The Douglas Campaign—

DOUGLAS WAY TO RESULTS

14 M.P.’s Ready to Do the Bidding of the People

There are fourteen Members of Parliament known definitely to be ready to carry out the will of their constituents—so soon as that will is made known to them clearly.

At the moment, they are in Parliament without any clear and specific mandate from their constituents. Some support the Government, others oppose it. But whatever legislation is brought up before the House, in present circumstances, they will vote according to the instructions of their party—whips.

If you want poverty ended! You could do it with a National Dividend. And just think how many of your friends and fellows would do likewise. If you want to make your vote effective, so I volunteer to work hours each week in your interest, for a fee.

In the meantime a new Parliament has been elected, and it is necessary—urgently necessary—to push on with this Electoral Campaign.

Ingenious Method

Fourteen M.P.’s are awaiting the clear instructions of their electors. In other words, we who want poverty ended, and who have been working hard on the Electoral Campaign for that object, already have fourteen Members in Parliament—and they have paid their election expenses! How much cheaper and quicker is this method than the slow, cumbersome, expensive method of putting up our own candidates? 

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 what we can afford to pay for.
4. I know that there are goods though it is being destroyed: fish is being flung back into the sea; wheat being wasted in the fields; milk is being slaughtered to keep them off the market; calves are being dumped into rivers and drains; cream is being churned into butter; just as soon as • there are enough signatures to show M.P.’s that a majority of the electors-of which you are one—to sign the following form from fourteen M.P.’s:

We hereby undertake to act promptly in accordance with the clearly expressed wishes of a majority of my constituents as manifested to me from time to time. Alas! Forty-six out of the forty-four candidates who were approached signed this undertaking, and fourteen were elected.

As soon as we can get a majority of electors—of which you are one—to sign the undertaking below, just as soon can we force M.P.’s to carry out their word.

Many of them won’t need forcing. Many M.P.’s would be delighted to know what you want, and if they were sure of the united backing of their constituents, they would be able to shake themselves free of the ruthless party whips, and act in accordance with your instructions.

Think how simple this plan of campaign is! Think how little it need cost! There are always plenty of men and women who are willing and anxious to stand as candidates for Parliament. You don’t have to pay candidates anything—a cost of hundreds of pounds.

All you have to do is to tell those candidates who put themselves up that there is only one thing you want done before everything else: to end poverty, and issue National Dividends.

If all candidates agree, then you can vote for the particular one you like best personally, because, whichever gets in, he will already have given the undertaking demanded in clause 6 of the form below.

If only one candidate agrees, then you have to vote for him only. If no one agrees, then it may be necessary to put up a special candidate who that should be done unless there is a majority of signed pledges of support behind him.

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Social Credit, November 29, 1935

Weekly Two Pence

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A handful of workers started less than a year ago, in a few scattered constituencies and have brought fourteen Members of Parliament to this point. The handful is growing, and growing ever faster. Join the growing band and we shall not four years, but hundreds ready to obey the people’s will next time.

So follow the man who devised this simple, potent, plan! Follow him loyally, and he will lead us to victory sooner, perhaps, than we think!
The Danger of Specifying Methods

One result of the recent General Election was to show that quite a large number of electors will vote for Social Credit as such, without realizing the whole implications which they had tested the Fabian scheme of short, although he stood on the Labour Party platform, and offered Social Credit as the means of achieving the objective of his party, and he obtained 1,600 votes.

The object of the Electors to follow is to ensure and demand for the issue of National Dividends, and that the abject of abortion poverty; and the people he has obtained in the results we desire can be brought about.

This being so, all those interests that oppose the social credit scheme on account of the tremendous results that would follow, may be expected to direct public protest against the demand for the increased credit, which results we can not promise, and in order to evade attention on methods rather than results.

The enemy will very likely urge the public to ask for Social Credit, and if—or when—it can induce this demand! In will produce a measure under this name, but of another nature. It could give this spurious social credit an appearance of reality to misconstrue it to precipitate a financial crisis. Then, turning round, it would say: "There, we have done it now, We have the credit, they will have to vote for it."

