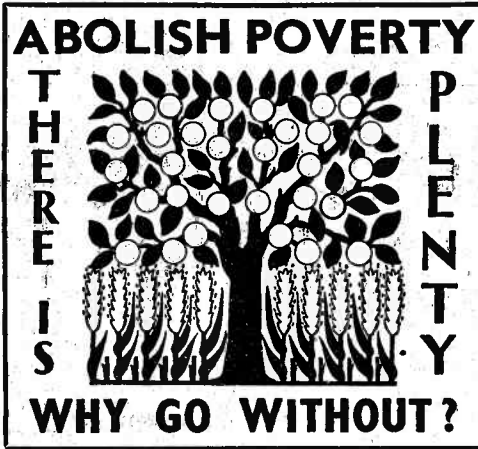


# SOCIAL

For Political and  
Official Organ of the



# CREDIT

Economic Democracy  
Social Credit Secretariat

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1935

Weekly Twopence

## Church Demands Abolition of Poverty

### Seven Thousand Pledged to Action

*"It is not the least good just to be sorry"*

AN historic meeting was held at the Albert Hall on November 5. Nearly 7,000 members of the Church of England met, with the blessing of the Archbishop of Canterbury and under the leadership of the Archbishop of York, to voice their abhorrence of slums, destitute idleness and malnutrition, and to pledge themselves to exterminate them. The meeting was representative of the whole church, for supporting Dr. Temple on the platform were leading churchmen.

After the singing of "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," Dr. Temple called the assembly to prayer. The call opened with the text from "Galatians":—

For all the law is fulfilled in one word, even in this: Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. But if ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed one of another.

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The call closed with the following significant words:—" . . . we cannot ask His help unless we first acknowledge our share in what we thus condemn; let us begin by confessing our own lack of sympathy and of brotherly love, our indifference and our ignorance, whereby we have contributed to its continuance."

#### We Are to Blame

Dr. Temple's address which followed reminded one irresistibly of the new Electoral Campaign leaflet addressed to electors, telling them to blame themselves for the horrors in our midst. He denied that matters such as malnutrition, slums and unemployment were not the concern of the Church. "As we look upon the world, with all its pressures towards evil, we see our own sin writ large," he said. And again, "Let no one excuse his conscience by talk of economic necessity. Something, quite plainly, has gone wrong with the economic system of the civilised world. We may feel bound to leave it to experts to diagnose the disease and prescribe the remedy; but it is our own business to incite the experts, until they produce the answer to our problem."

The next speaker, the Bishop of Bristol, dealt more particularly with the need for new houses, provided at a rent within the capacity of the family income to afford. He demanded, and rightly, that these should be properly built and adequately equipped. "For God's sake," he said, "let us get rid of that devil's lie that a bathroom will be used to keep the coals in."

#### Individual Responsibility

Fr. Frank Biggart, C.R., who followed, stressed the responsibility of every Christian, and urged that "it is not Socialism or Communism, or Fascism, or any other 'ism,' but simply Christianity, which forbids my being at ease so long as people endure the disease of preventable want."

#### Get to Work

Canon Sheppard then stirred the meeting by his burning sincerity. He told how frequently he finds it impossible to preach with any chance that his hearers will understand, so oppressed are they by the conditions of their lives.

"Get to work," he said, "because it is unbearable to you that boys and girls, the sons and daughters of God, should be suffer-

ing from all the horrors that are brought about when they cannot live decently and cannot work or enjoy life."

#### Sorrow is Not Enough

The next speaker, Miss Essex, told of her experiences in the slums; the lice, fleas and bugs, the rats, the smells; of the water that comes through the floors in the basements.

"It is not the least good just to be sorry. Nothing will happen until we become furiously angry."

The last speaker, Mr. Sidney Dark, disclosed the little-known fact that the Archbishop of York was mainly responsible for the restoration of the cuts in unemployment pay. He urged that the Church must insist on "justice and mercy for our people first."

#### The Pledge

Then came the climax of the evening. The great assembly stood and pledged itself:—

"We, baptised members of the Church of England, affirm that we are most deeply disturbed in conscience by the unreason and injustice of prevailing social conditions.

"We thankfully recognise what has already been done to improve these conditions, but we solemnly declare our conviction, whatever their causes may be, the continuance of enforced and destitute idleness, malnutrition, overcrowded slum dwellings, and such other social conditions as deprive men, women and children, for whom Christ died, of the opportunity of full and useful lives involves sin against God, Who is the Father of us all.

"We pledge ourselves, both individually and through our parishes, to every possible action that may secure for our fellows their birthright as the children of one Father."

#### Words Without Deeds

In closing the meeting Dr. Temple added a grave warning against words without deeds. "To join in the reiteration of solemn words without action to follow," he said, "must deaden our sensibility and blunten our conscience." He urged that feeling should be



AND I SAW A NEW HEAVEN AND A NEW EARTH.

(See page 109)

aroused against such evils as malnutrition and slums, and that his hearers should "make that feeling tell on the proper authorities."

#### A Great Event

This thing has happened. A united meeting of all sections of the Church of England has condemned the system that breeds poverty in plenty; that produces conditions in which individuals and nations seem forced "to bite and devour one another."

All who are working the Electoral Campaign to arouse the feeling of the people and mobilise it in an overwhelming demand for the abolition of poverty and the issue of National Dividends, and to make it "tell effectively on the proper authorities," may take heart.

We can now go to every member of the Church of England and say: "Here is a plan for securing the abolition of poverty and to give man his birthright." Here is a method,

## DENMARK on the THRESHOLD

### Danish Farmers May Be the First to Abolish Poverty

READERS will see that in this issue we devote a good deal of space to Danish material, and in view of the fact that Denmark has not hitherto played any great part in the Social Credit world a word of explanation will be in order.

J.A.K., the farmers' organisation of which the history is described in Mr. Jensen's very interesting article on page 107, has not yet taken up the full ideas of Social Credit. It is quite possible that it will not do so. What is incomparably more important is that it has, as it were, jumped a stage in the history of monetary reform in this country and elsewhere, and from schemes of co-operative trading, local currency, and so on, is proceeding straight to the stage of demanding results.

#### No Party Politics

"We are not going to form a party of our own; we are going to eat up all the existing parties," says Mr. Kristiansen, the leader of J.A.K.

We understand that, as the result of frequent reproduction of Electoral Campaign material from SOCIAL CREDIT in the J.A.K. organisation's paper, the entire body of 100,000 farmers who compose it are by this time familiar with the only principles which can lead to effective action for the abolition of poverty.

As primary producers, they have particular and pressing problems of marketing, etc., with which we are not directly concerned. The vital fact is that they grasp, or are in process of grasping, the distinction between means and ends, and realise that poverty will not be abolished until there is a united demand for those results which the abolition of poverty implies.

All schemes of marketing which benefit one section of the community, under existing financial conditions, are bound to be at the expense of other sections. Distinctions between town and country, between primary producers and distributors, between Socialists and Conservatives, are false distinctions, as they are presented to us under the existing rule of finance, which promotes them deliberately in order to strengthen its own power by setting its unconscious puppets one against the other.

#### Learning by Bitter Experience

Through bitter practical experience, the Danish farmer is now realising these facts.

already proving effective, of making those in authority "badger the experts until they produce the answer to our problem."

#### Pressure is Necessary

Remembering their experience with the politicians in 1926, when they appealed for a settlement of the coal strike in keeping with Christian principles and were told by Mr. Baldwin not to interfere in matters which did not concern them, the Bishops must realise that the politicians will yield only to pressure, that, in the words of Dr. Temple, the feeling of the people must be made to "tell effectively on the proper authorities."

#### A Hope for the Future

Those brave pioneers in the Church who have already come out in support of the Electoral Campaign, must have felt a glow of hope at the outcome of this meeting.

There is no reason now why the Dean of Canterbury's Campaign for the Abolition of Poverty should not become the Church of England's Campaign, and, ere long, the Campaign of all Christian Churches. It is not too much to hope.

He is angry, as men must be angry before they can affect the course of history, as the farmers of Alberta are angry.

He is determined; and that is also essential. But above all, he is learning to DEMAND RESULTS, and not only sectional results, but what is in plain fact easier to produce, results for all the Danes of Denmark. He is, as we sincerely hope and believe, about to make history.

When Electoral Campaign methods begin to be taken up by existing and numerically powerful organisations, such as this one of the Danish farmers, the face of the world will be changed in a very few years, or, one is almost inclined to say, in a few months. Denmark could abolish poverty for ever within its boundaries by 1937, and become the envy and example of the whole world.

It is because such forces as these are stirring in various countries, to demand results rather than being sidetracked into discussion of methods, that we publish this Danish section. There is no organisation, whatever its aims, which will not achieve them more completely when poverty is abolished.

#### A Message Overseas

There are many Canadian and American farmers of Danish extraction, and it is hoped that, among other things, these pages may be the means of putting them in touch with what is being done in the old country to face the same problems which are being faced in Alberta and elsewhere to-day.

The farmers of Denmark are only too ready to pool any useful experience in matters of monetary reform with others overseas. They appreciate the fact that the war to abolish poverty is being fought on a worldwide front, and know that in helping others they will be helping themselves.

The J.A.K. Secretariat, Brande, Denmark, is the headquarters of the organisation referred to in these pages; and any communications should be addressed direct to it.

"While the Danish situation shows that, in one of the most highly socialised countries in the world, co-operation and public ownership solve nothing without an efficient monetary mechanism [says the Douglas Social Credit Advocate, Alberta], and while it reveals again the power and irresponsibility of the Central Bank system, it is to be regretted that no alternative proposals have yet received widespread notice there." Readers of this issue will realise that, so far from no alternative to the Central Bank system being known in Denmark, the farmers at any rate show every sign of going further than a discussion of methods, and should soon be demanding results in a way that will surprise the world.



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### "Believe It or Not"

THE General Election has disclosed with startling clarity and suddenness the urgent necessity for our Electoral Campaign. One after another, many of the candidates approached have displayed the most complete indifference to and (in this world of Hitlers and Mussolinis) the alarming ignorance of the nature of democracy, or an even still more alarming "slickness" in playing Judas to it. "I will not sign. Why, they might ask for anything!" said one retiring M.P. when asked to subscribe to a simple declaration of obedience to the will of a majority of his electors, as might be manifested clearly to him from time to time.

