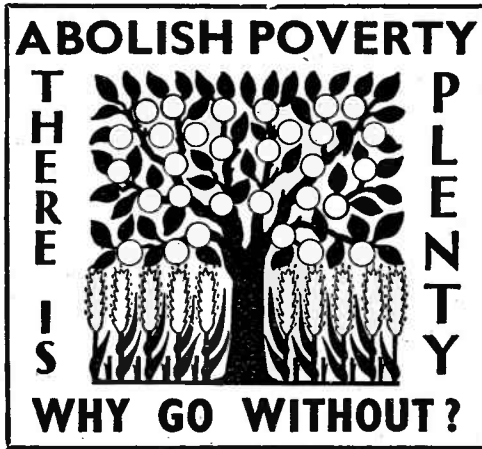


SOCIAL

For Political and
Official Organ of the



CREDIT

Economic Democracy
Social Credit Secretariat

Vol. 3. No. 18 Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1935

Weekly Twopence

WORLD'S MOST COLOSSAL FAILURE

Douglas Knew Roosevelt on the Defensive Business Men's Criticism

"A PATTERN of the great electoral campaign of next year began to appear today," writes *The Times* Washington correspondent on December 9. May be, or may be Father Coughlin.

Nevertheless, President Roosevelt and his representative, Major George Berry, are on the defensive. In answer to what they call "calamity howlers," they are putting over the returning prosperity dope, so familiar in this country of late.

Major Berry airily referred to the 11,000,000 unemployed as "a fly in the ointment."

Their reception was such that *The Times* Washington correspondent remarks—

but it is a fair guess that the result will confirm the present impression that industry as such will be openly and almost unanimously in the field against all that the Roosevelt Administration may propose.

The Other Side

Meanwhile, a remarkable despatch comes from *The Times* New York correspondent, writing on December 8.

Organised industry has declared open war on the New Deal and has announced its determination to campaign by every means in its power for the defeat of "President Roosevelt's new economic order." Its declaration of war was adopted as a platform on Friday in this city after two days of discussion by the National Industry Council, which is made up of 300 officials of regional manufacturers' associations and trade associations, and after two more days of discussion by the National Association of Manufacturers, represented by more than 1,000 leaders of great corporate enterprises throughout the country . . .

The Government is accused in the platform of working for the development of a "static society and autocracy"; private enterprise, it says, must be revived or "political pressure will force the Government to assume directly the whole burden of supplying the nation's goods and services and of giving employment to its people . . . The choice is between individual liberty and dictatorship." . . .

It declares that an attempt is being made to substitute for the American system of voluntary and individual enterprise a coercive and reactionary system that denies the rights and freedom of the individual, makes him the servant of the Government, and exercises a growing dictatorship over the economic and social life of the people. Its programme (of planned economy) "leads inevitably to Government determination of prices, wages, and employment, the kinds and quantities of goods and services produced and consumed, the volume and character of credit, and the mode of life of all its citizens. It usually leads to credit and currency inflation and to currency debasement."

Douglas at Buxton

The foregoing indictment is a remarkably exact confirmation of the words used by Major Douglas at Buxton in June, 1934, when he said:—

We elect Parliamentary representatives at the present time to pass laws of a highly technical nature, not to ensure that certain results are achieved. As a result of this, not merely in this country but everywhere in the world, so far as my observation takes me, we are witnessing a set of second-rate experts in the seats of governments ineffectively endeavouring to give technical directions to a set of first-rate experts who are actually carrying on the functions by which society lives.

Perhaps the most outstanding and possibly the final instance under an alleged democracy, of this process can be witnessed at Washington at the present time, where may be found previously unemployed individuals ex-

pressly appointed and busy generally for fourteen or sixteen hours a day, in enquiring into how each separate trade and industry in the United States is run, and instructing the directors of businesses in that trade how to do it some other way from that which has up till now proved successful.

We publish on this page a prophecy made by Major Douglas nearly three years ago, at a time when many were optimistic at the savage attack on bankers in President Roosevelt's inaugural address.

INSANE POLICY OF FINANCE To Cure Poverty Amidst Plenty— Abolish the Plent

The 'visible' world wheat stocks have been compiled by Reuter's Agency for the last eight years:

1928	420,300,000	bushels
1929	480,300,000	"
1930	487,600,000	"
1931	526,900,000	"
1932	477,900,000	"
1933	440,700,000	"
1934	422,100,000	"
1935	390,800,000	"

Regarded from the point of view of commonsense, good housekeeping, humanity, prudence, and religion, 1931 was a triumph and 1935 a serious setback. Regarded from the point of view of finance, 1935 is a step forward from the calamity of 1931.

A Prophecy and its Fulfilment

The following is an extract from a speech delivered by Major Douglas in March, 1933, in which he commented upon the situation in the United States:—

Extreme Paradox in America

THE reason that the United States, in my opinion, should properly take priority in this examination is quite a simple one. From the physical or factual point of view, the United States represents the furthest development of our modern power civilisation.

Simply considered from this point of view, and taking into consideration the lack of complicating factors presented by a continental organisation, containing within its political boundaries almost every raw material and natural resource required for the purposes of the highest material civilisation, we should expect any problems presented by the divergence between facts, and the presentation of the facts, to reach their maximum at this point, and we do, in fact, find exactly what we expect to find.

This divergence, the paradox of poverty amidst plenty, has at this time reached such an intolerable stage that action of some sort to deal with the situation was plainly imperative. On March 4 Mr. Roosevelt took office as titular head of a population of 130,000,000 in effective control of a continent stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from sub-Arctic to sub-tropical latitude, and announced his intention of grappling with the situation without delay.

His inaugural speech, so far as its denouncement of financial agencies was concerned, might have been made by anyone in this room, and must, I have no doubt, have raised hopes in the minds of millions of his listeners all over the world that the doom of oppressive finance had been sounded, and

that their champion was speaking to them. I wish I could believe it.

Violent Attack on the Banks

No one who has followed as closely as, no doubt, most of you here in this room have followed, the growth of criticism directed against the banking and financial system can fail to realise that had Mr. Roosevelt not also attacked it, he would have been branded at once in the public eye either as hopelessly ignorant and unresponsive to public opinion or as determined to stifle criticism, and the result might have been immediately disastrous.

So far from shirking the subject, however, he delivered an attack on bankers which, in violence, probably exceeded any attack which has ever been made by so responsible an official at any time, anywhere.

But I should like you to note most particularly that the attack was made upon persons; it was not made upon a system. And, further, that the concrete steps which were made almost at the moment of his taking office, and which had obviously been prepared in advance, were all of them steps calculated to strengthen the banking and financial system as such.

The problem, as stated by Mr. Roosevelt, before the world was a problem of relieving unemployment, and, as everyone in this room knows, that is not the problem before civilisation at the present time.

To descend from the sublime to the ridiculous, I notice that Mr. Lloyd George has emerged from retirement to make what I can only describe as a Vaudeville appearance, in which he has pointed out, firstly, that the United States has just emerged from an administrative control by financiers to the leadership of a man who is free of control from financiers, and, in another speech, that the provision of work is a great moral issue to which the Governments of the world must devote their attention.

It seems to me that this was all that was required to round off the picture. I find it entirely beyond my powers of credulity to believe that Mr. Lloyd George is unaware of the ring of financiers who surround Mr. Roosevelt, and without whom, no doubt, he would never have been returned to office.

Douglas Said This in 1933!

It is quite clear from these various pronouncements that the main lines of United States action in the present crisis are, firstly, to remodel the American banking system on the British branch banking system so as further to consolidate the monopoly of credit in a few hands, and secondly, by means of immense schemes of public works financed by loan credit issued by this strengthened banking system to induce both an increase of employment and a rise in commodity prices.

The public debt of the United States will be enormously increased at the expense of the private debt held by the industrialists, who will be reduced to a position which will make it impossible for them to form a menace to the bankers such as they undoubtedly offered in 1929. At any rate, in theory, this will result in raising taxation of various kinds to fantastic heights, but there is nothing in the physical situation to prevent the colossal overheads being scaled down periodically while leaving the banks in supreme control of the situation.