We asked for social credit. You see now it is too late, and when we have the credit, too. But somehow people can shift their responsibility on others, and that the vote is a device by which gifted beings know best what is good for the result.

Governments can make that which is not available. Nevertheless millions of combinations of wealth and the unemployed can be made into a system which will not allow the "manchus" to be used in his own interests. A number of citizens will vote for Social Credit as is not available. Nevertheless millions of unemployed graduates in 1933.

The number of young students competing for the vote, may be expected to direct attention on methods rather than results. In the United States, some 5,000 young doctors, leaving medical schools in 1933, 1934, and 1935, and in Italy, some of the young students to compete for the vote, may be expected to direct attention on methods rather than results.

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BANKING and TAXATION
The Modern Swindle

This article is not written for hard- working citizens on the Social Credit rank. They are too lost to all sense of shame, that if you write to them a discussion of their differential stability of British Banking ("swinging square four") of adversity, or if you speak at various meetings for the interest of the deposits whose money it claims to manage, you may be greeted with ribald and unseemly laughter. If you do not, for the sake of some reverence for the inspired guardians of "funds", find funds enough to wound your fine feelings—it is a shock to learn that one's gods have feet of clay. But the fact remains that the money they call yours is only yours in so far as it is lent to you and I propose to show you just how you are swindled.

Aristocratic chairs of highly respect- able banks will tell you that these institu- tions lend 50% of their capital stir to other parties. Assume, as before, that they do this. Then the credit of depositors. It creates an additional credit, which, paid into the account of the seller of the securities, increases to that extent the amount of the original deposit. And the next time you read of the Bank of England, or the Bank of England, buying gold—think of the swindle involved.

If there still remain any lingering doubts, consider this passage from the Macmillan Report (page 34): "The bank can carry on the process of lending and investing, until such time as the credits created, or investments purchased, represent, seven times the amount of the original deposit." That blows sky-high the claim that banks lend only the money deposited by their clients, and the noble lord aforesaid, when he should have known, was left in the lurch by his own fine feelings—it is a shock to learn that one's gods have feet of clay. But the fact remains that the money they call yours is only yours in so far as it is lent to you and I propose to show you just how you are swindled.

A Hypothetical Bank
To illustrate the principles of banking let us construct a hypothetical bank with its shareholders and depositors. Let us suppose that a man, M, has £1,000, and he deposits it into the bank. The bank starts to operate. Assume that the bank's capital is £1,000, and that the bank's deposit is £1,000. Assume that the bank lends £900, and that it is not interested that, until the loan has been repaid, it is only entitled to the interest on £900. The bank's assets are now £900; the new capital of the bank is £100, which it has paid in cash to the sum of £900. Each depositor is still holding his £900. Thus the effect is produced when a bank lends. But the assets of the bank will be £1,900, the liabilities £1,000, and the bank's capital £900.

The Transactions of B
Now assume that a borrower, B, applies for a loan of £70. The bank of M lends £70 to B, and does not deduct the pur- poses of the borrower. Let us also assume that B repays his loan, and then the bank's capital is £900, and there is no difference from the previous position. If M, the bank's founders, do not repay his £70, the bank's capital is £900, and the bank will have no means of repaying its depositors. Assume, as before, that they

are affected equally. Then the credit of each is reduced by £10. It repays its loan, but the repayment figure cancels the loan figures, and the bank's basis of existence is finished, and the position reverts again to that in Fig. 1. The credit has been extin- guished, or invested, in new MONEY which the bank called into existence has been destroyed, annihilated.

What McKenna Said
Some bank chairman know more than others. It was Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chairman of the Midland Bank, who said, "The ordinary citizen will not be able to understand the banks and the methods they adopt in lending on investments, until the loan has been repaid, and the position reverts again to that in Fig. 1. The credit has been extin- guished, or invested, in new MONEY which the bank called into existence has been destroyed, annihilated."