Then, too, there was the "cute" candidate who, because the simple-minded Douglasite wrote him on paper headed with the words "Social Credit," replied thus (to, if possible, even simpler questions, which only concerned the political machine): "I don't believe in Social Credit," or "I don't understand Social Credit," or "I will advocate an enquiry into finance," or "I will myself carefully study the financial system." Poor simple Douglasites! Still more, poor simple politicians! Because, although such among those returned to Parliament, must, by their very character, be rubbing their hands and grinning with delight when they recall what they believe to be their adroitness, they little dream that, politically speaking, the withering hand of death is now upon them! For death comes, if not from us—because there won't be time—then from a Hitler or a Mussolini waiting, with grim wolfishness and privy paid, to devour them after the debacle they themselves have brought about.

But it will, it is now nearly certain, fall to our lot to reform those who can be reformed, and there is plenty of evidence that many are so sick and tired of party tyrannies that they will become willing pupils. Surely, if we can bring electors to a point where by signing our forms they become immediately effectual at the average rate of twelve for every hour's work, the best part of 608 Members of Parliament won't take us long to convert; most of them it is certain will "come over" to us without argument WHEN WE COMMAND THE VOTES.

So let us get on with our Campaign faster than ever. The intensity with which it is being worked and the area covered by it have been rapidly increasing every week ever since it started.

In a few days we should, too, have a fairly reliable territorial ratio established between numbers of undertakings signed and those who will vote for National Dividends when given the opportunity. That will be invaluable.

Yet another, and almost certainly the biggest new asset, secured from their work in the election has been the growing conviction among campaigners that in our Electoral Campaign we have a weapon which, although at first it appears to be a thing of devilish precision, is later disclosed as what some would call "The Mills of God." For when the results of our campaigners' work of barely nine months can be safely disclosed, it will be asked by all, "Was there ever forged in all history artillery of such devastating mathematical precision in so short a time? What other methods have ever formed or could form so quickly such rock-embedded emplacements?" For, believe it or not, our Campaign is now disclosed as a weapon which will continuously and simultaneously sweep away, undermine and "over-raid" the tyrannical financial and political forces arrayed against us. "Its effect is one of cumulative attrition."

Those who have taken no interest, or only a desultory one, in our Electoral Campaign may ask: "Why all this ever-increasing cocksureness?" Tell them that, in a manner it were better not to disclose immediately, we now know how to attack continuously and relentlessly an enemy M.P., and if he still resists, with ever-accumulating force so as to make his unseating rapid and inevitable.

We shall so invoke the righteous wrath of electors whilst we canvass as to multiply their acceptance of our policy many times.

If your questioners reply that they don't believe it, tell them to wait and see! You can safely add that you won't keep them long!

### A Danish Experiment

On the opposite page will be found an article under this title which describes the dogged struggle of a Danish farmers' organisation, the J.A.K., to survive the inexorable working of "sound finance."

But even though these farmers have gone no further than to practise schemes by which interest and sinking fund charges could be avoided, they have met with such ruthless opposition that they are being driven to a straight and uncompromising demand for results. The results they want are the same as the results everyone wants—incomes adequate to give them the means to personal freedom.

The farmers of Denmark, like those of most countries to-day, cannot find markets for their produce, and therefore have to go short of money, because their customers are too poor to buy. It is the usual vicious circle of poverty in plenty, and can be broken only by National Dividends. And National Dividends will not be issued until people demand them.

### Malthus Wrong Again

The gloomy prophecies of Malthus, that a growing world population would result in a shortage of foodstuffs, have once more been proved wrong; this time in India. According to a letter to *The Times* of October 24, from a Mr. P. J. Thomas, of Madras University, the population of India increased by nineteen per cent. between 1900 and 1930, but during the same period the production of foodstuffs and raw materials increased by thirty per cent. and industrial production by 189 per cent.

Possibly if an attempt were made to give every inhabitant of India a decent standard of life, there might be a temporary shortage of materials, but this could, at least as far as essentials—food and clothing—are concerned, quickly be made good. For all practical purposes there is no limit to production to-day, but for financial purposes it is strictly limited by restricting the purchasing power in the hands of the public.

Whatever is physically possible should be financially possible, and almost anything is physically possible.

### The Church and Poverty

Seven thousand persons, representative of all sections of the Church of England, pledged themselves at the Albert Hall on November 5 to the abolition of the evils of poverty—malnutrition, slums and destitute idleness.

It has often been said that the Church lost a great opportunity during the last war. Whether this is true or not is now beside the point; it is certain, however, that had it failed to act and act effectively to put an end to the paradox of poverty in plenty, it would have condemned itself in the eyes of an ever-growing number of British people.

Action cannot fail to result from this Albert Hall meeting (reported on another page), and every reader of this paper has a great opportunity to do his or her part in making that action effective. Attention should especially be drawn to the Electoral Campaign as the only form of action which will, in the words of the Archbishop of York, "incite the experts" by making the feelings of the people "tell effectively on the proper authorities."

### "If Ye Break Faith"

To you from failing hands we threw  
The Torch—be yours to hold it high;  
If ye break faith with us who die,  
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow  
In Flanders' fields.

So wrote Lt.-Col. John McCrae, a young Canadian surgeon, shortly before he, too, "went West" in the greatest war in history.

Last Monday we who served in the war joined, with those who played what was often the harder part at home, and those who were then children, or yet unborn, in commemorating our million dead and the nine million dead of friends and quondam foes. Seventeen years have passed, and that for which they died still remains a vision, daily becoming more obscured by the clouds that presage another and a greater war.

We have broken faith, for none can doubt that the will of those who died was to end such bloody business for all time.

And died, (uncouthly most), in foreign lands,  
For some idea but dimly understood,  
Of an English city never built by hands  
Which love of England prompted and made good.  
John Masefield.

Some such vision was shared by all those who died, under whatever flag, and we have broken faith with them.

That English city, that fairer world is ours to build, but it cannot be built on poverty and internecine strife. Let us, in memory of those ten million men, pledge ourselves

to spare no effort, shrink from no sacrifice, to make democracy a reality and secure the abolition of poverty. In this way we can remove the cause of war abroad—the fight for export markets—and of strife at home. Thus, and thus only, can we hold high the torch of civilisation thrown to us by those failing hands.

### Pity the Poor Pacifists

The War Resisters' International has been harrowing the editor with stories of war resisters who are imprisoned in about a dozen countries of Europe for refusal to serve. "They are giving their lives for this cause of peace," says the International, "often with no hope of ever regaining their liberty."

The letter goes on to say that there is much which can be done to strengthen and support them; that after seven years' effort the war resisters' organisation has obtained the release of a Frenchman who had been exiled for nineteen years in French Guiana.

The following quotation is given from a letter of his: "After having been cut off from the world of living men during nineteen years of exile for having resisted war; after having suffered numberless tortures more frightful than death; I have refused to allow hate to enter my heart, having retained in the midst of all these perils the ideal of peace and love of one's fellow-men."

While we respect these sentiments and sympathise with war resisters in their sufferings, the fact remains that such horrors will continue and increase until the cause of wars is removed. So may we suggest with all modesty that the War Resisters' International studies the ideas put forward in this journal?

### The Foot in the Door

Last week we referred to the scheme for imposing a central bank on China. It has since transpired that an integral part of that scheme was a loan "by a consortium of powers, including Great Britain and Japan." (*The Times*, November 12.) According to the *Financial Times* of the same date, the presence in Peking of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, of the British Treasury, "has no connection whatever with the Chinese Government currency reforms." But, *The Times* Tokyo correspondent reports that the Japanese Foreign Office "is still seriously considering" Sir Frederick Leith-Ross's suggestion that a loan might be granted to China. . . . These two organs of the financial monopoly seem somewhat out of step!

Japan is suspicious and naturally so. The suggestion of a loan by powers other than herself is regarded as a foot in the door to China's markets, that might hinder it being closed eventually, which appears to be the aim of Japanese policy.

Whatever the outcome, British financial interests appear to have received a set-back. Either the reform of China's finances, and the loan which was to enable it to be carried out, will be dropped, or if proceeded with, it seems probable that the lion's share will go to Japan.

Reports have appeared recently in the press of a growing Japanese agitation for a larger share in the control of the International Settlement in Shanghai, and we hear from a private correspondent there that Japanese intransigence increases with every unfavourable development in the European situation.

Japan means to seize the Chinese markets, and the increasing tension in Europe which arises from the same source—the pressing need for export markets—seems likely to give her an opportunity.

And what of China! Well, what of it?

### The Electors' Credit

According to the *Financial Times* of November 8, bank deposits reached a new high record during October, the average for the ten clearing banks being £2,035 million. This expansion has resulted in a reduction in the ratio of cash held by the banks to a trifle over ten per cent., and has been brought about by an increase of bank investments to the record figure of £626 million and of advances by £10.7 million.

The banks are obviously doing their best to ensure the return of the party which they originally put into power in 1931. Inflation is being used to stimulate business activity and of course employment. But the credit which is being created for this purpose belongs, by right, to the community as a whole, for its creation is based on—

1. A functioning industry,
2. A consuming public,
3. Stable government,

all of which are communal factors. The bankers, therefore, having seized control of the community's credit, use it to enslave the people still further, by influenc-

ing the electorate into maintaining in power a party, which has proved beyond peradventure, that it is their willing servant and not the servant of the people it purports to represent.

### In Darkest England

Dean Inge, that incorrigible optimist, believes that the working classes of the country have little right to grumble.

"Whereas in Charles Booth's survey," he writes in the *Evening Standard*, "only two-thirds of the population were above the poverty-line, we now read with surprise that in 1930 the average London working-class family had a margin of income above minimum physical needs amounting to thirty-four shillings and sixpence in a week of full employment."

"It seems certain that so far as creature-comforts and opportunities for enjoyment are concerned, there never has been a time when life was so good for the common man as it is in England to-day."

It may perhaps surprise the Dean to hear that Charles Booth's namesake, General Evangeline, was recently asked to collaborate in writing another "In Darkest England," and that the journalist who approached her undertook to prove that distress was far greater in England now than it was in the Founder's day. Further, that Commissioner David Lamb, of the Salvation Army, recently stated that the submerged tenth is becoming a submerged fifth.

### Peaceful Devastation

In a *Times* report of the auction of the contents of the *Olympic*, the auctioneer is stated to have said that ". . . he had held many auctions, but not one that had moved him more than the present one, which involved the destruction of a famous ship. The break-up, however, would provide most welcome employment in Jarrow."