There is one factor which seems to me not to be provided for in these scheme, and that is the impossibility of continuously employing the population of the United States without sabotage on a scale which can only be provided by war.

THE TEST OF SCIENCE IS PROPHECY.



Politician: "Ah, yes, my poor friends, we must, we MUST, before everything, we must have WORK for ALL!"
The Machine: "Hear him!! Ain't I doing the Work for All?"

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SOCIAL CREDIT

A Journal of Economic Democracy

The Official Organ of the Social Credit Secretariat, Limited

163A Strand, W.C.2. Tel. TEM 7054.

Subscription Rates, home or abroad, post free:
One year 10/-, six months 5/-, three months 2/6 (Canada and U.S.A. 11/-, 5/6 and 2/6)

Vol. 3. No. 18. Friday, December 13, 1935

A Cheep in the Wilderness

MR. A. P. Herbert, finding to his evident astonishment and amusement that he is in Parliament as Member for Oxford University, promptly weighed in with a witty speech against the frustration of the private Member. He got nine laughs.

He also got an astonishing leader in *The Times* which rather ponderously put him in his place for disturbing what it describes as "an otherwise agreed motion." Agreed by whom? Not by private Members, we feel confident. But the conclusion of *The Times* that the Mother of Parliaments might punish him by not giving him time to discuss his Bill is curious, to say the least.

Mr. Herbert has our sympathy—at present he is impotent. But we are preparing to put such a weapon into the hands of the private Member that he will be able to disregard his Party Whip, and even, if necessary, rules of procedure.

The secret of this lies in our Electoral Campaign which will enable any constituency to return a Member with a clearly expressed demand for results, and with the united support of the electors.

Mr. Herbert's little crusade is discounted, not merely because he is a well-known humorist, but because he is alone and without support. He is a voice cheeping in the wilderness about the weakness of the private Member.

We have a growing army of voices growing in the constituencies, demanding results and promising irresistible strength to the private Member when the numbers are large enough.

Are you doing your bit in this, the most urgent, noble, and historic task that any British citizen can lay his hand to to-day?

Come with us and we will make history.

* * *

Educating Democracy

I HAVE made many speeches about democracy. I have tried, so far as I can, to educate our democracy, because unless our democracy has a high idea of what democracy means and of its future it will never rise to where it must rise if it is going to make democracy work and hold its own in a world like the present.

These noble but slightly meaningless sentiments were recently spoken by the Prime Minister, as reported in *The Times* of December 5.

The meaning begins to emerge as he warms to his work with:

Now let young Members of Parliament remember this, which at the present time I believe to be profoundly true. Given personality and given capacity, I do not believe there is a seat outside the mining areas that we cannot win.

That is just ordinary sales talk and there is more in what follows:

Given a man who will pay proper attention to his constituency and I would say there is no seat that ought to be lost at the next election.

When I say proper attention, what I mean is this: Act as the interpreter for Parliament and the Government, each to his own constituency. Tell them what has been done and tell them in between times what their democracy stands for. Show them the dangers which may face democracy, show them the perils that have beset it and broken it on the continent of Europe. Make them proud of it, and make them work for it, and by instilling that spirit into your own people you will after all only be fanning a little flame that is always there.

What a conception of democracy for England's Prime Minister to sponsor! What third-rate bagman's clap-trap!

That the Member of Parliament should be the servant of his constituents; that he should transmit to the executive, comprising the civil service proper, and the greater civil service of industry, commerce, and finance, the desires of his constituents; that the will of the sovereign people should prevail; none of these things suits Stanley Baldwin.

On the contrary he thinks that the Member of Parliament should "sell" his constituents on the legislation his Party has initiated at the instance of any vested interest; should try to induce his constituents to condone action taken in veiled defiance of them, and try to kid them that it is good for them.

Well, we think differently, Mr. Baldwin, and the constituencies are waking up to you and are thinking differently, and fifteen Members of your House are pledged differently. Look to yourself.

From a Seat in the Stalls

What Has Money to Do With It?

We have often come across people who say we are too much taken up with money. Money isn't everything, they say; the best things in life are those that money can't buy; it isn't money that is at fault, it is human nature.

They complain that we are obsessed with money; it is our King Charles's head. Very frequently they add that finance is too complicated for them anyway. With that we need have no quarrel, it is quite natural to leave technical matters to experts. But these people should be extra careful to see that the experts shall be told what results are wanted from them.

In general, however, it is worth everyone's while to ask themselves whether a chronic shortage of money would account for the difficulties they and their fellows have to face each day.

A Wide Survey

This brings us to the All-Canadian Conference which opened in Ottawa on December 9. Here is the agenda:

- (1) The procedure which should be followed in amending the British North America Act;
- (2) Financial relations between the Dominion and the Provinces;
- (3) Unemployment and its relief;
- (4) Responsibility for and co-ordination of the social services;
- (5) Mining development and taxation;
- (6) Agriculture and marketing;
- (7) Tourist traffic and development.

And here is its interpretation:

1. Nothing to do with money?
2. How to get money for local government.
3. How to get money for the workless.
4. How to get money for civil servants.
5. How to get money for the mines.
6. How to get money for goods.
7. How to get money out of visitors.

And no one who has read Major Douglas's Alberta Report will be deceived about item number one.

What has money to do with it? Or why did *The Times* call it 'A Wide Survey'?

Tea Famine!

Sir Josiah Stamp thinks that too much fuss is made about plenty. Perhaps the International Tea Market Expansion Board (some title!) has been formed to do something about the scarcity of tea, but this would scarcely account for its proposed activities as reported in *The Times* on December 5:

The International Tea Market Expansion Board, it is stated, acts on behalf of the three chief tea-producing countries—the Netherlands East Indies, Ceylon, and India—in all of which control of exports has been made statutory; and the task which it has undertaken is to accelerate the world's consumption of tea until it overtakes potential production.

A corollary of the regulation of exports by international agreement must be the elimination of wasteful competitive propaganda in the tea industry's markets. Acting on this principle, the board's declared policy is to co-ordinate . . . and to perfect in each country the machinery best fitted to increase general consumption. The board will break new ground in countries where no organised propaganda exists; but its efforts will be no less aggressive in current markets.

Surely there must be quite a lot of tea about—plenty in fact.

Words and Bonds

Spanish peasants still use as an oath: "Word of an Englishman!" A good reputation dies hard, but to-day, although the word of an individual Englishman may still be relied upon, that of English statesmen, or, for that matter, Irish, Scottish or Welsh, is as little trusted as the word of Ananias. As we choose our statesmen we—the British people—are responsible for this deplorable state of affairs. The reason for this increasing tendency to untruthfulness on the part of our statesmen is not far to seek—bonds and investments carry more weight in national policy than decency and uprightness.

Take the attack by Italy on Abyssinia. We are pledged to support the country attacked, yet, according to the press, our statesmen are now trying to get Italy to call off her attack in exchange for a larger slice of Abyssinian territory than she has up to now succeeded in capturing.

Does anyone doubt that this policy is inspired by financial interests? What the interests are will doubtless become clear later, but we would suggest that probably they are connected either with Lake Tana or China. Lake Tana, the source of the Blue Nile, has great potential value to those interested in the development (by loans, of course!) of the Sudan, and China is already heavily indebted to our financial institutions, and these investments are being threatened by Japan, whose statesmen have taken full advantage of unsettled conditions in Europe.

Things like this are bound to happen so long as unemployment is regarded as a

disease which can be cured only by increased foreign trade.

The old saying, "His word is as good as his bond" takes on a new meaning in international relations to-day.

Coaly Deadlock

The spate of words in the press on the crisis in the coalmining industry all boils down to the fact that the miners are underpaid, and the owners in most cases cannot afford the increase in pay that is being demanded. Neither side in the dispute questions the system which results in this situation, and therefore the quarrel centres in the fair division of an insufficiency, while all the time the real problem is how to get rid of an abundance.