One further point is the ethical one. It

is an easy task to show that the banks do not impart any virtue to the world in which they operate. On the contrary, they act as 

a NEW PAMPHLET for the PEOPLE
A Chance to do Protagonize and Make Money for the Campaign. Don't Miss It.

ELECTORS!
Blame YOURSELF:

When expectant mothers get too little food, and little children starve

midst plenty (while governments are mad)—yet YOU don't act.

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

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

A Government is Mad when

It is a body without a soul—(for which YOU have responsibility.)

If YOU don't act.

When government is mad, and its acts are done in the national interest. Some figures

might impress you with the gravity of the problem. In the sphere of national taxation, the figure has risen from £74,114,641 per year in 1886 to £145,000,000 in 1935. As regards local taxation the follow- ing figures are significant: Yorkshire rates in 1905 were 2s. 6d. in the £; in 1929 they were 17s. 10d. in the £.

In such circumstances it needs a compass—to bring home to electors their responsibili-


Mac

The Lodestar

THERE are times in the history of man, and we are living in one now, when spiritual and cultural advance is at a standstill and the darkness. Human values to-day are false. The gratification of a man is judged almost invariably by the degree of his acquisition, by his ability to become rich and in doing so to make his fellows poorer and destroy money.' And Mr. McKenna was perfectly correct—the ordinary citizen does not like it. Either he resents having to swallow something he is reluctant to believe, or else he realises the humilitating discovery that all his life someone has been posing one over on him. In the former case he mourns the loss of a shattered ideal, and in the latter he cherishes a perfectly natural impulse to let someone have "a kick in the pants." For certain previously unrealised implications shock his intellectual self-respect:

1) That all new money required by the action to finance its expanding economic activities comes into existence as a debt callable at any time by a private monopoly.

2) That to create this new money costs the banks nothing more than the making of a thing that is abstract.

3) That the control of the nation's money places in the hands of the government a dominising influence in the economic and political life of the Commonwealth.

Effect on Taxation
Let us, however, consider the effect of all this on our direct taxation. In the first place, say, requires money for national purposes, and how it passes through its Government it raises a loan (by Treasury Stock, for example). In the case of the Bank of England, "creates" its money. This thought is a powerful security forthcoming: it is the Government's "parent" bank, and it imparts to the bank charges interest, which also falls to be met out of taxation. Now please put yourself into the bank's position. Can it "create" money on the security of national taxation, is there any reason why the Government should not meet out of the national taxation the charge of interest on the national debt, and so save the people the necessary to meet the capital sinking fund and interest? Had this procedure been adopted in financing the War, the national "debt," incurred, given the same incidence of taxa- tion since the War, would by this time have become a positive asset, for the reason of that, the debt remains somewhere about £4,000,000,000, and the rate of interest approaches the sum of £300,000,000. The latter repayment is a hopeless task, and the nation, unless the system is radically changed, a per- manent burden of curing taxation.

Impressive Figures
If you agree that the nation should create its own money, instead of an interest bearing debt created by a private monopoly, then you accept the fundamental principle of Social Credit, which, put shortly, is the study of this nationalised credit can best be used in the national interest. These figures may impress you with the gravity of the problem. In the sphere of national taxation, the figure has risen from £74,114,641 per year in 1886 to £145,000,000 in 1935. As regards local taxation the follow- ing figures are significant: Yorkshire rates in 1905 were 2s. 6d. in the £; in 1929 they were 17s. 10d. in the £.

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Elections!

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The Lodestar
The CALCULUS of PLENTY and PLENTY UNRENUOUS for Political Thought in England Before and for the Great Corruption

By Dr. Tudor Jones

The greatest of English philosophers, John Locke, wrote an "Essay on Human Understanding," in which he laid the foundation for the liberal political theories that have dominated the Western world for over three centuries. Although the Essay was published in 1690, its ideas have continued to influence political thought and practice ever since. Locke's ideas have been influential in the United States, particularly in the form of the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution.