So would another war, doubtless, but is that any reason for having it?

Destruction is the keynote of the present system. The destruction of real wealth by the breaking-up of redundant although still serviceable equipment of all kinds, and the waste of the fruits of the earth; and the still greater spiritual destruction, through unemployment, bankruptcies, and suicides. And to what end? Merely to maintain a system, inherently rotten, which will lead, quite inevitably if unaltered, to the greatest destruction of all—war.

Because goods can't be sold at home, they must either be exported or destroyed, and export trade to-day is a bitter struggle, ending in armed conflict. Only National Dividends for all will correct this situation; every humanitarian, every pacifist, every Christian, every sane man and woman must demand them.

### Taxation Legalised Robbery

Modern taxation is legalised robbery, and it is none the less robbery because it is effected through the medium of a political democracy which is made an accessory by giving it an insignificant part of the loot. But I do not think robbery is its primary object, I think policy is its objective.

I think it is most significant that every effort is made by economists of the type turned out by the London School of Economics to instil into the Labour Party that it is possible to obtain some sort of millennium by accelerating the process of stealing. It is one of the many symptoms which make me fairly sure that there is a close connection between High Finance and the propaganda supplied to what is called revolutionary labour in every country. . . .

So far from the expression of extreme Socialism of this type being a bar to advancement in the Treasury and the great Financial Houses, it is almost a requisite to promotion. — Major C. H. Douglas in "Warning Democracy" (page 61).

### Miss Rathbone Talks About the Family

Speaking to the Manchester Luncheon Club, Miss Eleanor Rathbone said that the air was buzzing with schemes to resolve the paradox of poverty in plenty, but whilst these might reduce unemployment and raise the standard of life, they would not cure one cause of poverty and underconsumption—namely, that nearly half the population were dependent wives and children and had no purchasing power.

Even the raising of the standard of life did not meet the difficulty, she said, because poverty was always relative. Could any system of economic planning be called a plan that left nearly half the population unplanned for?

Is it possible that Miss Rathbone has not yet heard of National Dividends?

# SHORTER WORKING HOURS HAVE ARRIVED, BUT— National Dividends Must Be Demanded\*

WHAT is the motive which really underlies our demand for shorter working hours? It may arise from a wish to give the unemployed some work; or the cynical might with more justice suggest that, being envious of the unemployed and of the leisure which they enjoy, we are anxious to share in it; or it may arise from a knowledge that the Industrial Arts have reached such a stage of efficiency that man-power in industry has become largely redundant.

The success which may result from our demand for shorter working hours depends for the most part on the earnestness with which we pursue it, and that earnestness is itself dependent on our knowledge of the facts and our confidence in them. Facts which will lift the demand for shorter working hours out of the realm of fantasy, give it body, and make it a vital and all-consuming issue.

We must be clear as to the facts. We must be clearer as to the interpretation of the facts, and we must be clearest as to the objective towards which we are aiming when we demand "shorter working hours." When we have decided upon our objective and cleared it of all ambiguity, we must bring it about by means of a mechanism, an instrument, and preferably an instrument with which we are familiar, not one which we have to devise afresh and with which we are unfamiliar.

If I have to break stones, I will not try to do so with my fists or my toes; I will look round for a hammer. If I want to dig my garden, I won't try to do so with my fingers and nails; I will get a spade. I will make, or buy, or borrow, or steal one, but a spade I must have if I am to succeed in digging my garden.

There are therefore three indispensable conditions to the success of the demand for shorter working hours:

1. A clear and unambiguous view of the facts and their meaning.
2. A clearly defined objective.
3. A mechanism for the attainment of the objective.

### The Facts

It is trite to remark that raw material is converted into goods by the utilisation of energy. Energy is simply the power to do work. Energy may be derived from many sources; it may be taken from the winds, or the tides, or from gravitation, or from steam, or from electricity, or in the form of heat from wood and coal. These are all solar or mechanical energies.

There is, however, another form of energy on which hitherto almost exclusive emphasis has been laid, and which has been regarded as all-important. It is known as human or muscular energy. Prior to the middle of the nineteenth century human energy was the main source of power in industrial processes. The consequence was that daily work was arduous and long. Earning a living was a very serious affair and occupied almost all the waking hours of the working classes. Unemployment was almost unknown. Culture and education were the exclusive privileges of the independent class.

The advent and progress of mechanical power has meant for the "working classes" a transfer of the burden of toil from the shoulders of men and women on to machines. In other words, as mechanical power is taking the place of man power, unemployment is a solution of the problem of employment, and is a sign of industrial and economic progress.

Unemployment represents the first stage in the Leisure State in which we ought all to aspire to become citizens, a state in which the great majority of us will in a very short time become citizens. (Readers at this point should, of course, clearly distinguish the "State of Leisure" from the "State of Financial Poverty" which is at present an accompaniment of the "State of Leisure," but which is not by any means a necessary accompaniment of it. What is physically actual or possible is also financially actual or possible.)

In the economic field one general fact, which is, however, supported by many particular applications of the fact, is sufficient to enable us to proceed with the argument. It is this:—In Great Britain alone since the beginning of the 20th Century horsepower mechanical energy units in industry have grown to the colossal total of 200,000,000. As one horsepower is equivalent to the energy of ten men, this means (and it is well within

the mark to say) that every man, woman and child in this country, physically, has at his disposal, at least ten mechanical slaves to do their bidding; slaves that don't eat or sleep or take wages; slaves that can work twenty-four hours in the day supplying them with all their economic needs.

Mechanical power has only just begun, and has not reached its limit of growth. It is continuing to grow without any apparent limit, and it is to be sincerely hoped, for the sake of humanity, that a serious attempt for political, financial or other reasons, to arrest the progress of power in the industrial arts, will never be made.

In face of the fact that each man has ten mechanical slaves to attend on him, why should we profess, either on our own behalf, or on behalf of anyone else, that it is necessary or desirable to do the work ourselves that these slaves were created to do? Are we so fond of our chains that we hypocritically protest (at any rate in words) when they fall from us? Can we think of nothing more important to occupy our life than that of merely producing food, clothes, and shelter? Mechanical power is compelling us, even against our wills, to make better use of our increasing economic liberty.

### The Objective

This leads us to the second of our conditions—that of a clearly defined objective. If the position is as stated above, it would appear to be a remarkable consequence that we are all struggling, as never before, to obtain the means of livelihood. The difficulty, of course, arises out of the fact that since the beginning (and before the begin-

## From the Dean of Canterbury to All Readers

Your attention is called to the Bankers' Order form to be found in this issue. May I urge every reader who is not already doing so, to subscribe to our funds? We are fighting for no less than civilization itself, and to carry on that fight and bring it to a successful conclusion, it is essential that funds be provided to finance the ever-growing work at headquarters. No sum is too great and none too small to be used to advantage.

HEWLETT JOHNSON,  
Director of Revenue.

ning) of history, the only title to a living has been through the medium of "work," an inevitable condition in early times when each man produced by his own hands all of his requirements, which were primitive and relatively simple.

As, however, social life developed, and specialisation in work took place (whereby "production" became simplified), each man did not consume what he produced himself. In relation to society as a whole, he co-operated with his fellows in producing what they all required. That is, each man produced, say, one particular item, like fish, or wheat, or wine, or fabrics, or meat, and so forth, a system which is obviously more efficient than the purely individualistic system of economics which previously obtained whereby each man produced all of these items for himself.

At this stage money was invented to facilitate the exchange of the product of one man's labour for another. Money was then a "medium of exchange." It was a remarkable invention and still is so. Without money co-operation in industry is impossible, but by its operation the objective of industry became changed from "goods" to "money." For instance, a farmer who produced a field of wheat found that his wheat did not constitute wealth to him. He did not want it for his own use. It was no use to him if he could not sell it. And when he did sell it, he sold it for money. His object became money, not wheat. It was by means of money that he obtained what he required. **And that is the case with all of us.**

We all work for money, in the sense of purchasing power, and if we got money for not working (as farmers in the States get money for NOT producing hogs and wheat) we could afford to contemplate unemployment or shorter hours with equanimity. Hitherto, unfortunately for everyone, the only way in which money has been obtainable has been by someone working for it. It followed that, as mechanical power took the place of man power, the reward for human labour became necessarily less, and will in

future become practically extinct. It is obvious that an alternative to the wage is imperative.

There is a great deal of confusion as to what our objective should be. Some nit-wits say our objective should be employment. But this cannot be right. Those of us who are in employment, as well as those who are not in employment, find the struggle for a decent living very difficult and sordid. Those who are unemployed receive a smaller wage than those who are employed. That is all the difference. It is a difference of degree, not of kind, and the wages of both are abominable. The struggle for a living resolves itself into a struggle for money. Some say our objective should be a shorter working week, and this is good in its way, but does a shorter working week mean that as our hours become shorter our wages become larger?

**If it does not mean this, then the shorter working week becomes a nightmare.**

It should by now be clear to everyone that increasing money (in purchasing power) is the true objective. Money is the key that unlocks all doors besides the door to shorter hours. Without this key shorter hours would spell disaster to all the employed.

Money has ceased for many, and is ceasing for all, to be a "medium of exchange," for with the development of mechanical power our human labour is becoming unmarketable, and we have nothing to exchange. The function of money now is not to exchange goods and services, but to **distribute** goods and services. It is nothing else but simply a ticket system, as in a railway, or a concert, a ticket entitles you to transportation or a seat. A railway ticket is a limited form of purchasing power entitling you only to transportation. A pound note is a ticket representing purchasing power for **anything** to the value of £1; it is universal. That is all the difference.

No one can say tickets are difficult to make and distribute. We are distributing them every day of the week in old age pensions and army allowances. No one can say that they would be worthless if they are issued against the actual goods produced, to cause

### PORTRAIT OF MAJOR DOUGLAS

Photographic reproductions of the portrait of Major Douglas which appeared in our issue of November 8 will be available shortly at the following prices:—

Postcards ... .. 2d. each, postage ½d.  
Cabinet size, unmounted 6d. " " 1½d.  
" " mounted 1s. " " 2d.

Those who wish to obtain copies of this excellent photograph will assist greatly by placing orders at once, and sending remittances when the announcement appears that they are ready.

Group Revenue Supervisors and overseas readers may obtain supplies for re-sale at a special discount of twenty-five per cent. on all cash orders for one dozen or more of any one size.

