixty per cent. of persons addressed. In an older street of terrace dwellings, rentals about 7s. 6d. a week, the yield was only ten signatures after two visits. In this case the response at practically every house was "No, we don't like being mixed up with such things," or "Not interested!" So far the Dean's form has met with neither better nor worse result than the orange form, although all attempts with it upon clergymen and church organisations have had negative results. Experience is being gained and it is hoped to have an influx of workers next month as a result of Lord Tankerville's meeting.

Rochdale

In three hours four workers collected 187 pledges, giving a rate of fifteen an hour. This by workers who have to travel three to six miles to reach the canvassing area! They say they hope to improve on these figures, and aim at topping the late M.P.'s majority before November 14. Special attention is being paid to councillors with the object of obtaining the fullest publicity in official circles.

Stranraer

The D.S.C. Group has started the Campaign and the signatures obtained for the first ten days are ten per cent. of electors canvassed. The town is being worked systematically, after which surrounding villages will be tackled.

What to Do With M.P.s

The Director of the Electoral Campaign has been receiving letters from Groups saying, "We have collected eighty-three pledges. What shall we do with our M.P.?" It should not be necessary for the Director to tell any Group what they can do with their M.P. Those who have not yet seen a copy should write for the leaflet giving instructions on the "Approach to Members of Parliament." At the Campaign proceeds the problem of the M.P. seems to solve itself. They know what is going on in their constituencies, and instead of being asked to receive a deputation, they are asking to be received themselves, and they begin talking business when they know they are addressing those controlling the votes. T.H.S.

* * *

An enquirer would like to have information as to the reception given to Leaflet No. 5 by publicans. It would be useful if anyone who has had experience of this will send in a report in general terms.

The Worse for Mr. Durbin

A large audience, acting as jury, at Kensington Town Hall on October 10, heard the cons and pros of a debate between Mr. G. F. M. Durbin and Mr. Reginald Kenney "Can Social Credit Abolish Poverty?" The handsome verdict of two-thirds majority in favour, indicated the effect of Mr. Kenney's advocacy of the Social Credit policy.

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. od.
Contains an exposition of the A + B Theorem.
- These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and Social Credit ... 1s. od.
 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 Mair 5s. od.
 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.
 Economics for Everybody, by Elles Dee ... 3d.
 How To Get What You Want, by G. W. L. Day and G. F. Powell ... 2d.
 Postage extra.

From SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

SECRETARIAT NOTICES

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

How To Get What You Want.—Specially written by G. W. L. Day and G. F. Powell to bring home to electors their responsibilities and their powers. This 2d. pamphlet will serve as a very powerful education in Social Dynamics, and being simply and racyly written, will command a ready sale.

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.

Important Leaflets.—Special attention is drawn to the advertisement of Electors' Leaflets on the back page. It has been possible to reduce the price of Leaflet No. 5 owing to its greatly increased sale. Leaflet No. 7 is the new special leaflet for getting workers and funds.

Exchange of Selling Teams.—Group publications supervisors who experience difficulty in securing sufficient volunteers to sell SOCIAL CREDIT on the street each week are recommended to come to an arrangement for an exchange of teams with the group in an adjacent centre. This method has been adopted by two groups whose members were averse to selling in their home towns where they were well known. It has proved most successful.

Poster Displays.—The regular display of SOCIAL CREDIT posters in order to keep the name of the paper before the public is most important. One group reports that it has now made arrangements for posters, and large placards in certain cases, to be displayed regularly. The charges for such displays range from 2d. to 6d. a week for each poster or placard and members are made responsible for paying for a poster or placard in rotation. The costs incurred are not excessive and when spread out in this way members are not called upon to pay at very frequent intervals. This method is recommended to all publications supervisors.

Social Credit Christmas Cards and Calendars.—Will all those who are prepared to place orders for Christmas cards send word immediately to the Secretariat marked "Christmas," giving the following information:—(1) Number of cards at not more than 2d. each, (2) Number of calendars at not more than 3d. each. These calendars will bear a greeting, thus being suitable for use in place of ordinary Christmas cards. Attractive designs are now being prepared.