In his Essay, Locke wrote, "Every man has a property in his life; and no one has a right to lay his hand on it but he whom the law of the land has appointed for that purpose.

Locke's ideas have been controversial and have been criticized by many philosophers and political thinkers. Some have argued that Locke's ideas are too broad and that they allow too much room for the arbitrary exercise of power by government. Others have argued that Locke's ideas are too narrow and that they do not provide enough protection for the individual from the power of government.

Despite these criticisms, Locke's ideas have remained influential and have continued to shape political thought and practice to this day.

The Cost of Dictatorships

In the 20th century, dictatorships emerged as a dominant form of government in many parts of the world. Dictatorships are characterized by a single-party system, a lack of political freedom, and a concentration of power in the hands of a single individual or group.

One of the most well-known dictatorships was the Nazi regime in Germany, which lasted from 1933 to 1945. The Nazis were led by Adolf Hitler, who was appointed chancellor of Germany in 1933. The regime was characterized by a lack of political freedom, the persecution of Jews and other minority groups, and the use of force to maintain power.

Dictatorships have been criticized for their lack of democratic institutions, such as free elections, a free press, and an independent judiciary. They have also been criticized for their use of force to maintain power and their suppression of political opposition.

The Cost of Dictatorships

The cost of dictatorships is measured in terms of human suffering and the destruction of democratic institutions. Dictatorships are characterized by a lack of political freedom, the persecution of minorities, and the use of violence to maintain power.

The use of violence to maintain power is a hallmark of dictatorship. Dictators often use force to suppress political opposition and to maintain control over the population. This can result in the loss of life and the destruction of human rights.

In addition to the loss of life, dictatorships also result in the loss of political freedom. Dictatorships are characterized by a lack of political opposition and a lack of democratic institutions. This can result in the suppression of political freedom and the inability of citizens to participate in the political process.

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The New Zealand Elections

BY this time the issue appears the result but the New Zealand General Election will probably be in the last week of November. Public opinion is divided on the issue of monetary reform. The so-called "sound finance" group seems to have won in their ranks over the questions of exchange sales, the New Zealand pound, and so forth, with the result that they will be represented at the Full Assembly of the National Government, Nationalists, and Democrats, and every seat will be contested. In addition the Labour Party will contest seventy-two out of eighty seats, and the Independents and Country Party, who are in 3, will contest fifteen seats.

The New Zealand Labour Party have declared that the main plank in their platform is the control of currency and credit, or what is usually denoted by the phrase "full application of Social Credit principles." The current full application of Social Credit principles is represented by the New Zealand Social Credit scheme, which is based on a definite relation between production and credit. This scheme is simple, clear, and logically consistent, and therefore subject to political control. The prosperity of a country is far too important a subject to be left to chance or to uncontrolable forces of change.

The Douglas Manual, by Philip Douglas, contains a wealth of information in the form of 906 pages of text and advertising. It is a complete and detailed manual of Social Credit. The Douglas Manual is available from all Social Credit dealers, and it is highly recommended for those who wish to learn more about Social Credit.

The Douglas Manual is written in a clear and concise manner, with each chapter covering a different aspect of Social Credit. The book is divided into sections, making it easy to find the information you need. Each section includes a summary of the chapter, followed by detailed explanations and references to further reading. The Douglas Manual is an excellent resource for anyone interested in Social Credit, and it is highly recommended for those who wish to learn more about Social Credit.

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ACTIVE SERVICE

Heroin Work in Bradford
We have received the following account, the result of the election campaign in support of Mr. Reginald Kenney's candidate, Mr. Kenney for National Democrats.

We began without any previous electoral experience and started with nothing. Money and workers came along from all quarters, and in masses, most gratifying to see! The sacrifices that our people were not short of heroic.

Our meetings were spoken of as being different from the usual kind of election meetings. There were no unkind words. Not one unkind word was ever spoken. The meetings were not spoilt by the presence of the opponents - all we prayed was for what we all expected, seeing that they were obeyed — and what they wanted was National Democrats and an end to poverty.