### BOOK REVIEWS

#### The Remedy for the Farmer's Plight.\*

Farmers can't make ends meet because they can't find markets—yet children suffer from "malnutrition" (i.e., starvation) because they lack enough good milk and other farm produce. Mad! Read this new 3d. pamphlet—send it to your farmer friends. It is a broadcast by Lt.-Col. Creagh Scott and tells the remedy in such a way that you can't stop reading till the end.

\* By Lt.-Col. J. Creagh Scott. London: SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, High Holborn, W.C.2. 3d. (By post 3½d.).

#### The A + B Theorem\*

Another pamphlet by H.M.M. is certain of a warm welcome from all those who have read his "Outline of Social Credit." It may, however, be objected by some that his approach to the A + B Theorem is unfortunate in that he lays stress on the machinery of the issue and recall of credit. He draws attention to the fact that banks recall their credit at a faster rate than real wealth is destroyed, whereas of course the A + B Theorem is an analysis of the costing system demonstrating simply that the rate of flow of prices is faster than that of incomes.

Apart from this one criticism we have nothing but good to say of this pamphlet. To those who, like your reviewer, are neither experts in higher mathematics nor diagrammatically minded, the simple style and the complete lack of diagrams will be welcome.

H.M.M. comments on Mr. Gaitskill's article in "What Everybody wants to know about Money" are most interesting, and we look forward to that gentleman's replies to the various questions he is asked, as well as to an explanation of the misquotation of which he is proved guilty.

Like all pamphlets in the series being published by Stanley Nott Limited, this is well got up and excellently printed.

H.R.P.

\* By H.M.M. London: Stanley Nott Ltd. 6d.

rate experts telling first-rate experts how to do their job.

Parliament's function is to say, "You, the technical experts of the country, and in particular of the financial system, by your assumption of the powers and functions that you are exercising claim to be the experts who know how this pile of goods and services, this real wealth, can be got over to these people, the sovereign people, whom we represent. We give you a certain time to get them over. If you don't know how to get them over (and in that case we don't see how you can call yourselves experts), we will get you expert advice as to how they shall be got over. **What we will not accept is that the job is impossible. We cannot believe that.** If you will neither get them over yourselves, nor take expert advice as to how they shall be got over, we will, within a definite limited period of time remove you, and we will put others in your place." (Major C. H. Douglas.)

This is the job of the Member of Parliament, and it should therefore be taken as an individual responsibility on the part of each person having a vote to make it plain to his Member of Parliament that unless that member makes it his first business in Parliament to see that National Dividends are instituted forthwith he will turn him out and vote for someone who will. All other policies are subordinate to this. It is the only and the quickest way of obtaining not only a decent living, and shorter hours of work that will be valuable, but by relieving the domestic market of its bursting granaries it will dissipate the clouds of war that are darkening the skies all over the world.

**Mechanical power with its shorter working hours has arrived, but . . . not the National Dividend.**

A.T.

\* Reproduced by kind permission of *The Outpost*, June, 1935.



# A DANISH EXPERIMENT

## Farmers' Losing Struggle against the Financial Octopus Leads Inevitably to the Douglas Method

ALTHOUGH the entire population of Denmark does not exceed three millions and the area of the country is no more extensive than that of two large English counties thrown together, the present writer was still unaware, after working for Social Credit in his own country for upwards of three weeks, and in spite of far-reaching contacts having been made, that there existed a parallel organisation which had grown up independently of corresponding movements in other lands—for no papers or persons interviewed ever made mention of such a body.

Then one day somebody told him of a group of people in Jutland who, it appeared, had been manufacturing their own money. The whole affair, so it seemed, had been a swindle, and had been speedily extinguished by the police. This was interesting news and worth looking into. The search for literature of the group was at once begun, and the writer came upon a volume of several hundred pages. The tale it told was that of a long struggle between a movement born among the people, and the authorities.

Like so many others, this movement is the result of the lifework of a unique personality, Mr. K. Engelbrecht Kristiansen, who, like all real creators, is the first to acknowledge his indebtedness to those who have gone before him. Chief among these is the late Johann Pedersen, who, from 1906-1920, was the editor of a monthly called *True Democracy*, or *The Right Form of Government*. As early as 1910 Mr. Kristiansen was on the staff of this paper; and the ideas advocated in it became the foundation upon which his organisation's outward structure of government was to rest.

### 'True Democracy'

From the very outset of the movement *True Democracy* and economic freedom have gone hand in hand in the programme of J.A.K., as the movement was christened at its inception in 1931. These letters stand for (1) *Jord*=Land, i.e., raw material; (2) *Arbejde*=Labour, i.e., the making into goods of the raw material, and (3) *Kapital*=Capital, i.e., the result of labour and raw material, namely, product.

True Democracy aims at the substitution of the present pseudo-democratic, semi-dictatorial party system for a real government by the people, or by the will of the people, as a Social Creditor would say. The main items of True Democracy may be listed as follow:—

I. A representative is elected for no definite period, and may at any time be removed if a sufficient number of voters transfer their votes from him to another person. The representative is thus obliged to watch his step constantly and not, as is at present the case, only during the last months before a general election.

II. It is not necessary to vote in person. Any voter may vote for any number of persons who are unable to attend and whose proxies he has been given.

III. The method of voting is proportional representation with as many preferences as one pleases.

IV. Rule number 18 of the regulations is of exceptional interest, being the uniting of the autocratic and the democratic principle. In certain cases it is expedient that a decision be taken quickly without the common assent. For this purpose a man called the Common Leader is elected; but he like everybody else will be removed the moment the majority is no longer on his side. It will thus be seen that "true democracy" has room for the man who is strong as well as of swift decision. But if it happens that a decision proves too swift, the strong man will immediately be changed into a powerless one.

This broadly outlines the rules which have been practised within the J.A.K. organisation since its beginning. It has so far worked without a hitch, having in some instances discarded undesirable elements in a few minutes.

### Tragedy of a Farmer

To come to what is of more immediate interest to readers of this paper. It was natural that this movement for economic reform should have started among the Danish farmers, and not among the industrial workers of the towns who in every way have been favoured by the Socialist Government. The plight of the Danish farmers is almost comparable with that of their emigrated brothers and cousins in the Scandinavian settlements in Canada, and can best be illustrated by the following example:

Mr. Kristiansen's father is eighty years old. He was one of the pioneers who in the seventies and eighties took up the immense task of cultivating the vast stretches of heath in the interior of Jutland. He has spent his life in creating riches where there was

nothing but barrenness before; and in the course of the years his little homestead became an extensive farm.

But his debts grew in proportion to his labours, and eventually he had to leave his farm, having toiled on it for two generations. Now he has to be a wage-earner on the farms of others. They pay him from two to four kroner (shillings) a day.

One is not surprised to learn that his son found there was something exceedingly rotten in the land of his birth. He analysed the rottenness somewhat thus: Fifty years ago my father borrowed a thousand kroner. He has now paid back not only the amount he borrowed, but three or four times as much. Where has all this money gone? And why should it go at all? Before all else our monetary unit must be a "neutral" one, he saw; and if our money institutions will not provide us with such a one, we must create it ourselves.

### First J.A.K. Experiment

It was towards this end that the J.A.K. organisation was formed in 1931, its first function being the printing of the so-called co-operative notes. The procedure was as follows: The society made an agreement with one of the co-operative dairies or slaughterhouses, the farmers' two chief sources of income, an agreement by which it was settled that these institutions should pay their customers with co-operative notes while they paid the corresponding sum in ordinary money to the exchequer of the society. The latter at once proceeded to repay the farmers' various loans.

Had they been allowed to continue in this way the Danish farmers hoped in the course of a few years to rid themselves of all bank loans, and consequently pave the way for the economic and cultural renaissance of Denmark. But they were not allowed to continue in peace. The first shot in the long fight that was to ensue was fired when the National Bank, in July, 1931, enquired of the Treasury whether the new notes were not liable to stamp duty. The Treasury immediately found that they were; and informed the leaders of J.A.K. that one per cent. of the amount of each note had to be paid.

This was a curious step, since the co-operative notes were only receipts yielding no interest whatever; and according to the Danish stamp law receipts are not liable to duty. The society immediately changed the wording of the notes, making it quite explicit that these were nothing but receipts. The Treasury was informed of the new wording, but replied that they saw no reason to change their original decision.

So the stamp duty had to be paid. The society, however, was not slow to exploit the new situation. The Danish people were informed that the state, by demanding the stamp duty, had thereby officially acknowledged the new notes, and indirectly promised its protection.

### Prosperity Round the Corner

For a time all went well. The co-operative notes found greater and greater circulation; and for a time it looked as if the much-advertised prosperity really was round the corner. This, however, was not to the liking of the National Bank, whose lawyers found a paragraph in the criminal law which they and the bank thought could be brought against Mr. Kristiansen with some effect.

Proceedings were taken in May, 1933. In the preliminary conversations between the representative of the police and Mr. Kristiansen, the former explicitly stated that it was not a question of whether the co-operative notes benefited or harmed the community, but solely whether the new money was legal or not. If it could be proved that the new note was not a bond, everything would be all right. In court it became clear that the prosecuting counsel was by no means himself certain as to the exact meaning of the word 'bond.' The term, it appeared, allowed of more than one interpretation. It was therefore no very difficult task to prove that the co-operative notes were in fact 'bonds.' The outcome of the case might have been foreseen from the first.

Mr. Kristiansen was fined a hundred kroner, which the court of appeal raised to a thousand.

As the attempt at creating new money had been baulked, that already in existence had to be used in such a way that the same result was obtained. It was then that the idea of free loans, which had for a long time

been contemplated, was put into practice. The principle is the one employed in many English building societies: that of enabling investors, by collective saving, to borrow each others' money.

In this way the payment of all interest was avoided, the agreement being that a seventh part of the amount wanted as a loan had to be paid by the borrowers. From August, 1933, till January, 1934, no less than seven million kroner were invested and given out in free loans; as a direct result of which about two thousand men found employment.

### The Professorial Dead Hand

A few weeks after the launching of this new enterprise, various persons, especially directors of credit institutions, began attacks in the Danish newspapers; and once more the Danish Government decided that something had to be done.

Two professors of economics were officially appointed to go into the matter. After several months' investigation, these two gentlemen came to the startling conclusion that it was a great disadvantage for anybody to have a free loan as long as loans could be had at the ordinary rate of three or four per cent.

As a direct consequence of the "experts'" report, a new Bill was speedily passed in Parliament, directed against 'certain saving and financing institutions.' No one in the country had the slightest doubt for whose benefit this law had been passed; and the press immediately dubbed it the "J.A.K. Bill."