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.

Orders for these posters should be addressed to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Price 10s. 6d. for 25, carriage paid.

Extra for over-printing in black or colour 12s. 6d. up to 50, or 14s. from 50 to 100.

CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. Baldwin on the Will of the People

I hope all Social Crediters listened to Mr. Baldwin's broadcast last Friday night, in which he stated more than once that in a democratic country like this, it is the will of the people, as expressed through their votes, that rules.

It is good to know we have the Prime Minister's support for the success of our Electoral Campaign!

London. E. M. B.

Eyes Front

I understand that in regard to the present situation arising out of Italy's defiance of the League, Canada is adopting a policy of neutrality, and I feel that this is fortunate, as co-operation in sanctions on the part of Canada might jeopardise the Alberta scheme. Would you agree? If so, is it not our duty to remind ourselves that if the question arises of supporting or not supporting the League, whatever happens nothing must jeopardise the prospects of Social Credit. This may mean that National Dividend candidates for the coming elections will have to make isolationism a part of their policy. I should like to know what you think about this. It looks as if Social Crediters will have to tackle this problem.

Bedford. FIRST THINGS FIRST.

[It is more important to keep the issue clear. If the people want National Dividends they will vote for them. Political parties have to "have views" on this that and the other non-essential. We are concerned to make candidates of any party reflect the will of their constituents in the order of first things first.—Ed.]

"A Double Price for Every Commodity"

In *The Times* of October 2 appears a special article from the Labour correspondent entitled "Production for Use — Help Schemes for the Workless," in which two "subsistence production" schemes are described, and we are told that:

There is a double price for every commodity calculated in terms of hours of work and cash. A certain number of hours' work has been required for the raising of each crop and a certain amount of cash expenditure has been incurred for seed and so on. (Only working capital comes into this calculation; *capital outlay is disregarded*). (Italics are mine.)

Here we surely find recognition that "the cost of production is consumption," and the "just price" is charged.

One step further and the substitution of free credit from the National Credit office for government grants raised by taxation and donations from private sources would establish the system of Douglas Social Credit.

London, N.W. PRESS-CUTTER.

Restriction of Food Production

One of my friends has been buying thousands of gallons of surplus milk per week at under 4d. a gallon and some of it as low as 3¼d. a gallon. Every farm could increase its output of beef, mutton, bacon, eggs, vegetables, etc., and some of them could produce ten times as much as they do to-day. Further, there are thousands of acres of land that require draining and thousands more where the drains are choked up.

Many rivers are silted up causing land to be water-logged. With proper attention most of this land would grow tremendous crops, for such land lies in the valleys and at the mouths of rivers and is very rich. Farmers are restricting output in nearly all branches of food production, which is the same thing as destroying food.

Birmingham. S. C.

The Church's Opportunity

With such able men as the Dean of Canterbury undertaking to voice the burden of the people's hopes so magnificently, it is our duty to develop a conceptual vision of a Church Triumphant, in place of a "Church Hesitant." The Church need have no fear of a spiritual death in a land of plenty. Did not its Founder make a clear statement in the old promise "that all these things shall be added" if the kingdom be sought first—and what is this kingdom of which He speaks? Is it not that, wherein the whole brotherhood of man partakes of the manifold blessings bestowed by the Universal Father, God, i.e., life's essentials.

One wonders why those who are partakers of "these added things" should fear for the spiritual kingdom if universal participation

became general. Is it because, as Thomas Carlyle says, "it is so much easier to love men while they exist on paper, or quite flexible and compliant in your imagination, than to love Jack and Kit who stand there in the body, hungry, untoward, jostling you, barring you, with angular elbows . . ." (M. Mirabeau)?

If Jack and Kit can share in the sunlight without injury to their morals, could food, clothing and shelter, the outcome of these rays, prove more injurious? Perhaps those who fear the result that would accrue from a universal partaking of these added blessings have not realised with D. O. Soper of Tower Hill, that "all are God's children and that He cares for them," and that in each one are potential possibilities which if given a chance for development free from daily care would contribute in return to the commonweal. This realisation fostered within the Church would quickly replace hesitancy with triumphant faith in the present actualisation of the promise that "all these things shall be added."