There was never any rowdiness, and I can say with confidence that out of our meetings there has been a real influx of people who are now anxious to help us in any way they can. Our gospel has been the very thing many had been looking for, the very hope that they had been longing for.

Our people had been working hard in the election campaign in support of Mr. Kenney, despite gross misrepresentation by the Labour candidate, who, on the last day of the campaign, sent out a broadsheet stating that we were being financed by capitalist and money interests, and was simply a disguised attack on the workers, who feel they would like to help, but think that little good in their home districts, or in their sphere of influence, can be done.

We have asked all those who expressed sympathy at our meetings to say what they are prepared to do now. We want to start an Electoral Campaign group in every county, in every city, and in every town. Every one of the four Bradford constituencies contains a sub-group in every ward. This will be great work. Lectures will be given in each group by our band of speakers and lecturers, out of which will be thrown up instructed and enthusiastic campaign workers.

Lord Tankerville's Tour
In the course of Lord Tankerville's recent tour, during which he spoke at several meetings in various parts of the South and South-East of England, he addressed to the同盟 supporters so many questions as those in the Election Campaign. It seemed the possibility of abolishing poverty was apparently an open question.

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Social Credit
November 29, 1935

SECRETARIAT NOTICES
All Secretaries and Supervisors are recommended to read the enclosed leaflet appearing in this column that may concern them.

Back Numbers of "Social Credit" — There is a small surcharge of ½d. per copy for back numbers. Copies are available in bundles of fifty assorted copies, suitably distributed as specimen copies, as is fifty, carriage free.

Christmas Cards and Calendars — See special announcement in this issue, in addition to the special card advertised on page 1 as November 8 is still available.

Photographs of Major Douglas — See special announcement in this issue.

Emblem for Approval Letter — 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 on this page. This work will in time ensure that all such MSS. are properly distributed by the emblem.

How To Get What You Want — Specially written for social crediters. Contains hints and tips on how to make the best of the Social Crediter's position in life. This pamphlet will serve as a valuable guide to those who are hesitant about entering the Electoral Campaign. From Publishers of Social Credit, from the offices of Social Credit, Price 2s. 6d. for 100; 4s. 1s. 6d. for 500; 7s. 6d. for 1,000 (in lots of 1,000); (Post free) 3s. 6d. for 1,000; 4s. 1s. 6d. for 250 (postage 4d.); 7d. for 200 (postage 2d.).

SLOGAN STAMPS
Stamps in two and three colours in this design are available in two sizes: 6d. each, in sheets of twenty-five, and 3d. each, in sheets of twenty. These stamps are issued post free. The penny stamps are in two shades — yellow and blue — and the penny stamps in two shades of green.


GET TO KNOW ABOUT THEM

PORTRAIT OF MAJOR DOUGLAS
Photographs, pencil sketches, and facsimile这也altogether sales agents. Major Douglas, which appears on the front cover of this pamphlet and which was prepared by Miss Nowell Edwards, is now available for sale. For distribution as specimen copies, as is fifty, carriage free.

CHRISTMAS CARDS
This is the beautiful design specially prepared by Miss Newell Edwards for the social crediters. The cards will be of two kinds:

(a) Plain cards with a calendar bearing a line drawing on the back.

Price 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d. for 100, and 4s. for 500 (in lots of 500).

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

Price 3s. 6d., 2s. for 100, 6d. for 500; postage 2d.
CORRESPONDENCE

Support for Advertisers
I have just received a small consignment of tea from the Chota Hazri Tea Company, whose advertisement in Social Credit attracted my notice.

As I drink Chinese tea myself, I obtained samples from them first, and I should like to say that the result has been quite satisfactory and I have been quite satisfied with our experiment.

Christmas is coming, and 1 intend to give practical presents to some of my friends who are suffering from the stress of the present economic system.

The Chota Hazri India and Ceylon blend is all it professes to be.