In the debate on the Address in the House of Commons, Mr. Boothby, the Unionist Member for Aberdeen East, suggested that consumption should be increased "by any and every means." He, and miners and owners, can easily secure increased consumption by the issue of National Dividends, which would at once increase the demand for coal. This is the only way, other than war, for, as the recently issued report of the Fuel Research Board clearly shows, increasing efficiency in the coal-using industries automatically leads to decreased demand.

As a first step the miners' leaders might do worse than demand publication of figures showing the extent to which the industry is in the hands of the banks and financial houses. These figures, much more than those of royalties, would show them as well as the owners that they have a common enemy.

Government as "Uncle"

The *Financial Times* of November 18 reported that the Nicaraguan Government had opened official pawnshops. This it describes in a headline as "Blow to Loan Sharks." Actually, of course, it is no such thing, for it must in effect increase still further the powers of the biggest loan sharks of all—the banks.

The Government of Nicaragua, in common with every other government under "sound" finance, must be a debtor government, and so its loans to the needy will be merely advances of bank credit at second-hand. This would be just as true, of course, of privately-owned pawnshops, for all money comes into existence as a debt to the banks, but the security of a government is better than that of a private individual! The people of Nicaragua may not have to pay such high interest rates in future, but, as all losses will be made good out of taxation, they are not likely to gain much by this nominal change of creditors.

Magna Carta Invoked

Mr. G. L. Schwartz, of the London School of Economics, says "the post-war struggle between producers and distributors has been resolved by giving both parties what they want at the expense of the consumer."

He was referring to the Marketing Boards, but although most consumers will probably agree with him, it is probable that a good many producers and distributors would contest the statement violently.

Mr. James Feaver, a Norfolk farmer, has actually pleaded the protection of Magna Carta against a claim for levies by the Milk Marketing Board. The case was dealt with by Judge Sir Alfred Tobin, who said he did not understand the regulations which were worded in a way to puzzle any man who only understood ordinary English. The case was referred to the County Court at Newport.

At Newport, Mr. Feaver said that the Milk Marketing Board was not a legally constituted body under the provisions of Magna Carta, which allowed everybody to trade with whom he liked without interference. But Judge Lailey disallowed his claim.

Some farmers will now be wishing they were born 700 years ago in the enlightened days of the thirteenth century. Since then we seem to have been going backwards at the rate of knots.

War Clouds in the Far East

"The world is changing, but treaties are static," said a spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office to a correspondent of the *News-Chronicle*.

The world is always changing, just as a tree is always growing, but imagine a tree which grew at a visible speed! That is the sort of world we are living in to-day. We are being "taken for a ride" by seemingly inexorable forces.

The Japanese was referring to the Nine Power Treaty of 1922, which guaranteed

Chinese independence against aggression. He hinted that Japan would denounce it, having signed it in circumstances which no longer exist.

Behind all the rumpus over the Italo-Abyssinian war lies a deeper fear of a large-scale flare-up in the Far East. So long as "Expand or Bust" remains the rule of finance-capitalism, nations will inevitably resemble boilers without safety valves. Mussolini has exploded into Abyssinia. Japan has exploded into Manchuria. We ourselves have sent Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, of the Treasury, on a financial mission to China without informing the Japanese Embassy in London.

Japan resents this because she has earmarked China for financial exploitation herself, but things are bad enough with us at home for our financially-minded rulers to take the risk. It may mean a serious clash in the Far East, or it may mean a Gentlemen's Agreement. In either case it looks as if China were for it.

Worse than Death

The following gem is from the *Daily Herald*:—

Employment is not keeping pace with production in the United States, despite reductions in the working week.

By September the number employed had reached the total for November, 1931, but production was twenty per cent. above November, 1931.

"In other words," says the *American Federationist*, organ of the American Federation of Labour, "it took a level of production twenty per cent. higher in September, 1935, to keep the same number of men at work as in November, 1931."

With no more men at work earning income, who will buy the twenty per cent. increase in production?

Who indeed? Probably nobody will buy it and it will be given to the fishes, moths and maggots as they are not presumably susceptible of demoralisation if given "something for nothing."

Unless, of course, the people of the United States wake up and demand National Dividends. There are some starving people who think it would almost be better to be demoralised than dead. While there is life there is hope, they say; hope that the leisured may turn their leisure to some profitable account when they are tired of lounging about in armchairs, lying in bed or going in for orgies of vice, which is understood to be the very usual occupation of all those who live upon dividends. On the other hand, once people are dead there is nothing to be done about it, except to bury them. There is something to be said for this point of view.

Hopeless

Tidying up our mass of press cuttings we feel impelled to rescue from oblivion this little gem from *The Times* of November 23:

M. Laval, driven by hard circumstance to choose between two evils, can hope to escape from his political dilemma only by shifting attention to his financial dilemma, which, though it may afford a ground of appeal for political unity, is itself a condemnation for him. The policy of deflation has failed to produce financial equilibrium or economic recovery; the designed reduction of expenditure has been very exactly balanced by the continued reduction of revenue. The vicious circle of deflation has escaped from control, but it is both too late and too early to institute a contrary policy. The deflationist Budget for 1936 cannot now be revised if the Government is not to lose such credit as it has preserved.

Terrible feeling it must be to be like that. National Dividends, of course, would scarcely occur to him.

The March of Science

At the National Coal Convention the Vice-President of the Coal Utilisation Council warned the conference of the danger of the competition of oil and hydro-electricity.

"At present," he said, "the potential supply of hydro-electricity in Scotland would cover the whole of the electricity requirements of Scotland, and the North of England as well. This factor will have to be considered and very seriously dealt with in any scheme we might have to keep up the price of coal."

Mr. Burrows, Chairman of the Lancashire Associated Collieries, was even more emphatic. "This cursed hydro-electricity," he said, "is finding its way from Scotland into England. We can only hope for a series of dry summers in Scotland."

This is an excellent example of the way in which the economic system resists the march of science. Although hydro-electricity may be more efficient and advantageous than power derived from steam engines, the coal industry can only regard it as a threat and a menace to be fought to the last ditch. Under the rules of the game, more hydro-electricity means less employment and less pay for miners and smaller profits, or no profits at all, for mineowners. But if national dividends were issued to everybody these penalties would scarcely exist.

ATTACK and COUNTER-ATTACK

Press Controversy in Belfast—A Model Reply

IT is quite arguable that silence is the best answer to attack in the press, but when criticism assumes the proportions of the recent series of nine articles in the *Belfast News-Letter*, by the Rev. Professor Corkey, M.A., D.Phil., M.P.—something over 27,000 not-too-carefully-chosen words—it cannot be entirely ignored.

The Belfast D.S.C. Group, having been fairly accorded space in the *News-Letter* equal to one of the nine articles, and of equal prominence, adopted what appears a very

Professor Corkey put in his place by Belfast Social Crediters.

effective line of reply. The main points were: (1) No technical criticisms contested; (2) none of the opponent's leads taken: that is, no defence; but (3) counter-attack: rubbing his nose in facts; and (4) restrained language, whereas the other side had been excessively abusive.

Professional Ignorance

At the beginning of the Reply, both Major Douglas and Professor Corkey have been taken simply as theorists, and their theoretical deductions tested out against the facts of the world to-day. Professor Corkey asserted that the monetary system was self-liquidating against the glaring facts of unsaleable surpluses, and growing world-indebtedness.

"It will be seen," the Reply goes on, "that under this practical test, at least, Major Douglas's analysis and criticism of our monetary system . . . are endorsed by the actual facts, which, with his scholarly and academic reasoning, Professor Corkey seems either to deny, or to attribute to them only minor importance . . . When Professor Corkey says 'The paradox of poverty amidst plenty is not new,' we accuse him flatly of shutting his eyes to facts which do not suit his particular theory. We unhesitatingly assert that the fact of poverty amidst plenty is an entirely new phenomenon . . . The dire need is to adapt ourselves to this great change . . . not wilfully to shut our eyes to it."