This conceptual ability resident within the Church uniting with its executive the State can and must make operative the right use of "money, righteousness, and commonsense."

Plymouth. RENEE RULE.

Meanings of Words

Words that appear to have diametrically opposite meanings can be co-related when used in the same context. In the same way two words used within a certain frame of reference, can from familiarity of usage convey the same meaning, although in their true sense each individual word has its appropriate definition.

In this respect perhaps the two most prostituted words in our language are Economics and Finance. The Encyclopedia Britannica tells us that Economics is "A science which is concerned with the communal problems of economic life," and that "Finance is the art of providing the means of payment."

The elucidation of these cryptic definitions can only be that Economics is that which has to do with *material well-being*, and Finance that which has to do with the *material well-being* of the banking and financial systems.

If, for example, the word "financial" were substituted for economic in Mr. Bernard Rowntree's article on "Peace or War," where he states "In real life due to economic laws not in harmony with the best interests of mankind we have a conflict between natural (spiritual) and man-made laws," his reasoning could be more readily concurred. *Financial* laws in their true sense do not exist as a reality, except in the chimerical brains of those "intellectual eunuchs" styled (self) *financial experts*.

Economic laws, on the other hand, do exist and have been naturally (spiritually) created, and it is due to the superior position of financial dictate on Divine Direction that the present anomaly exists of starvation in the midst of plenty, and war as "The art to provide the means of payment" (destruction).

The first lesson to be learned by every student of Social Credit is to divorce the phobia of finance from his economic studies. It is for civilization to decide and elect as their governors, those who advocate the "art of providing the means of payment" or those who support the "science which is concerned with the communal problems of economic life" (natural and spiritual).

AUSTIN O. COOPER, (Capt.).

Supervisor of Propaganda, Cardiff S.C.A.

Is the Banker Reading and Learning?

At the Jersey Society Dinner on October 14, Sir Cassie Holden was one of the guests. In his speech he wondered why he had been asked to attend this dinner, because bankers were unpopular and said to be "people who offered you an umbrella when it was fine, but who took it away when it was wet." Is not this "Douglas"? Evidently wet towels have been used and Douglas is beginning to sink in.

I hope it will eventually lead to understanding and a recognition by bankers that they have an instrument which, properly used, can bestow the greatest of benefits on mankind.

London, W.2. R. GAUDIN.

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Banks Create Credit
THE credits created by the Bank of
England . . . caused a large increase
in the deposits of the Bank.—*Cunliffe
Report, 1921.* (Lord Cunliffe was then
Governor of the Bank of England.)

ELECTORS' LEAFLETS
Demand National Dividends

Leaflet No. 4
For Recruiting.—Contains a space
for address of local group or supervisor.
For distribution at meetings, or delivery
by post or from door to door after
collecting signed demand forms.
6s. for 1,000 (postage 9d.); 3s. for 500 (postage
9d.); 1s. 6d. for 250 (postage 4d.); 7d. for
100 (postage 2d.).

Leaflet No. 5
Elector's Demand and Under-
taking.—The instrument of the Elec-
toral Campaign, in purple on orange
or purple on white.
(Post free) 7s. 6d. for 1,000; 4s. for 500;
1s. for 100.

Leaflet No. 6
For Personal and Business
Friends.—Not suitable for the house-
to-house canvass, but for use in offices,
factories, or by travellers, or at parties.
Space for 24 signatures.
(Carriage extra) 27s. 6d. for 1,000; 3s. for 100;
1s. 6d. for 50; 9d. for 25.

Leaflet No. 7
For Getting Workers and Funds.
—A cheap give-away leaflet which
should attract buyers of the 2d. pam-
phlet "How to Get What You Want."
(Post free) 3s. for 1,000 (in lots of 1,000);
smaller quantities at 1s. 6d. for 250.
Obtainable from the offices of SOCIAL
CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Things in General—and The Only Way (Under "Sound Finance") Nothing in Particular

"The task of colonising and civilising
Ethiopia will provide the Italian people with
work for fifty years to come."—Mussolini.