Corner Sites
I have taken Social Credit since it came to my notice about eight weeks ago, and find it the most interesting paper I have ever read. In this week’s Social Credit you invite some easier to give facts about corner sites taken up by banks. In a short length of the main street of Doncaster on the Great North Road, four corner and three intermediate sites are taken up by those most costly but dismal buildings, which are in darkness after 3 p.m. and depress those who visit the town in the evenings.

Doncaster. W. R. Fowlestone.

SHOT AND SHELL

Cotton mill at Oswaldtwistle, closed for three years, has reopened. This, and the news that others may reopen, has buffeted the backs of those in Lancashire who want the surplus spindles and Bill to go through. When it goes through, the mills “will be reestablished in an orderly fashion.—Daily Express,” Nov 7, 1935.

World production of artificial silk to end of September up by 15,620,000 lb., and staple fibre by 32,844,000 lb.—“The Times,” Nov. 9, 1935.

New table-knife polisher can handle 600 blades per hour. The machine is entirely automatic, and has only to be fed with rough blades.—“Daily Express,” Nov. 9, 1935.

Bank buys more gold—and takes it to London. Sales of £34,100,000.—“The Financial Times,” Nov. 9, 1935.

If people of this country return a Labour majority will those who exercise econo-

A Good Idea
Success stories in your “Shot and Shell” column are of the utmost value to speakers. Personally I am cutting out my locker cards this week and sending them on postcards in their respective classifications, so as to keep them handy.

As I hope to cut my copy of SOCIAL CREDIT this naturally means the pur-

Subscription Order

For 12 months, I enclose 10s. For 6 months, I enclose 5s.

Post this to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.
Things in General—and
Her Soldiers We
Ex-Sergeant J. Clarke, V.C., charged at
Magistrates' Court, with obstruction with
a lacrosse, said: "I am an ex-sergeant-major and holder of the V.C.
I have 5/6d, in my pocket and have had
no breakfast. I am supposed to be one of Lloyd
George's heroes."

Draft regulations for a Bacon Development
Scheme to be discussed in Parliament. The
main object is said to be licensing of factories
to prevent redundancy and over-production
of bacon. Surplus factories would be closed
down and compensation paid. There should be
little fear of a burdensome surplus of bacon
coming on to our breakfast tables in future,
and the V.C. should save his 5/6d, till Parlia-
ment has succeeded in raising prices.

While searching for a criminal near Man-
chester the police rounded up fifty homeless
men who had been sleeping out on some
waste land. Many of these men were
charged with the offence of sleeping out.

According to the statistics of fifty leading
bakers, 267,000 car loads of wheat; 258,000 tons
of rice, 15,000 tons of beef were destroyed so that they
should not reach the market in 1935. There should
be more room for homeless men in future.

An unemployed man was fined 5/6d at
Southend for having no licence for his dog.
He had purchased his boots to buy food, and
spent his last twopence on bones for the dog.
An Ex-Guardian had a wife and twin
babies. They were hungry, and he had no
money. He stole some milk and was charged with
larceny.

London milk distributors, in discussion with
National Farmers' Union, issued an appeal to
milk producers to keep at home
all milk possible for calf-rearing and consequence there
of, appeal to milk producers to keep at home
all milk possible for calf-rearing and

There are too many doctors in America
now, and 25,000 want patients. There are many
too students studying medicine, and in conse-
quently there is an over-production of doctors.
It may be necessary to restrict their
enrolment.

This Age of Plenty
The mother of Alfred Edward Hedges, a
twenty-three-year-old Bethnal Green man,
was found hanged, an army pensioner, found
hanged, and Lieut. Barry said he had been financially
ruined. Colonel Faulkner was found shot
dead. He had been depressed lately by
the idea of the Dividend. It may be necessary to restrict
the circulation of this idea.

Mr. Field was just a war victim, an ordin-
ary man, an ordi-

The 'Club is open to receive nominations for
members from anybody actively interested
in the subject of Social Credit.

Applications should be addressed to the Hon.
Secretary, Miss N. Lunt, 40, Grant Avenue, Wavertree, Liverpool, 15.

Meetings will be held in H.Q. as follow:

<...>