The clarity of Professor Corkey's state of mind is shown by his subsequent reply to this. He says, "I seem to have a faint recollection, however, of reading of poverty amidst plenty in the days of the Roman Empire 2,000 years ago . . . also of the fateful cry of the Paris mob at the gates of the nobles in 1790 . . ." Apparently the distinction between poverty amidst plenty and plenty amidst poverty is too trivial for academic notice.

Still in the Age of Scarcity!

There are many other instances of Professor Corkey's confused thinking. Quite likely it was a shock to him to find himself labelled Socialist. But he certainly brought up many ill-digested articles of Fabian faith. After quoting him, the Reply goes on:

We may deduce from the above that Professor Corkey holds the Socialist belief that the root of our trouble is in the uneven distribution of incomes, and that in the taking from those that have, and giving to those that have not, lies the solution of our problem.

It is not impossible, therefore, that Professor Corkey's examination of Social Credit has been biased by this fact, because Social Credit, unlike Socialism, denies both the necessity and the efficacy of taking from those that have in order to give to those who have not. The Social Credit statement: "Not less for some, but more for all," of which Professor Corkey seems impatient, does very exactly represent the belief and attitude of Social Crediters.

This is followed by Professor Bowley's figures showing that the re-distribution of all incomes over £160 per annum would increase total family incomes by only £25 a year each, and incidentally wipe out all but staple industries.

The Electoral Campaign

Professor Corkey astonishingly accused Lord Tankerville of appealing to his audience for "blind faith" in the claims of Major Douglas. The Reply comments:

Professor Corkey is completely mistaken here. Lord Tankerville urged his audience to base their claim solely upon the proven fact of the surpluses of Real Wealth, that we all know are now being destroyed; and to demand the distribution of those surpluses in the form of a dividend. Instead of asking for "blind faith," as Professor Corkey mistakenly thinks, he appealed to his hearers to use their eyes and their reasoning faculties.

We cannot understand how a trained mind like Professor Corkey's has failed to grasp the reiterated import of Lord Tankerville's entire address; or,

rather, has read a diametrically opposite sense into it. Indeed, it suggests the possibility that Professor Corkey may have made the same mistake in the case of Major Douglas's writings.

Lord Tankerville might well have quoted (as indeed he did at Coleraine) the memorable conclusion to H.M. The King's address at the opening of the Economic Conference two years ago:—

"It cannot," his Majesty then said, in words that appear to us to be the best of good sense and English, "be beyond the power of man so to use the vast resources of the world as to ensure the material progress of mankind. No diminution in these resources has taken place. On the contrary, discovery, invention, and organisation have multiplied their possibilities to such an extent that abundance of production has itself created new problems."

Professor Corkey is not, we gather, in agreement with His Majesty, either in respect to the possibilities of abundance, or his belief that the problem of distributing that abundance is capable of solution. "There are reasons," he says in his final article, "for gravely doubting the suggestion that modern machinery could in the immediate future provide without difficulty or delay the whole country with the infinite variety of things from all parts of the world, that a few people in affluence can now afford."

After quoting from an American publication in confirmation of his belief, he concludes: ". . . I prefer to accept the conclusions of these economists as to what that competent portion might be in the near future, rather than the vague prophecies of those who have shown themselves to be inaccurate both in their facts and in their reasoning."

It appears, however, that both His Majesty The King and his advisers endorse these "vague prophecies." And we, ourselves, share with His Majesty the firm conviction that it is not beyond the inventive genius of mankind, which has produced the stupendous abundance of which we see signs all about us, to devise a method of distributing that abundance.

There is nothing sacrosanct, or in any way inspired, in our present method of distribution, that is, the Monetary System. And when Professor Corkey, in defence of it, says: "It is true that economists have not yet discovered any easily applied method of controlling world-prices. But no more have scientists been able to show us how to control earthquakes, or even the weather," we must protest most emphatically against the misleading suggestion, fostered by those very persons who should know better, that economic phenomena are of the same kind as natural phenomena. Economic phenomena can be produced artificially, and therefore they can be controlled artificially, and for the benefit of the whole community.

It seems to us a waste of valuable space and energy to oppose at this late date, and at such length, a change in our national economy that must be made, and soon, if this present society is to survive. The nature of that change is fixed by ordinary common-sense; but we, personally, do not care whether the method by which it is brought about be called Social Credit, or by some other name more euphonious to the ears of Professor Corkey and those who feel like him about it. The attention of Social Crediters is focussed solely on the result to be obtained.

In conclusion, we wish formally and without heat, to protest against the combination of levity and contentiousness displayed by Professor Corkey in these articles. The situation is much too serious for such a tone to be permissible. And further, his attitude seems to us hardly compatible with the spirit of dignity and moderation which one has a right to expect in a minister of the Christian Church.

Quite rightly, no other correspondence was allowed. Professor Corkey's reply, which was somewhat flat and flustered, was a good comment on the effectiveness of the method adopted—a method that will bear study from those who have to deal with such matters.

STAMP on PLENTY

Sir Josiah Stamp's Apology for Parsimony FEARS GLUT OF MELON HOT-HOUSES

This is the second instalment of a commentary by W. L. Bardsley on Sir Josiah Stamp's paper before the British Science Guild, under the title "The Calculus of Plenty."

AS the years have gone on the term "plenty" still covers this glaring social maladjustment of things made, longed for, but unused. But gradually it has widened its content to mean much more, and in the last few years it has become, in its nebulous, over-suggestive and provocative complex, in a thousand headlines and titles, almost an intellectual menace. What it really stands for is in all conscience serious enough, and I have no desire to debunk it. But I do crave not to be overawed or confused by it.—Sir Josiah Stamp.

ALTHOUGH Sir Josiah Stamp is greatly concerned about the disorderly behaviour of plenty, I shall show that even his fears on this score have been anticipated by what he refers to as "credit schemes of the Douglas type," and that the most perfect and continuous regulation of industrial processes in accordance with the multitudinous desires of all sorts of unruly and variegated persons, from acrobats, blondes, and curates to zoologists, has already been devised and awaits employment.

Economic Votes

For this is what we mean when we call Social Credit by its more comprehensive name, which is Economic Democracy. Money tickets we see as industrial voting tickets, and people will simply take their economic votes into the shops and vote for what they want, but certainly not for what they don't want. So long as the people are provided with enough voting papers to correspond with all the prices which have been attached to goods, it is clear that the number of votes recorded for, say, Pears' Soap, will be the basis on which the factory can work out an accurate programme of production.

Moreover, the casting of money votes in favour of Pears' instead of some other soap confirms in office for a further period the whole personnel of Pears' organisation.

There is a current advertisement which illustrates this. It runs: "We, the staff of Harper's Bazaar, want to know if you are pleased with us." There is nothing will tell them so well as money votes, but the sad thing is that a huge majority of their potential electorate is financially disfranchised.

It may be noted here that the money vote,

like the political vote, is correctly used to demand results, but not methods.

Arm the public with adequate money votes and industry will respond promptly, smoothly and eagerly.

Three Kinds of Plenty

For the alleged purpose of clear thinking, Sir Josiah Stamp divides plenty into three parts—the plenty of scientific potentiality, the plenty of unmarketed production, and the plenty of unused capacity.

He actually has the nerve to pooh-pooh the first because it is not here yet, when the only reason why the capitalist has not already installed batteries of the wonderful machines which are already operating singly here and there is the lack of a market backed by effective demand, which is money.

Demand evokes supply to-day, and without effective demand the plenty of scientific potentiality lies dormant—ready to leap, but frustrated. This is so obvious to-day to all, except those who will not see, that Emerson's dictum—"Let a man but invent a new and better mousetrap and the world will beat a pathway to his door"—is a joke.

What is it, for example, that prevents people from escaping from the congested roads in their private aeroplanes? Why, of course, it is the fact that sufficient aeroplanes exist only in the disordered imagination of engineers and scientists!

In All Seriousness

Of course, that is not the kind of example that our apologist for scarcity uses, but to be quite fair I will quote some (with my italics and exclamations)—

"Plenty" is meaningless beyond a figure of supply which is harmonious with other factors of life. It might be a boon to make one hundred fire-grates with the ease with which one is now made, and yet not really a boon, in any realistic [sic] sense, to make a thousand for every one now [to make or to be able to make?] There might still be a large section of mankind without them at 6d. a piece if all the etceteras which they connote were unchanged in their cost and use, [if ifs and ans, in fact, were pots and pans]. There would be a definite limit to the demand for morocco-bound Shakespeares at a penny . . . [!!!]