Bang! bang! the bodies fall!
What a pity? Not at all!
It's necessary, I'm afraid,
Because it is so good for trade.

Sob! sob! the women weep,
Because their men are 'put to sleep.'
Come now, come! don't make a fuss!
In peace they were superfluous!

Clank! clank! the wheels revolve!
There's nothing like a war to solve
'The Unemployment Problem,' so
Bravo! bravissimo!

C.G.D.

Sound Financial Terms

"Rolling in money" originated in
Hawthorne's tale, "The Great Carbuncle,"
which states that Ichabod Pignort, a wealthy
merchant, possessed a quantity of pine tree

shillings in which he rolled twice a day so as
to enjoy his wealth to the full.

What would he have thought of our
banker friends who dip in the inkpots?

What is the explanation of "flight
of capital," or "liquid funds"? An enquirer
would like to know if the former has any
connection with the feather coins of South
Sea Islanders, and whether the bottles of gin
coins of Central Africa account for the latter
term?

The *Daily Express* of March 23 reported
that coconuts are money in the Nicobar
Islands in the Bay of Bengal. We have all
heard how the natives send monkeys up the
palms and throw things at them. The
monkey retaliates by throwing coconuts at
his tormentors. This "monkeying with cur-
rency" is not likely to be repeated by our
bankers, even though they are up the pole,
unless we use our votes systematically.

The Technical Argument



With acknowledgments to "The New Yorker" and the artist, Mr. G. Dove.

"Now do you get what I mean?"

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 Name.....
LETTERS Address.....
PLEASE 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.

Sheffield Social Credit Group

Cambridge Arcade
The electoral campaign is not a "Midsummer
Night's Dream" or "A Winter's Tale" but an
all year round occupation—so hurry up. We're
waiting for you EVERY FRIDAY 8 to 10 p.m.
Wed., Nov. 6: F. Longley, "Why A National
Dividend?"
Wed., Nov. 20: Open Discussion.

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 in H.Q. as follow:
Mondays—Public Lecture, 7.45 p.m. Admn. 3d.
Tuesday, Nov. 5—Group Monthly Meeting.
Private.
Tuesdays—Technical Lectures. 7.45 p.m.
Admn. 6d. (No technical lecture on Tues.,
Nov. 5).
Thursdays—For Unemployed, 3 p.m. Free.
Thursdays—Public Lecture, 7.45 p.m. Admn.
Free. (Questions and Discussion at all
meetings).

Cardiff Social Credit Association

Meeting at 10, Park Place on Monday, November
11, at 7.30 p.m. A short address by "E.F.M."
on "The Industries of South Wales" will be
followed by a discussion.

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.

Glasgow Douglas Social Credit Association

Public Meeting in the Rooms, 200, Buchanan
Street (Adjacent Subway) on Friday, Novem-
ber 1. Speaker: Mr. V. Syme. Subject: The
Fight For The National Dividend.

Liverpool Social Credit Association

Meetings open to the public held on the first
Friday of every month, in Reece's Café, 14,
Castle Street, Liverpool, at 7.45 p.m. Hon.
Secretary: Miss D. M. Roberts, Fern Lee, Hale-
wood Road, Gateacre, Liverpool.

Wavertree Social Credit Association

Meetings open to the Public, held 2nd and 4th
Friday in the month at Holy Trinity Church
Hall, Church Road, Wavertree, Liverpool. 15
at 8 p.m. Hon. Secretary, Miss N. Lunt, 40,
Grant Avenue, Wavertree, Liverpool, 15.

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.

Carpenter Needed

Will any keen Social Creditor who is also a skilled
carpenter assist us at the offices of the Social
Credit Secretariat in constructing shelves, etc.,
during spare time or over week-ends.

**Auld King's Arms
Hotel**

Stranraer

ON SHORT SEA ROUTE
TO IRELAND

THE HOME OF D.S.C.
DON'T STOP CANVASSING

TEL. 20. W. MacROBERT