The first paragraph of this law defines the nature of the institutions to come under it. It ends thus: "In case of doubt the President of the Board of Trade decides finally whether an institution comes under this law." In other words, everybody else in the country, from the King downwards, may think whatever they please; if the President of the Board of Trade shakes his head and says 'I doubt'—there is nothing for it. Mussolini could not have done it better.

Mr. Kristiansen decided at once to stop receiving deposits and giving out loans, as he realised that his society from now on could expect any amount of arbitrary governmental interference. It was not that Mr. Kristiansen was unwilling for the state to examine the affairs of his society. He had several times offered the authorities an opportunity of looking into his accounts; he had repeatedly suggested that the entire working experience of the organisation be placed in the hands of the Government. But any interference in the administration of the society—and this was what the law threatened—could not be tolerated.

A committee was set up by the Government which set about examining the affairs of the societies involved, with the result that J.A.K. came through victorious, and after a year's involuntary break was allowed to reopen last July, whereas two unimportant societies of whom no one (including the legislators) had ever heard were found to come under the law and obliged to close down. The state, however, gave its blessing with one reservation: 'That no loan should be given under three per cent.'

The society agreed to take three per cent.; but as the law did not stipulate to what purpose it should be spent, the amount accruing herefrom automatically went back into the exchequer of the society, thus forming a fund for future loans.

Meanwhile, when the free loan institution was temporarily closed down the organisation put into practice another idea that had long been thought out. A "Clearing" was started, through which the Danish people were given the opportunity of exchanging goods against goods. A neutral monetary unit had been denied, so they tried to do without any currency at all.

Simply stated, the clearing system worked like this: Instead of paying with a note or a coin, one hands the shopkeeper a slip of paper stating: 'Kindly transfer from my account to the account of this gentleman the amount of X kroner.' The note is addressed to the Clearing bureau and the shopkeeper adds the number of his own account.

Once again a solution had been arrived at; and once again the Government put down its heavy foot. In January of this year the Clearing offices at Aarhus (employing upwards of two hundred clerks) was raided by the

(Continued on page 109, column 1)



K. E. KRISTIANSEN

### Founder of the J.A.K.

MR. K. E. KRISTIANSEN was born on September 18, 1882, in the heart of the vast Jutland heath at a small homestead his father had built with his own hands. In the course of years, old Mr. Kristiansen broke up as much land as corresponds to five or six good-sized farms. Although he had created values to an amount of a quarter of a million kroner, he never got beyond making a bare livelihood for himself and his family.

Mr. K. E. Kristiansen was the second of eleven children. From 1900 to 1901 he was a student at a famous peasants' High School. During the summer months he worked in the fields, and in winter he eked out his income by teaching gymnastics to farmhands. In 1903 some friends helped him to a scholarship at the Royal Veterinary College of Copenhagen, where he spent five years of study, passing his examination as land surveyor in 1908.

These studies had given him a most useful knowledge of the economic and juridical position of the Danish peasant during the ages. He had been particularly interested in the study of his famous countryman, Ole Roemer's contribution to the science of land-registration. As a direct result of Roemer's work, a certain equality had been given to the Danish peasants, as he had devised a system through which their taxes were levied according to the quality of their lands, for the valuation of which he set up definite rules that are applicable to-day more than 150 years after his death.

After college, Mr. Kristiansen flung himself into the study of the theories of Henry George, and later developed certain monetary reform theories.

In 1916 Mr. Kristiansen issued the first "experimental" money in Denmark to a small circle of acquaintances in the village where he lived. He issued no more notes than could be redeemed by himself; and the money consequently never went outside the small circle, and passed entirely unnoticed by the authorities. From 1916 to 1931 the ideas of True Democracy and Economic Freedom were developed and deepened, and it was in 1931 that the J.A.K. organisation was launched.

For the headquarters was chosen the small provincial town of Brande, in whose vicinity Mr. Kristiansen has lived during the last twenty years. The town is situated in the very heart of Jutland, and this central position has proved of enormous importance during the four stormy years of the organisation's existence. From Brande Mr. Kristiansen can reach almost any town on the mainland of Jutland in a couple of hours. There have been days where he has had upwards of ten different meetings a day, and yet managed to throw in some hours of administrative work at the secretariat in the morning. He outdistances by many hundreds of miles the most travelled commercial traveller in Denmark.

NEXT WEEK we hope to publish an article entitled

"Is Foreign Indebtedness a Bar to National Dividends?"

which will have many points of interest for Danish Readers.



**DANISH NOTES**

**The J.A.K. and Social Credit**

At the yearly all-country meeting at Fredericia some weeks ago, point number five of the minutes was called "J.A.K. and Social Credit." The young Danish engineer, P. O. Langballe, who has the honour of being the first Scandinavian to broadcast on Social Credit, had been invited by the J.A.K. leaders to give a lecture comparing the two movements which, although so similar, had arisen independently of one another. His lecture was listened to in an intense silence by an audience in which all classes and all ages were represented.

After the lecture Mr. Langballe was bombarded with questions, and he expressed to Mr. Kristiansen later on his great astonishment at the amazing monetary knowledge of his interlocutors, to which Mr. Kristiansen smilingly answered: "These people have all for four years attended the J.A.K. school of Economics."

As a direct result of his meeting with the J.A.K. organisation, Mr. Langballe, a staunch Social Crediter, has inscribed himself a member of the Copenhagen branch of the movement, believing that he can better further the cause of the economic liberation of his country by making the two movements join issue, than by setting up a separate Social Credit movement in Denmark.

**J.A.K. Literature**

Early this year was published the first book on the J.A.K. movement; and it was a copy of this book that the Dean of Canterbury was given after one of his lectures in Copenhagen last February. The book has been written by the Danish author, Johannes Hohlenberg, in collaboration with Mr. Kristiansen. The former has now been appointed the editor of the J.A.K. paper, which appears three times weekly, and a circulation of about four thousand with subscribers in countries as far away as Canada.

**A Social Credit Film**

A project is now on foot in Denmark for the production of a Social Credit film, or rather a series of films. The possibilities of this form of propaganda are clearly immense. The producer asks us to say that he will welcome advice, technical and financial assistance, and, in general, communications from anyone "whose interest would be more than academic." Will anyone interested please write to the Director of Overseas Relations, c/o the Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2? If sufficient support is forthcoming, it would be possible to arrange for an English version where necessary, and later for English distribution.

**A DANISH EXPERIMENT**

(Continued from preceding page)

police, who took away all the books of the society. No explanation was given.

**Committees and Investigations**

Once more the Government appointed a committee to investigate; and while these words are being written the investigation is still in progress.

When the present writer visited Mr. Kristiansen a week ago in his home in Jutland, some representatives of the Farmers' Association (the L.S., which lately caused a sensation throughout Europe by organising a farmers' protest march to the Danish capital) had just called to ask Mr. Kristiansen's advice. They had, as a matter of fact, created a most precarious situation for themselves, by refusing to take any money from their English creditors with the intent of depriving the Danish Government of cash, hoping in this way to make the Government yield to their demands for money grants. Mr. Kristiansen's advice to the farmers was then, as so often before, that nothing was gained until they themselves became masters of their own credit, by creating money tokens which should be an exact reflection of the productivity of the country.

**To Demand Results?**

There are signs that even Danish farmers (whose patience is proverbial) will not indefinitely put up with a system of government which time after time has crushed the initiative of the people; and there is a likelihood of Mr. Kristiansen, who is acquainted with, and fully appreciates the vast possibilities of the way to obtain political power indicated by Douglas, before long adopting methods similar to those of the Electoral Campaign.

The J.A.K. organisation has about 100,000 members, which fact must be seen in relation to Denmark's three million inhabitants.

BORGE JENSEN.

[We comment on this on the front page and on page 106 From A Seat in the Stalls.—Ed.]

**Demanding Results in Denmark**

THE Danish organisation, J.A.K., referred to elsewhere in this issue, recently initiated a campaign in Denmark which bears a distinct resemblance in part to the Electoral Campaign which is making such remarkable progress in Great Britain.

A general election was to take place on October 22, and a dual form of action was decided upon. An endeavour was to be made to get the electorate to demand certain specific results of candidates, and the candidates themselves were to be asked certain definite questions designed to disclose their ignorance of financial and economic matters, and to secure from them a definite undertaking to collaborate in securing a reform of the financial system by those responsible for it.

The most important part of this undertaking, was that a dissolution of Parliament would be insisted upon after six months, if the monetary system had not been reformed

in such a manner as to protect workers and producers alike against monetary dictatorship.

It was found that the majority of candidates would neither give satisfactory answers nor the desired undertaking. But certain definite support was obtained more particularly from the Free People's Party.

From the point of view of a British Electoral Campaigner it would seem that the most valuable result of this campaign is the growing realisation of the necessity for government to be directly responsible to the electorate. This realisation, it is reported, is evident in both the extreme parties — the Danish Nazis and some of the Communists. The views of Emperor Hitler and Czar Stalin on parliamentary responsibility are hardly those of their Danish followers one suspects!

**Overseas Notes**

**Will-o'-the-Wisps**

THE methods of the Electoral Campaign are the most economical application of political pressure that has ever been presented to democracy. The financial cost of such a campaign to abolish poverty is ludicrously small, when one compares it with the vast funds available to organise poverty, to croon to it and threaten it alternately, which is what modern governments have to do. At the same time the effects of century-old propaganda cannot be thrown off in a night, and a natural tendency of men anxious to get Social Credit in their respective countries is to try party action.

**Debunking the Party System**

To go over the objections to this course would be superfluous in this column. They have been stated often in SOCIAL CREDIT, and above all in Major Douglas's article in the issue of October 25. In the course of that unanswerable debunking of the party system, he pointed out the fact that "Finance has its nominees in the key positions of every party almost equally," and later expressed his conviction that "if there were a Social Credit Party in this country, long before it became a formidable menace, its organisation would contain in most of its key-positions a set of rogues . . . there is plenty of promising material about at the present time."