And here is a real hot one—here is the answer to Social Credit!

If a large number of hot-houses had been erected by an enthusiast in Britain, capable of producing melons, could we say that there was a large unused capacity or potential plenty, when every increase in demand brought in fresh supplies from nature's abundance abroad, or left the hot-houses still empty?

There is a dainty dish to set before the British Science Guild. From anyone but a director of the Bank of England it would be a flippant impertinence.

(To be continued)

ACT ON THIS NOW!

The right solution to the problem of a Christmas or a New Year gift is to present a year's subscription to SOCIAL CREDIT.

Fifty-two reminders of your goodwill spread over a year is good value for ten bob! And who can measure the value of the gift itself in terms of money?

Recollect those arguments—those discussions—the things you and your friends have said to one another about this and that—send your receipt to him or her with a gentle reminder that SOCIAL CREDIT shows

The way of escape from debt, from poverty, from war, from slavery, and from damnation and material destruction generally.

ACT NOW AND SPREAD GOODWILL AND THE PROSPECT OF PEACE.

"To show a man how to get rid of his burden is better than an offer to carry it for him."

SHOT AND SHELL

"The problem of the disposal of Canada's surplus wheat is one of great difficulty," said Professor Grant of the Canadian Wheat Board. "The Board is offering wheat freely, but if we cannot sell it at present prices, what will be the situation in Western Canada next year? Even successful marketing operations this year would not mean a solution of the problem—a problem which Canada will have to face each year for a long time to come."—*Daily Mail*, November 18, 1935.

Some Canadians do not appear to be able to wait so long, and they have begun to ask for National Dividends.

German barter deal. Arrangements being made for the importation of 170,000 pigs into Germany from neighbouring countries in exchange for German goods. Dr. Goebbels said, "We all know that our foreign currency is being spent on those foreign raw materials essential to maintain the campaign of finding work for everyone."—*Daily Mail*, November 22, 1935.

It would be sacrilege to spend money on food when work is so much desired by everybody.

The Dutch Government is considering the slaughter of another 100,000 milch cows because of "over-production" of dairy produce.—*Daily Herald*, November 22.

Latest news of the "Scrap and Build" policy for shipping industry: British ship-owning firms are buying foreign vessels for breaking up purposes, owing to the supply of British ships old enough for scrapping having run out. "The firms thus qualify for a loan in respect of half the tonnage scrapped, and then sell the ships to Continental ship-breakers, to be scrapped."—*Daily Express*, December 6, 1935.

We've scrapped all our old ships, so we are now scrapping other people's, and the British taxpayer is footing the bill!

The annual report of the Fuel Research Board shows that the home consumption of coal has fallen from 180 million tons in 1910 to 165 million tons in 1934. The report states that this decrease is mainly due, not to oil fuel, but to the increased efficiency of processes for which coal is used. Mechanical stokers and pulverised fuel have also effected considerable economy in consumption.—*The Times*, November 29, 1935.

London Stock Exchange has issued a questionnaire on the practice of "introducing" new issues, whereby underwriters secure the privilege of buying shares at a low figure, and placing them on the market in small lots at a big premium.—*Daily Express*, November 12, 1935.

Dutch shipments of rubber for October were practically double those of the previous month, which "came as a disappointment." Plans are afoot, however, to buy up export licences, totalling 20,000 tons, for November and December, so it won't occur again.—*News-Chronicle*, November 12, 1935.

White-wood doors, etc., can now be stained, polished, and turned out dry, ready for fixing, in five minutes, by a new process. A 6ft. square panel can be turned out, polished, in one minute. Old style French polishing is a lengthy process.—*Industrial Britain*, November, 1935.

New oil well in Trinidad, recently completed, is at present yielding 3,000 barrels a day.—*Daily Express*, November 12, 1935.

"Provision for continuity of management has been made by the creation of a special fund administered by the trustees (Lloyds Bank, Ltd.) . . . the managers of the trust are controlled by interests associated with Dawnay Day & Co., Ltd., merchant bankers.—*Extract from advertisement issued by Security Trust Managers, Ltd.*

PREPARE TO ADVANCE

Address by Mr. Edward Hewlett
to the National Dividend Club in
London on December 10, 1935

AT Buxton Major Douglas showed how irresistible power may be generated in a democracy. The underlying argument is of arresting simplicity. Its core is to be found in any dictionary. "Democracy is that form of Government in which the sovereignty of the State is vested in the people; and is exercised by them by means of representative institutions." There you have it. The people are sovereign, all-powerful. The representative institution, Parliament, exists to fulfil the will of the people. And that WILL coincides with our objective—to achieve personal security, personal freedom, and the use of plenty.

The Buxton Conference, in confirming this line of action, set our movement a problem. How to gather together the will of the people; how to make people realise the power they already have, and use it; how to make of people's wishes a united, driving force. It was to devise a plan for this, and to organise our efforts that we elected our Secretariat. The Electoral Campaign is the result. And the Elector's Demand and Undertaking form (Leaflet No. 5) is the root of the Campaign. The elector's DEMAND is that Poverty be Abolished and National Dividends be issued. His Undertaking is to vote in accordance with his Demand.

The Elector's Demand

When we started out with these forms nobody knew how they would be received by the public. The effect of the form has now been ascertained. It has been used in 150 constituencies, from the Orkney Islands to

DEMAND RESULTS

If only 5,000 canvassers in the British Isles were each to work one hour per week at the Electoral Campaign and only ten signatures per man were obtained, this would equal 50,000 signatures a week, 200,000 a month, or 2,400,000 a year. If only all the rank and file of the Social Credit Movement would demand of their leaders action in the Electoral Campaign, what a tale we would have to tell at the end of twelve months!

the south coast; and from Belfast to Felixstowe. Results vary considerably. But the lowest percentage of signatures is fifty-two per cent. of those asked. The highest reported is ninety-seven per cent., and the average about sixty-five per cent. The results of the peace ballot were about half this percentage.

An alternative form now exists in the Dean of Canterbury's letter, the purpose and effect of which is exactly the same. The note of appeal is somewhat different, having the personal support of an eminent man—and some find it easier to act with the support of authority. From another angle the letter is signed by a religious leader—an undoubted advantage in some cases. It is thought that the Dean's letter might be more effective in "better-class" districts. Supervisors may use either form at their own discretion—or may use different forms in different streets. It would seem wise to experiment with both.

Now the purpose of collecting these signatures is, as we know, to exert pressure on Members of Parliament. Here, again, a good many foresaw difficulties. Some asked, "Would the elector honour his undertaking?" Well, some may not, but we have safeguards, the first of which is to obtain far more signatures than are theoretically necessary. If the existing majority is 5,000 and we get 15,000 to sign our undertaking we may be sure of swinging the election which way we want.

The Vital Need

The other need is to keep the electors in touch; to cultivate their wish for National Dividends to such a point that agitation becomes spontaneous—and, shall we say, vocal. Now this is where campaign groups will feel the need of the other sections of our organisation. They will find themselves badly in want of propaganda and publications supervisors to ferment the idea until it becomes a common topic, a universal demand: publications men who can place a subscriber to SOCIAL CREDIT in every street in the constituency; propaganda men preferably, I think, with "public house" minds, willing—as Mr. Kirkbride said at Buxton, to drink a pint of beer a day for the cause.

As I see it, the job of these two is to stoke

the boilers in this fashion; it is for the campaign to look after the pipe-line for the steam generated, so that no ounce of pressure is wasted.

At that point the revenue man will come into his own. Posters and platforms cost money, the central organisation must be supported—without it there could be no campaign. And by the time these four supervisors are working, each at his own section, the group will probably find a supervisor of internal relations desirable: for his job is to keep each from treading on the other's toes. Finally, they will need a secretary and a treasurer.

That is the general outline of the organisation at which each group should aim. When it is in being we shall develop such a demand for dividends as no Member of Parliament will be able to resist. We have clear proof of this: in the General Election the pressure generated in only nine months was enough to bring thirty-four candidates to see sense. As a result we now have fourteen Members of Parliament pledged to obey the will of the people—and we shall not lose time in showing them what that is.

I am addressing you as the Campaign Supervisor of this club. I understand that I am entitled to be called a "super" supervisor. Names do not matter much, but it serves to illustrate a point. A campaign supervisor, plain and simple, is concerned in running a definite campaign in a definite district: no campaign can be run otherwise. My job, in relation to this club, is to get campaigns started. To advise, to assist, to come and talk to groups, to arrange for speakers; and in addition to make such general arrangements as may be of help in London.

Once a new group is formed, and decides to begin, the new supervisor is appointed by the director, and reports results to the director. To bring me into that would merely mean duplication of work.

New Centres

This club will, I take it, regard such new centres as its children: as they grow to full stature—all sections complete—they will, as they wish, become independent of us. As parents we shall not lose interest, but we shall not interfere—in fact we may come in usefully at the birth of grandchildren; let us hope so! These remarks apply to the organisational side of our club. The social side, the need for a centre where we may all exchange news and views, will, as the club grows become increasingly useful, and—I for one hope—amusing.

Our area of operation covers the sixty-one London constituencies, and, I take it, as much of the outer ring of London as may be necessary.

In the first place, we should collect the names and addresses of all those whom we have any reason at all to think may be interested—and arrange these in constituencies or other areas. This we are doing now. The result will be a register, as complete as we can make it. The Registrar is Mr. W. H. V. Davis, of No. 4 Calthorpe Street, W.C.1.

The first thing is to consider carefully all your acquaintances in Greater London, and send Mr. Davis the names of all in the least likely to be interested.

What To Do

The names of all those in a given locality will be abstracted, and an organiser appointed. Assume you are that organiser. You can do several things. Take the easiest first:

Buy 1,000 of the Dean's forms and send them first to the clergy, the churchwardens, the members of the various clubs and organisations in your own district. You can either stamp them with your own name and address; or if you prefer it you can send them exactly as they are. In that case any replies will be made to the address on the form, and will go through our register before coming to you. If you got only a dozen offers of help, or half-a-dozen—that would give you something to work on.

Secondly, see the clergy and other prominent men with this form; try to get them to take it up, or to give a speaker an opportunity.

Thirdly, arrange small meetings—from a few members in your own sitting-room up to say 150 to 200 in a public room. In such cases it is sometimes an advantage for them to hear someone whom they do not know. I can arrange for speakers.

Fourthly, ask Lord Tankerville to speak. So far, this has been the most successful of all methods. His arrangements are made through the Secretariat, so application should be directed there. I do not think that we should do this unless we can reasonably hope to get at least 750 people, and as many more as possible. Our Director has calculated that some 15,000 workers, suitably distributed, could generate such pressure as would

end poverty—ensure Dividends. And in the last month or two Lord Tankerville has been the means of recruiting over 1,000 of these. London contains about one-seventh of the total population, so we might say that we require about 2,000 workers. The peace ballot attracted many thousand workers, and nobody shall persuade me, that, for a cause proved to be twice as popular, we cannot find the canvassers we need.

The job of starting campaigns requires enthusiasm and persistence. Granted these, it is astonishing how self-confidence comes to the most retiring people.

Let me tell you of one campaign which was initiated by a lady—I will not mention names. As an active member she was alone in her district; not physically strong, but she was determined to do this thing. For weeks she talked to her friends—to the parson, to anyone else at all possible. Then she gathered these together and speakers addressed one or two small gatherings. This has now resulted in a campaign centre which is full of life and go. And note this: that as the group progressed, the right people for the right jobs turned up. She has found a supervisor, stronger, and more able to carry the weight of the campaign.

One other case. Last week, in East London, a speaker addressed a meeting of about a hundred women. It was the usual fortnightly gathering of an institute. The subject was not known to the audience—in fact the chairman had to ask what to announce. The speech was, of course, a perfectly plain statement of our case.

The result—twenty-six women volunteered to help in our campaign.

Our Opportunities

This indicates how effective our argument is to a suitable audience—even though entirely unprepared for it. If our club rises to its opportunities, it will not only create such openings, but will foster the result. Someone is badly needed in that district—it is East Ham—to take these beginners under his personal care. To set them going, and to keep them going.

The organisation of meetings is most important. The most vital preparatory work is done by personal contact. Let every member determine that no friend or acquaintance of his shall miss this opportunity of taking part. If already canvassing, you should have a list of likely people: those who have received you well. It will pay to look them up personally. Get them to come, and to exhibit posters—and to persuade their friends to come.

Try out the "Blame Yourself" leaflet; I believe it will be found invaluable. Use it

Important

AT all Campaign meetings, the new A2d. 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.

in streets you have canvassed or generally, in conjunction with a notice of the meeting.

Sandwich parades are a good form of advertisement.

In a campaign meeting there should be but one objective: to enrol workers. Such meetings are not to discuss ways and means, not to appeal for funds, not to persuade people to sign, but to enrol workers.

Let no one, even at the smallest gatherings, introduce argument about Social Credit technique. Our whole strength is needed in the accumulation of the power which shall make Social Credit inevitable.

At meetings, campaign literature should always be on sale.

Both types of demand forms—unless you have decided to use only one.

The "Blame Yourself" leaflet. This is preparatory; it might be used to distribute with notices of meetings, or along streets you are going to canvass. It should be used to advertise "How to Get What You Want" from the sale of which you may get revenue for your expenses.

"How to Get What You Want." This is for recruiting; it is an interesting and complete account of the campaign, sell it to those you think you can pull in.

The current number of SOCIAL CREDIT.

Conduct of Meetings

As regards the chairman, he must be able to rule the meeting, to see that questions are well distributed, to stop any tendency to argument, to close the meeting before people get restless; for never forget that the most important moment of a campaign meeting is after it is ended. Better omit votes of thanks.

His opening remarks should not take more than five minutes, and he should draw attention to the papers issued to the audience, asking for them to be carefully preserved, as

they have a bearing on the purpose of the meeting. These should be typewritten slips, having a space for name and address and some quite simple wording, such as "I wish to help in the campaign to abolish poverty."

After the speech, and before inviting questions, the chairman should again draw attention to these slips, saying that their purpose is now apparent—will those who see our point please sign and hand in the paper to the stewards? The stewards may collect either during questions or at the door, perhaps both is best.

Clinch With Recruits

This clinching with recruits is the WHOLE point of the meeting. If, through faulty organisation, you miss it, then your efforts will be wasted.

The next step is to call the helpers together and set them to work. Here, again, not to discuss. Talk to them, find out which are likely to be the leaders, and give them special attention; but, above all, set them to work. Some may, at first, be nervous of the actual canvassing. Don't worry, give them other work to do. Such as delivering more of the Dean's forms: delivering, a day or two in advance of the canvassers, the "Blame Yourself" leaflet: and preparing the canvassing cards. They will soon follow in the door-to-door work.

I am not, at this time, going to enlarge on the details of canvassing. But I will assure you that the nightmares of being faced by doorstep conundrums, or of being hurtled down stairways by irate householders are quite imaginary. Some over-pressed, worn-out woman may tell you that if you give men more money they will all get drunk. After very little experience you can tell at a glance whether she is hopeless. If so, leave her at once. There are, thank heaven, enough real human people still left to carry this thing through. Never forget that we have proved that. In general you will be met with a reasonable civility. And you will find an astonishing number of people who meet you with smiling faces to hand you the signed form; who are interested, and want to know more about it. These should be followed up; but, I suggest, this should be done later, by your recruiting section—perhaps the propaganda man will give you a hand.

Aid for Canvassers

In starting canvassing, learn by the other man's experience. That's where this club will come in again. You have one supervisor who is willing to show you exactly how he does it; to send you a model team to work a street or two in your own district so that you and your recruits may learn the dodges. That is Mr. Treen, the Supervisor for Kingsbury.