No one suggests that the Social Credit parties at present in existence at various points in the English-speaking world are made up of rogues. The reason is obvious; they none of them are within right of constituting a serious threat to the money monopoly, with the exception of Alberta. The Alberta Cabinet, as I remarked superfluously enough last week, is composed of honest and determined men, but Alberta is a special case. The campaign there was in the nature of a religious crusade against poverty on the part of an infuriated electorate, headed by a leader of religious teaching, who was already known and trusted throughout the province for years before he formed a political party. It is almost inconceivable that there has been room for agents-provocateurs in the organisation of the Alberta Social Credit League; if any such exist, the people will certainly find them out. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

**Dangers**

Elsewhere the position is different, and the dangers still in the future. Again, unlike Alberta, which in any case voted largely for results rather than for methods. Social Crediters who form parties almost automatically range potential support in other parties against them, and thus multiply quite gratuitously the inevitable opposition. (I except Alberta because the mass indignation there was sufficiently great to outweigh all other party appeals combined.) Party action, normally, in addition to being extremely slow, is expensive, tends towards bureaucratic centralised control, leads to discussion of methods, and in general plays straight into the hands of finance. There can be only one Aberhart, and in any case finance will have taken its precautions for the future. I earnestly commend these friendly criticisms to the consideration of Social Crediters in the Irish Free State, the Middle West of America, and elsewhere.

**Independent Candidates**

Running National Dividend or Independent candidates is a different matter. In constituencies where no nominee of the regular parties has been persuaded to pledge himself to the abolition of poverty and the issue of National Dividends, and where the cost of contesting a seat will not cripple more

permanently fruitful activities, a successful candidate of this kind may act as a valuable advertisement in a legislature, and in exceptional cases, such as the coming New Zealand elections, a few independents may even hold the balance of power and exercise an influence out of proportion to their numbers. But every time they allow themselves to be drawn into a discussion of methods they will lessen the chance of attracting effective popular support. (Finance will see that there is plenty of the wrong kind, if necessary.)

This type of action does not, of course, affect the paramount importance or lessen the efficiency of a non-party campaign to demand results. It is not surprising that it secured considerable backing in parts of Canada before the federal elections, and an interesting Edmonton message to the Ottawa Citizen described a possible "basis of co-operation between the Alberta Social Credit League and similar organisations in other provinces." The proposals appear to have emanated from British Columbia, and consisted in a call for united action in electing candidates to Ottawa, but running under a "National Dividend" label. Two or three candidates who stood on this platform in British Columbia had no great success in the federal election, but they were late in the field. The ad hoc organisation which sponsored them issued a manifesto which concludes: "We demand for everyone a National Dividend that shall not reduce the value of money or raise prices, that shall not increase taxes, nor deprive anyone of property." If no more technique than this was talked during their election campaigns, these B.C. candidates deserve well of their country.

**Premier of Tasmania**

Social Crediters will not soon forget Mr. A. G. Ogilvie's speech at the recent dinner to Major Douglas. The Tasmanian Premier was welcomed on his way home by the local Social Credit Association at Adelaide, South Australia, and was given a civic reception by the Lord Mayor. In the course of another most interesting speech at the Association's luncheon, Mr. Ogilvie said, "I have heard that old story about the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world . . . I know that our trouble is not over-production, but under-consumption, and that there should be a thorough investigation into the financial system, not by bankers, who have got us into this mess, but by impartial people who are sincere . . . Even if we have in Australia only political democracy, and not economic democracy, we are still free to strive after economic democracy." (Quoted from *The New Era*.) "There are too many of these petty Premiers about," screamed the Sydney Bulletin in a sort of ecstasy of bad manners when the news of Mr. Ogilvie's London speech reached Australia. The pettiness of Premiers depends on themselves, not on the size of their States. By any sane measure the Premier of Tasmania is the outstanding Australian statesman.

**Appointments**

Admiral Sir David Murray Anderson, Governor of Newfoundland, has been appointed Governor of New South Wales. Brigadier-General the Hon. Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, V.C., now Governor of New South Wales, is to be Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia. J.D.B.

THE Director of Overseas Relations will be glad to supply overseas readers with information regarding journals and groups supporting the proposal for which this paper stands. He will also be grateful for news of new journals taking up the cause of Social Credit. Address c/o Social Credit Secretariat Ltd., 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2, England.

**CHRISTMAS CARDS**

On the front page will be found the beautiful design specially prepared by Miss Nowell Edwards for our Christmas cards.

The cards will be of two kinds:

(a) Plain cards with a calendar below the drawing and a greeting on the back.

Price 3s. 3d. a dozen, including envelopes and postage.

(b) Folding cards bound with ribbon, with the drawing on the cover and the greeting inside.

Price 2s. a dozen, including envelopes and postage.

The greeting on both (a) and (b) will be:—

*Wishing you a Happy Christmas and, in the New Year, a National Dividend.*

From . . . . .

Orders for cards should be placed at once with SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, W.C.2, to be followed by remittances when the cards are announced to be ready.

**For Danish Readers**

**LANDSMÆND**

DER bliver talt altfor meget om Social Credit.

Danmark er et Demokrati, og som Medlemmer af dette Demokrati bør De gøre Dem det klart at det er ikke Social Credit De maa forlange af Regeringen, men visse ønskelige Resultater—Resultater, som vi ved kan opnaaes (og som maaske kun kan opnaaes) ved Social Credit.

Social Credit er saa interessant, saa tillokkende og det gør os saa klart alt det vi under det nuværende Regime staar uforstaaende og forbløffede overfor, at det vilde være overmenneskeligt ikke at falde for Fristelsen. Douglas Social Credit faar det til at staa klart for os, at vi Mennesker nu kan producere saa meget, saa hurtigt og med saa lidt Anstrængelse alt hvad vi behøver til at føre en tryk, tilfredsstillende Tilværelse; at "Brødnid" er en grim Unødvendighed og 'Verdensmarkeder,' 'Valutalove' og 'Indførselstold' nærmest er Resultaterne af at "a set of second-rate experts are interfering with the work of a set of first-rate experts," som Douglas udtrykker det. Social Credit kan give os alle nok—som en en Rettighed. Det lærer os at 'Penge' bør være en Refleks af 'Varer'—ikke omvendt. Det lærer os den virkelige Natur, den virkelige 'Værdi,' af Penge. Det lærer os at et Folk, der ikke vil tillade et Monopoli af nogensomhelst anden Art bør heller ikke taale et Penge-eller Credit-Monopoli . . .

Men der tales alligevel formeget om Social Credit!

Sagen er at Social Credit er en METODE, ikke et RESULTAT.

Forestil Dem et Foretagende, i hvilket hver Medarbejder—fra Formanden af Bestyrelsen til den yngste Kontordreng—er i Besiddelse hver af det samme Antal Aktier. Paa Generalforsamlingen vilde Aktionærene udtrykke kort og klart hvad Formaålet af Foretagendes Virksomhed gik ud paa og angive de Resultater de ønskede opnaaet—og dermed basta. Det vilde ikke falde en (fornuftig) Generalforsamling ind at detaljere nærmere hvorledes dens Vilje skulde gennemføres. Med andre Ord, den vilde naturligvis overlade Valget af Metoden, gennem Bestyrelsen, til Experterne, tilfreds med at forlange Resultater.

Netop saadan bør et Demokrati virke. Kun Folket kender Folkets Vilje, og det er alt hvad Folket—som et Folk—behøver at kende. De folkevalgte Repræsentanter—som er Folkets Tjenere, ikke dets Herrer—faar en Opgave:—at gennemføre Folkets tydeligt udtrykte Vilje, og det er saa Regeringens Pligt at ansætte en Stab af Experter, der svarer til dette Formaal.

Hvis De imidlertid siger: 'For at gøre vore Kaar bedre maa vi forandre vores Skattevæsen, vores Valutalove, vi maa have nye Indførsels- eller Udførselstolde, vi maa stemme for Kommunisme, Socialisme, Venstre Partiet, Højre Partiet eller Social Credit, saa blander De Dem i hvad der i Virkeligheden ikke kommer Dem ved. De tager et Ansvar som ikke er Deres.

Folket i Alberta har taget netop det Ansvar. Hvis, hvad Gud forbyde, Mr. Aberhart skulde snuble eller komme paa gale Veje—og, vær forvisset om det, 'haute finance' med sin mægtige Indflydelse, er for Ojeblikket i færd med at friste ham paa alle mulige Maader—saa faar Alberta 'Social Credit'; men en Social Credit, der vil bevise til Verden at Social Credit ikke duer.

Men der kommer en Tid, naar Ministerierne har travlt med at finde den rigtige Maade til at gennemføre Folkets Vilje—den Vilje der vil banlyse Fattigdom og Nød—, naar det kun drejer sig om Maaden, om Metoden . . . ja saa kan der ikke tales formeget om Social Credit. For Experterne skal nok finde det—alligevel!

TORBEN LAUB.



# ACTIVE SERVICE

**T**HIS week we have two instructive reports from Liverpool and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. All those working the Campaign will study the information with interest; others must read them and find therein the answer to the retort "It can't be done."

## Liverpool

The Supervisor has carried out a test with two pledge forms. Using the Dean's form in "A" Street, rentals 18s., from forty-five houses fourteen forms were signed with twenty-seven signatures, and there were sixteen refusals. This gives percentages of thirty-one for signed forms, and sixty for signatures. The collection rate was 4.4 minutes per signature. In "B" Street, rentals 16s. to 18s., from thirty houses there were obtained fifteen signed forms and thirty-three signatures and nine refusals. This gives percentages of fifty for forms and 110 for signatures, and the rate of collection was 6.6 minutes per signature.

With No. 5 Form in "C" Street, rentals 18s., from forty-five houses twelve signed forms with nineteen signatures were obtained, and there were nine refusals, giving percentages of twenty-six for forms and forty-two for signatures. In "D" Street, 16s. to 18s. rentals, from twenty-five houses fourteen signed forms brought in thirty-seven signatures, and there were six refusals, the percentages being fifty-six for forms and 148 for signatures, the rate of collection in each case being 4.4 minutes per signature. In all cases there were a number "out" on second and third calls, but in the last street only two were "out."

## Newcastle-upon-Tyne

One of the Parliamentary candidates has signed the "Undertaking by Candidate for Parliament" form "A," and the other candidates are receiving attention. This is quick work considering it was only last week the attention of Groups was called to the matter, but is probably accounted for by the fact that they do the work first in Newcastle-

## Notice

*In order to avoid misapprehension it should be noted that no group or organisation which is not affiliated to the Social Credit Secretariat has any authority to use Major Douglas's name for raising funds. A list of affiliated organisations may be seen on application to the Secretariat.*

upon-Tyne, and then they don't discuss it, whereas it appears in London we discuss it and then don't do it!