The position, then, is this:

We now know that fully adequate numbers will sign our "Undertaking" if asked.

We know that the pressure so generated will force the Members of Parliament, to insist that the results demanded shall be provided.

We are learning—rapidly—the best methods of enrolling workers.

We can now grasp the job as a whole, and know that it is not of alarming dimensions.

And we know that ample man-power is available. Lord Tankerville has proved this.

To anyone who can remember the difficulties and doubts of only a year ago this position shows a quite astonishing progress. It marks a definite stage. Added to this we have put the General Election behind us and finally our own Secretariat Election will in the next few weeks decide our leaders for the next two years. To this audience I do not need to emphasise the importance of these two years. For myself, I am satisfied: we have forged our weapon, and proved it. We shall find the courage and determination to use it.

Personal Responsibility

Perhaps the deepest note in Douglas's writings is that which arouses in people's minds a sense of what they really are—each one a vital, living unit with the power to direct his own destinies. It is the native common sense of human personality which we must awake in others, and the courage of our own philosophy will arm us to it. For it is personal responsibility which is the keystone of our structure. Responsibility—which, from another angle is opportunity. And here, in this campaign, we have our supreme opportunity.

The National Dividend Club needs organisers, perhaps later to be supervisors—perhaps to find supervisors, but first organisers, or initiators, if you like—men and women who will raise our standard in different districts; who will pull together isolated enthusiasts, starting people talking and thinking on the lines I have suggested. Steady, persistent effort will do it.

Remember those twenty-six women at East Ham, and the thousands of other people like them. They're ready—ripe—waiting to be led.

All London is our orange!

Then let's squeeze it!—the first step is—to sign those papers in your hands!

Overseas Notes

Father Coughlin and Others

THERE is probably no single event which could be of greater importance from the Social Credit point of view than the open and unqualified support of Father Coughlin for national dividends. This brave Canadian-born priest, whose known followers number nearly nine million, whose life has been constantly threatened, but who refuses to protect himself further than by means of a favourite dog, wields an influence which is no doubt even more widespread since the assassination of Huey Long left him as the outstanding champion of the plain man in America.

Coughlin and Roosevelt

In November Father Coughlin opened his series of winter broadcasts over a nation-wide network, and his address on the 17th was notable for the fact that he openly condemned the policies of the Roosevelt Administration, as being "opposed to our conception of social justice," and clearly tending toward "unadulterated Communism and destruction of private property." He cautioned his followers in the National Union for Social Justice against being swayed by "appearances of prosperity," and attacked the Administration "because it has gone on record as favouring a slave wage." The fact, undeniable to all who look below the surface, that under the stress of financial dictatorship all governments are being driven in the direction of Communism while loudly condemning it in Russia, renders Father Coughlin's stand for Christianity and individual liberty worthy of the deepest admiration. That Christianity and liberty are (a) not opposed to each other, and (b) only to be defended and enlarged under a Social Credit régime, is a fact that will become clearer from day to day.

Father Coughlin may or may not become more explicit in his support for Social Credit; that is not the crux of the matter. That he should declare himself for the abolition of poverty and the issue of national dividends, however, is. His great audience, a cross-section of the entire population of North America, cannot be expected to respond to abstract economic arguments, however simply presented, and Father Coughlin's attacks on individual financiers and specific "interests" are therefore probably quite inevitable, however distasteful they may be to the high-brows of economic reform. There is no possible means of telling what his future plan of action may be, but it would be only consistent with his extremely practical approach if he were to progress from the rousing of indignation to the demand for results. And a demand on Congress by nine million electors for the abolition of poverty, the preservation of individual liberty, and the issue of national dividends! (No more complex demand is needed for securing prosperity, no less will guarantee liberty.)

West Australia

A preliminary notice of the West Australian Electoral Campaign (known locally as the Abolition of Poverty Campaign), appeared in "Overseas Notes" for October 18. For details of a great inaugural meeting held at Perth I am indebted to the *New Era*. The speakers were Archbishop Le Fanu, Anglican Primate of Australia, Professor Murdoch, whose earlier speeches on monetary reform have distinguished him sharply from the professorial ruck, and leaders of the Social Credit Movement. Several of the speeches really deserve quotation at length, and it is extraordinarily encouraging to find such genuine understanding of Douglas's historic pronouncement at Buxton, such single-minded eloquence, and such evident determination for results.

The Archbishop, who stressed the fundamentally anti-Christian character of the modern financial system, reminded his audience that "money was made for man, not man for money." He continued, "Don't let us talk about blame. You and I are as much to blame as anyone . . . I believe there is no power in the community like the power of public opinion, and to exercise that power is what we are here for to-night." Mr. R. J. C. Butler, the State Secretary, explained the Elector's Demand and Undertaking, which is modelled on that in use in this country, and provided convincing proof that only in this way can Members be effectively brought under continuous control of their constituents. He told of the 30,000 people in the State who were at that moment living below the poverty line, and that in a land of almost unlimited potential wealth. "We have developed unshockable minds," he said, but "the time will come when the existing state of affairs viewed by historians will seem incredible." Western Australia is setting out to make this condition a thing of the past, and with all possible speed.

Plan for the West

The November issue of the *Douglas Social Credit Advocate* (Alberta) announces the opening of a "Social Credit Plan for Western Canada," with the objective "to set up a Social Credit system in the four Western Provinces, or to compel action by the Dominion, whichever happens first." The Editor states that the outline as printed is prepared solely as a basis for discussion and organisation, and continues, "In all technical matters this movement for Western Canada Social Credit recognises the authority of Major C. H. Douglas, upon whose analysis and proposals for Social Credit it is based." The plan includes preliminary proposals to restore or expand the exchange of goods and services on a Western, Dominion, or international basis, and subsequently the issue of "Dividends for All." The movement is described as non-partisan and non-political. Any technical comment will appear in a later issue of SOCIAL CREDIT.

Struggle of Giants

A probably unconscious but nevertheless fierce race for the wooden spoon in editorials about Social Credit, between Canada and New Zealand, has been settled for the present in favour of the former. The *Christchurch Press* seemed until recently to be well ahead in the lunacy stakes, with its remark: "There is for instance no evidence that a shortage of money has created a shortage of purchasing power in New Zealand." The *Winnipeg Free Press* was not going to lie down under a challenge like that, however, and going into a huddle with the coloured comic section held upside down between its teeth, it hammered out the last triumphant word. "It [the A plus B Theorem] is fallacious because it supposes that goods are one thing and purchasing power another, whereas goods and purchasing power are identical." Any rival bids?

Tasmania

The Labour Government of Tasmania, headed by Mr. A. G. Ogilvie, does not appear as yet to have announced any definite date for the publication of evidence gained in the course of the present Monetary Inquiry. The

latest news available indicates that it was still proceeding in the middle of October, when a member of the local Douglas Social Credit Association was called on to give evidence. This inquiry has aroused great interest and expectations far beyond Australia, but at present they will, it seems, have to remain unsatisfied.

Australian Banking Commission

The personnel of the Royal Commission to inquire into the monetary and banking systems in Australia, which was announced recently by the Prime Minister, has not met with universal approval, whatever the Melbourne *Argus* may say. And why should it? Apart altogether from the inherent objections to all monetary commissions (to which we will hope the Tasmanian one proves a shining exception), and referred to in last week's "Overseas Notes," there are points about the present Commission which make it even less likely than usual that any kind of good can come of it. Apart from Mr. Justice Napier, of South Australia, the Chairman, it includes the Victorian "Director of Finance," who has been reported as advising that "the quickest way to financial recovery was to cut expenditure of all kinds, the only alternative being to increase taxes and thereby balance the budget" (*New Economics*); the Dean of the Faculty of Commerce at the University of Sydney, who was concerned in the notorious "Premiers' Plan," and "has in the past laid great stress on the need for a rise of export prices and a cut in local costs"; a chartered accountant who was a member of the recent Royal Commission on Taxation; the Minister for Defence in the late Scullin Labour Government; and the President of the New South Wales Graziers' Association.