The Supervisor has sent us the following interesting letter:—

"A chance of canvassing a rural district came my way recently. As my previous work for the Electoral Campaign had been in a large city in a depressed area where poverty and privation is a disgrace to our national character, I thought I would like this new and, I hoped, refreshing experience particularly as it would entail rolling over the best part of a really beautiful county in a motor-car, visiting its ancient towns and villages. I welcomed the change although I considered it meant work, harder than usual perhaps.

"I was not mistaken, for in general I found there were more reasons why people would not sign the Electoral form than existed in the cities. I met one all too frequently which I certainly did not think existed in the days of 1935. That was FEAR. Fear even of being seen at the door speaking to a stranger. It was clearly a fear of someone who dominated their lives. As for making their will effective...! Where we got a chance of an interview, however, this was soon overcome. "Having a certain programme to get through in a certain time made it necessary to follow a concerted plan which worked fairly well and successfully. This canvass included people of every class; country gentry, doctors, clergymen, farmers, miners, fishermen and artisans of small and various industries.

"I found it slightly different from a city canvass and perhaps it required a little more tact. Certainly it took more time. This unfortunately was our greatest drawback, as time is a great factor when moving from village to village; expenses mount up and that old "Devil Poverty" looms in front of you. Although this new experiment was fully successful and came up to my expectation, given more time it is certain our efforts would have brought a larger percentage than was really achieved.

"I am more convinced than ever that results come just when you least expect them, and it is impossible for any experienced canvasser to forecast the reception he will get from any mansion. This week's work tells me that you are likely to get great encouragement from the least expected quarters.

"I have said I found the work a little more difficult, the reason being that in rural districts poverty is not so glaring as it is in the cities. When you get in touch with the people, however, you soon find they are all suffering with the same complaint—insufficient purchasing power to do what they would wish to do—and seem to be in the world on sufferance, conforming to what is, to most of them, an invisible tyranny."

J. O. PRESTON.

A number of weekly records have also been received from various groups. These vary from 216 to 1,011, and all show a steady accumulation of pledges with a welcome increase in the rate of recruitment of workers. T.H.S.

## The 1930 Club

By the Honorary Secretary

### Potters Bar

The enterprising manager of the **Luxury Cinema, who provides the best of entertainment, is throwing on the screen the message:—**

**"A national dividend is money to buy goods that are now being destroyed, and production that is restricted"—The Dean of Canterbury.**

May his cinema always have a full house! The local M.P. has not yet given his assurance that he will carry out the will of the people, and put the abolition of poverty before all other legislation, but it is hoped he will do so before November 14—**or—"Public Nuisance No. 1 for the Archbishop of York—"**

## Lord Tankerville's Meetings

Reports continue to come in of enthusiasm engendered and new workers recruited by Lord Tankerville's meetings.

### Brighton

At Brighton on October 29th an audience of nearly 500 assembled at the Royal Pavilion and listened with obvious interest and attention to Lord Tankerville's exposition of the Electoral Campaign and his method of bringing home to each one present a sense of his or her individual responsibility for the existing conditions of poverty and distress in England. The sincerity of the speaker and his quiet but convincing and forceful manner made a deep impression.

At the conclusion questions were asked and most ably dealt with.

Alderman H. Milner Black, who occupied the chair, introduced Lord Tankerville and stressed the importance of individual responsibility in the matter of voting. He himself stated that unless the candidate for his constituency agreed to carry out his desires he would not get his vote, and he hoped others would take similar action.

Mr. Dennison, Supervisor of the Brighton Electoral Campaign, called for volunteers and obtained 49 signatures.

### Paddington

Paddington has been concentrating its energies on the meeting on November 7 at which Lord Tankerville spoke in the Porchester Hall. In spite of the downpour the attendance was satisfactory. The audience was appreciative, and as many as twenty per cent. signed on as helpers. In particular, Lord Tankerville's method of dealing with questions was admired and very much applauded.

We feel that the results are adequate considering the disadvantage of holding a campaign meeting in the middle of a General Election, when the populace expects to have its political amusements free.

The most encouraging result of the meeting is the fact that a new Electoral Campaign group is to be started in **Kentish Town**, and possibly a second in another part of London.

In connection with the meeting a rather amusing event occurred—the day before, the agent of one of the candidates requested an interview with the Supervisor and informed her in the presence of two witnesses that her posters carried an infringement of electoral law. They stated their intention of issuing a writ. This as yet has not materialised. Further, a few hours before the meeting a telephone message was received informing us that the matter was being taken up by Scotland Yard! These signs of opposition are most encouraging.

This, incidentally, emphasises the desirability of prior consultation with the Secretariat on all matters of doubt, especially connected with publications.

**Elector's Demand and Undertaking 30 per cent reduction in price.**

**Now 7s. 6d. a thousand.**

There is no better investment than a supply of these forms plus the determination to get them signed.

## Important

**A**T all Campaign meetings, the new 2d. pamphlet, "How To Get What You Want," should be on sale. It is a simple explanation of the motive behind the Electoral Campaign, and is written in a simple way so as to be readily understood by the general public. Costing only 2d. it should command a large sale.

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

# AN OCTAVE OF ORATORY

B.A.S.S.C.G.C.G.

**M**Y cryptic capitals are not arranged to convey the suggestion that a particular brew of beer is good stuff. The combination is accidental, but strictly B.B.C. politicians have been giving their views over the radio, and I have merely placed the initial of each in the order of their speaking: B for Baldwin, A for Attlee, and so on.

Words, words, words. About it and about. Without the trouble of going in or coming out. Codlin's our friend, not Short. Vote for Bunk; Swank is a fraud! Support Piffle, who proves the swank of Bunk, and the bunk of Swank. Science now protects incompetence; amplifies feeble pleading and argument; vastly extends a political audience, and reduces it to a state of helplessness.

Radio affords sanctuary to the gas-bag and the bore, and is against our British traditions of fair play, free speech and free eggs. Mournfully the old timer listens to whirling words, realising his own impotency, for he cannot even hurl an imprecation. Gone are the days of the jolly hustings, the hectic heckling, the duck pond, the human touch.

## Millions for Weapons of Death

Did Mr. Baldwin smoke as he spoke? Surely his tongue was in his cheek when he demanded a free hand with countless millions of our money for weapons of death, then told us his party's magnificence in granting another 13/4d. a day for food, clothing and general maintenance of a British child! Laying bare his record, Mr. Baldwin confidently asked for another period of four years. But why not seven, or even twenty? I thought good judges always increased the sentence after each offence.

Major Attlee talks in the Socialist copy-book headings of long ago. Fifty years behind in economics. Might make a good case for the municipalisation of tramcars—particularly where buses had become general.

## Snowden's Vitriol

Lord Snowden brought vitriolic personality to the microphone. He put his squabbles with his one-time colleagues before the welfare of the world. After all, the highest peak in a Principality ought not to obscure mountain ranges of misery, and Sir John Simon put a different complexion on the views of our one-time Chancellor.

Not that it mattered, for had the speakers been given other rotation, only the sequence of the slanging would have been altered. A.S.S. or G.A.S., the more it changed the more it would be the same.

One night I thought I recognised a homely accent talking about armaments, and was waiting reference to Sam and his musket, when the crude phrase "class war" broke on my ear. Sadly I realised it was not Stanley Holloway, but only the Right Honourable J. R. Clynes. I twirled a knob at random, for even dancing daughters are preferable to canting grandfathers.

## "Oh, Yeah, Baby"

All quiet, children, for Lloyd George, the man who won the war, the Welsh wizard, Colossus and Goliath, and Father of the House. Pray silence. I think of Lloyd George as an amalgam of Demosthenes, Danton, George Washington, Moses, and Jimmy Wilde. But his monologue, "The need for work," was dreadfully old-fashioned. He needs a compère for a comeback. Strumming of a piano would have heightened the effect while "Sez you" and "Oh, yeah, baby," at intervals with "Atta boy," and a Welsh chorus crashing in might have helped to get his stuff across. But I hae ma doots.

I have no doubt that Neville Chamberlain disposed of Lloyd George—for clown, pantaloons, and policeman all wallop each other with bladders, although a pantomime audience is not so foolish as to think there is any ill-feeling between them. But the dice were loaded against this speaker, for I was playing ludo during his effort and for a similar reason I am prepared to concede that Arthur Greenwood, in turn, wiped out Chamberlain.

What a game! What an insult to intelligence! The boundless faith of the politician in the credulity of the masses, the childish trust of the people in leaders. Unfortunately it is no laughing matter.

## The Road to War

Let no man tell me I express undue contempt for politicians. I cannot plead guilty to exonerating electors, for, collectively, we are as well governed as we deserve to be. But the tragic feature of our social life is that the forward spirits are denied their inheritance because of the apathy and indifference of the many. Signor Mussolini

# SECRETARIAT NOTICES

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

**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.

**Back Numbers of "Social Credit."**—There is still a quantity of back numbers of SOCIAL CREDIT available in bundles of fifty assorted copies, suitable for free distribution as specimen copies, at 1s. for fifty, carriage free.

**Christmas Cards and Calendars.**—See special announcement on page 109. In addition the special card advertised on page 102 last week is still available.

**Photographs of Major Douglas.**—See special announcement on page 107.

**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, simply and racyly written.

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.

**General.**—Supervisors wishing to get into touch with others they may not know personally should apply in the first place to the secretary of the group concerned, or to the Secretariat.

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



This emblem is available as a poster, 20in. wide by 30in. deep, with a space of 4in. at the top and 5 1/2in. 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.

## Victory Fund — Ninth List

	£	s.	d.
Amount previously acknowledged ...	145	17	5
A certain percentage of Author's Fees received from the sales of "Economic Nationalism" ...	7	8	4
"C" ...	5	0	0
"Eirene" ...	1	0	0
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"Southampton" ...	10	0	
Joseph A. Taylor, Huddersfield ...	2	6	
"D.S.C." ...	1	6	
Total	£160	9	9

This fund is now closed, and the Director of Revenue sincerely thanks all who have so generously contributed to it. Readers are urged to continue and, if possible, increase their donations and subscriptions. These may be sent either to the general fund, or in response to the special appeal of the Dean of Canterbury last week, for subscriptions to allow of the employment of additional staff, to relieve the great and ever-growing pressure on the Secretariat.

has frankly told us the Abyssinian war is to provide Italians with work. The new economists tell us with deadly logic that the gospel of work, which gives rise to increased production that is not met by a corresponding increase in consumption, must inevitably end in war. We are fast travelling along that road. Meanwhile, side by side with ever-increasing production, tens of thousands are literally dying for want of food.

Bankruptcies and suicides are everyday occurrences; debtors' prisons are full; ninety-five per cent. of what is called crime is directly due to poverty; the asylums are increasing accommodation.

The picture is not a pretty one. I cannot remain calm when there is so much folly and injustice, and when I know it could all be put right speedily, if only we concentrate on the result we want—the complete abolition of poverty. We must listen to words of wisdom, not to the banalities of tragic-comedians. JOHN F. LESSELS.

# CORRESPONDENCE

## The Socialist Attitude

Your contributor, Mr. M. Jacklin, is unfortunate in that the majority of Socialists he meets believe in redistribution as a remedy for poverty. I have a long and wide acquaintance with Socialists in many parts of the country and all well informed Socialists realise that it is the restriction of production and distribution which causes poverty. Mr. Snowden (now Lord Snowden) and many other acknowledged exponents long ago demonstrated that the taxation of the rich is no cure.

I agree that many Socialists who ought to know better hope for a cure of unemployment. It is for Social Creditors to make the real remedy clear to them. They are already dimly aware that the basic question is finance, and perhaps finance only, which stands in the way of Plenty for All, and while our task is difficult, it must not be made more complex by misrepresenting—albeit inadvertently—the true Socialist philosophy.

London, N.3. F. MAXFIELD MATHER.  
[It is a matter of definition. What are the "true Socialist philosophy," and "well informed Socialists"? We ask because official Socialism quite unmistakably hopes for "a cure of unemployment," and makes the finding of work for all a cardinal point in its programme. The "well informed Socialists" do not make their voices heard in protest against this notion that the provision of more work is the solution for poverty, whereas—production and distribution are restricted—it is obviously more purchasing power that is wanted. It is not we but the Socialists themselves who are guilty of misrepresentation.—Ed.]

## Social Credit Pamphleteer

My attention has just been called to a review of "The Social Credit Pamphleteer," appearing in your paper on October 28.

It is curious that your reviewer should have called the book "merely one more book on Social Credit." He also says, that it contains "nothing really new." In spite of the

fact that it contains pamphlets by the President of the Secretariat and two of the leading members—the Dean of Canterbury and A. L. Gibson. The reviewer has treated the thing from an entirely negative point of view and has confined himself to what the Pamphleteer does not contain, which is, of course, the easiest form of reviewing. He is also surprised that Orage should have been concerned with pamphleteering. Orage may have said that enough has been written on Social Credit, but he looked on pamphleteering from another point of view, that of propaganda.

"The Nature of Democracy" was certainly not a pamphlet to be included in this collection since its function was to provide a plan for the electoral campaign and the pamphleteer is not concerned with the electoral campaign.

STANLEY NOTT  
London, W.1. (pp. Stanley Nott, Ltd.)

[Mr. Jacklin replies: I am at a loss to understand the suggestion that, because this book contains speeches by Major Douglas and Mr. A. L. Gibson, and a reprint of a pamphlet by the Dean of Canterbury, my comment that "it contains nothing really new" is incorrect. Both of the speeches and the Dean of Canterbury's pamphlet had been published previously.

The views attributed to Orage on the distinction between pamphleteering and writing on Social Credit, are also, I am afraid, beyond my comprehension. Surely all writing on Social Credit is for the purpose of propaganda? Or would Messrs. Nott contend that in some cases it is only for the amusement of writers or readers?

The reasons advanced for excluding "The Nature of Democracy" seem to me extraordinary. The statement that "the pamphleteer is not concerned with the electoral campaign," implies that such propagandists are not interested in securing the result at which their propaganda is aimed. This is unbelievable.

Until the Buxton speech in June, 1934, Social Credit propaganda was somewhat like Hamlet without the Prince, for no one was able to tell the new convert how to secure the ends he had learnt to desire. This is no longer the case, hence my disappointment at the failure of Messrs. Stanley Nott to make this clear to the public in their otherwise excellent book.]

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- 1932 Essex Pacemaker 6-cylinder 21 h.p. drop head Coupe. Fawn colour. £75.
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- 1933 Wolseley 15 h.p. 4-5 seater, Family Sunshine Saloon. £85.
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## SHOT AND SHELL

Sugar production has been curtailed by 3,250,000 tons per annum, and stocks are now 3,500,000 tons less than in 1932.—"Financial Times," October 22, 1935.

Appeals to Indian Government to aid jute industry rejected until hours, wages, and production are "reorganised." — "Daily Express," October 15, 1935.

French business firms are to be compelled to produce a standardised balance sheet, under one of nearly 300 new financial decrees. — "Financial Times," October 29, 1935.

French Treasury is coming to the end of its resources. The floating debt will have to be consolidated by means of a loan, as bills discounted by the Bank of France now exceed eight thousand million francs, twice the amount outstanding six months ago.—"The Times," October 29, 1935.

Increase in price of bacon is result of further cut in import quota for present quarter.—"Daily Express," October 10, 1935.

High pressure invoicing on new electric typewriter, fed by stationery in mile lengths. Twenty simultaneous copies can be produced.—"Daily Express," October 9, 1935.

Rises in commodity prices will give larger revenue to foreign combines, which will enable them more easily to meet obligations to bond holders in this country. — "Daily Express," October 12, 1935.

### "Why?" and "Farming First"

We have a small stock of Why?, the New Zealand Social Credit journal, and Farming First, the official organ of the New Zealand Farmers' Union, Auckland. Both are published in Auckland, but copies can be obtained at the offices of SOCIAL CREDIT, price 4d. post free.

## SECRETARIES

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Edited by Gorham Munson and Lawrence Morris

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**Things in General—and**

*YOU have a VOTE.  
Do you know how to use it?  
YOU have a SAY  
In how this country is run.  
WHY DO YOU ALLOW  
MEN and WOMEN to live in poverty?  
YOUR children to starve?  
SUICIDES to increase?  
While  
YOUR food is being destroyed and  
YOUR production restricted.  
YOU are to BLAME  
For doing nothing about this.  
WE, the ELECTORS, are to BLAME.*

**Frotti's Queries**

**No. 12—White Hopes?**

Sir, deer,

One would have been thinking, with the sadful defeatings in Canada of poor Mister Stevens and his Reconstipation Party, that all hopes for new and better world were lost. But no, not in the slightest, my deer fellow. For have you not seen the newest apostle of light, Professor Wladimir Woytinsky? He says, in his book: "Three Sources [or Sauces?] of Unemployment," published by I.L.O., the following great veracities, which I beg all readers of your illuminous paper to take to heart.

If Great Britain wishes to restore its economic equilibrium, it will have to increase production by between 20 and 25 per cent., or else reduce hours of work in the same proportion.

Commerce and transport may not so far be overcrowded occupations in Britain, but the time will inevitably come when the mechanism of distribution will have to be nationalised. Then hundreds of thousands or even millions of commercial employees and workers will be thrown out of employment.

A society that fails to provide normal opportunities of employment for a large proportion of its members has forfeited its right to exist.

There you are, Sir—old man. First of all good old Whatho! sky proves that you must inevitably have millions more unemployed, or else reach a new low level of living by reduced hours of work and, of course, wages, too. (More production is absurd, and Whathosky should know this. It is now against laws of the land.) Then he says that this being so, a society has lost its right to live at all.

Well, isn't that solutions we have all been waiting for, O Editorial Sageness? Let's go out of existence immediate and toot sweet.

I knew a man once who murdered his wife. He said that marriage was all right so long as she was working in the home all day long. But after a time she began to use labour-savings appliances and finished her house-workings in two hours. Naturally, my friend cut her housekeeping moneys to about a fifth of what she had formerly. Then she couldn't keep him on it—wouldn't do any more work, or couldn't, economised like the devil, and still she could not make both

**Nothing in  
Particular**

ends join. So my friend murdered her. Marriage, he said, had forfeited —

What's that? His name and address? Oh, no, Sir, no. In spite of unofficial smiling, this philosophy of living has not yet received official sanctions of Church and State. I do not wish my friend-bloke to be suspended.

Yours discreetly,  
FROTTI.

**Social Credit World**

When the dream of Major Douglas  
Has for all the world come true,  
When the marvellous inventions  
Do the work they yet shall do,  
Then no longer shall man struggle  
For existence grim and bare;  
In a world of wealth abounding,  
He will have his needful share.

From his pathway will be driven  
Foes with which he cannot cope;  
Daily living will be brighter,  
And the future filled with hope.  
Leisure shall he have for service,  
Time to dream his dreams again,  
Time to see the beauty round him  
In the world God made for men.

He will never cease his striving;  
He will seek adventure bold;  
But he will not crush his brother  
In a grasping greed for gold.  
There'll be work to do around him,  
Work to satisfy again;  
He will walk the new world freely,  
And in peace with fellow men.

—Margaret Gaukrodger, in the  
"Ottawa Citizen."

**Mr. Punch Optimistic**

What are world financiers doing? demands a headline. Anything no doubt from six months upwards.—Punch.

**Brand's Essence**

We ourselves were just beginning to crawl out of the hole again, and he hoped that the United States and other nations might follow; but the instability of the world was still extreme and it would take a long time to reach firm ground. — From a "Times" report of a speech by Mr. Robert Brand, Director of the Bank of England. After this mud is crystal!

**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**

**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.

**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 follows:  
Tuesdays—Technical Lectures. 7.45 p.m. Admn. 6d.  
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 25, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. Pasco Langmaid will speak on "Restitution Through a National Dividend."

**Glasgow Douglas Social Credit Association**  
Free Public Meeting in the Rooms, 200, Buchanan Street, on Wednesday, November 20, at 8 o'clock. Speaker: Ex-Bailie P. McDevitt (Clydebank). Subject: "Wages or Dividends?"

**Lewisham**  
Will Social Crediters in Lewisham kindly notify the Secretariat of their willingness to form a Group for Active Service?

**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, Halewood 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, Reading. 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.

**SLOGAN STAMPS**



Stamps in two and three colours in this attractive design are now available at 1d. and 6d. each, or in sheets of twenty-five at 2s. and 12s. a sheet respectively, post free. The penny stamps are in two shades of green and white and the six-penny stamps in two shades of green and yellow.

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

**GET TO KNOW ABOUT THEM**

**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 Undertaking.**—The instrument of the Electoral 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. pamphlet "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.