"Not one of the men quoted has an open mind on this important subject," says the *New Times*. "The terms of reference are wide enough to give a roving commission into everything, from ships to sealing-wax," say the *New Era*, and it notes that no date for the first taking of evidence is set, while "each member is entitled to cross-examine every witness." Incidentally, the *Argus* tries to explain away the excessive width of the terms of reference by claiming that "there are no particular abuses of banking practices upon which attention can be focussed." The *New Economics* sums things up in the remark, "Sir Otto Niemeyer himself could scarcely have chosen better."

The State Social Credit Associations of Australia have nothing to gain and much to

lose by anything short of a complete boycott.

Smug

The *Dundee Courier* asks itself how the late New Zealand Government, in face of what it seems to consider its "sound" record, came to be so decisively repudiated at the General Election, and solemnly concludes that "the New Zealand people have not borne the necessary sacrifices with anything resembling the complacency shown by the British people." (My italics.) That is a profound sentiment, to be inhaled like the odour of old brandy. Or rather, perhaps, like the odour of an old drain.

Alberta

Mr. R. J. Magor, who is at present retained as adviser by the Social Credit Government of Alberta, spoke not long ago at a banquet held at Red Deer in that province. "A balanced budget," he said, "would place Alberta in a proud position over all other provinces and set a record worthy of note for the entire British Empire." At about the same time Mr. Charles Cockroft, Minister of Municipal Affairs, speaking at Edmonton, remarked, "It must be obvious to all we would have to increase taxes in order to balance the budget," but it was not quite clear from the report whether or not he regarded this as a desirable objective.

In this connection it may be of interest to recall Major Douglas's words on the subject of taxation and the balanced budget. "Present-day finance and taxation," he said in "Social Credit," "is merely an ingenious system for concentrating financial power." And from "The Monopoly of Credit," "It will be clear that the demand for a balanced budget is another form of the claim that all money belongs to the banks, and so far from being a reflection of the physical facts of production, is unrelated to them." It is interesting to note, however, that in the same issue of the *Alberta Social Credit Chronicle*, from which the above quotations were taken, there appears an article warning Social Crediters to be "On Guard" against getting involved in any demand for methods, which may be sponsored by the financial interests and would then be "subtly different from the real Social Credit proposals and which, though so attractive, will bring the whole idea into disrepute. We must keep the issue fixed on results [their italics] and must resist any attempt to sidetrack the public on to methods against Social Credit principles." J.D.B.

YOU AND PARLIAMENT-IV

"Posterity ought to know . . ."

By Dr. Tudor Jones

This is the fourth of a series of articles on True Democracy abstracted from an important new book, "You and Parliament," by Dr. Tudor Jones, just published at 1s. by the Figurehead Press, London. It is obtainable from SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

THERE is a trick anyone may try which depends upon the writing of a narrative in inks of two colours, red and green. What is written in one colour reverses the meaning of what is written in the other. Viewed through red spectacles the green is visible; viewed through green, the red. Viewed through one red and one green glass, both writings are visible. The reader does not know there are two. He is astonished when he covers one eye and still more astonished when he covers the other instead.

Equip three men with a pair of spectacles each, one man with green spectacles, one with red and one with a pair of which one glass is green and the other red. They argue!

If their hands were tied and they could be kept eyes front by law, ethics, custom or pure habit, they would argue for ever.

Finance knows many uses for this trick. Nevertheless, the technique of the modern tyranny remains effective only so long as it is lived under without being looked at.

Consider the feelings of the readers of the *Manchester Guardian* or the *Daily Herald*, if they were permitted to read—as epitaph on some recent fallen government, or benediction on another; new, hoped-for—and unsmirched—the following:

The (New) Government

That the civilisation of Europe is chiefly owing to the ability which has been displayed by the different governments and to the sagacity with which the evils of society have been palliated by legislative remedies is a notion which must appear so extravagant as to make it difficult to refer to it with becoming gravity.

Indeed, of all the social theories which have ever been broached there is none so utterly untenable and so unsound in all its parts as this. In the first place, we have the obvious consideration that the rulers of a country have, under ordinary circumstances, always been the inhabitants of that country; nurtured by its literature, bred to its traditions, and imbibing its prejudices. Such men are, at least, only the creatures of the age, never its creators. Their measures are the result of social progress, not the cause of it. This may be proved not only by speculative arguments, but also by a practical consideration which any reader of history can verify.

No great political improvements, no great reform, either legislative or executive, has ever been originated in any country by its rulers. The first suggestions of such steps have invariably been bold and able thinkers, who discern the abuse, denounce it, and point out how it may be remedied. But long after this is done, even the most enlightened governments continue to uphold the abuse and reject the remedy. At length, if circumstances are favourable, the pressure from without becomes so strong, that the government is obliged to give way; and, the reform being accomplished, the people are expected to admire the wisdom of their rulers, by whom all this has been done. They were simply the exponents of public opinion.

Whenever the diffusion of knowledge reaches a certain point the laws must fall. The merit of [agitators] is to assist this diffusion; the merit of Parliament is to yield. It is only with the greatest difficulty that Parliament is induced to grant what the people are determined to have, and the necessity of which has been proved by the ablest men. Posterity ought to know that great measures are extorted from the legislature by pressure from without; that they are conceded not cheerfully but with fear; and carried by statesmen who have spent their lives in opposing what they now suddenly advocate.

We owe no thanks to lawgivers as a class. For, since the most valuable improvements in legislation are those which subvert preceding legislation it is clear that the balance of good cannot be on their side. It is clear that the progress of civilisation cannot be due to those who, on the most important subjects, have done so much harm that their successors are considered benefactors simply because they reverse their policy, and thus restore affairs to the state in which they would have remained if politicians had allowed them to run on in the course which the wants of society required. The effects produced on European society by political legislation compose an aggregate so formidable that we may well wonder how, in the face of them, civilisation has been able to advance. That under such circumstances it has advanced is a decisive proof of the extraordinary energy of man; and justifies a confident belief that as the pressure of legislation is diminished and the human mind less hampered, the progress will continue with accelerated speed.

It would be a mockery of sound reasoning to ascribe to legislators any share in the progress; or to expect any benefit from future legislators except that sort of benefit which consists in undoing the work of their predecessors. This is what the present generation claims at their hands.

The world has been made familiar with the great truth, that one main condition of the prosperity of a people is that its rulers shall have very little power, that they shall by no means presume to raise themselves into supreme judges of the National interests, **or deem themselves authorised to defeat the wishes of those for whose benefit alone they occupy the post entrusted to them.**

This bold assertion of the sovereignty of the men and women who form a community is a rearrangement of the sentences of Henry Thomas Buckle, some time before 1867. Side by side with Buckle's insistence upon the passive rôle of the legislature, there is the shadow of that real and effective government which had arisen. Finance has always advocated "freedom." "Let me but make a Nation's credit, I care not who makes its laws."

For whose benefit alone DO those in authority occupy the posts entrusted to them?

ACTIVE SERVICE

THE bankers and their friends may bark, but the Campaign carries on, and we are now beginning to get over the "morning-after-the-night-before" feeling due to the interruption of the General Election. There appears to have been a feeling in some quarters that the recent election was to be the test of the effectiveness of the Campaign, and that there would be no need to do anything more till just before the next election. This is not the case, and it is while Parliament is "stemming tides," "turning corners," "exploring avenues," "on, and on, and on, and up and up and up," "leaving no stone unturned" in its efforts to "cure unemployment," that Campaigners seek to build up the machine which will convert our Parliamentary drudges into the well-trained servants our M.P.'s will be when they are free from their Party Whips.

Another M.P. has signed the undertaking to obey the will of the majority of his constituents, once they will express that will clearly. Last week we had a total of fourteen, and now we have fifteen. It is slow but sure progress, and it is now up to the E.C. workers in those constituencies to show the M.P.'s what that will be, and for the workers in the other constituencies to get similar undertakings from their M.P.'s.

The Northampton Group have opened headquarters at "Castlestone," Black Lion Hill. They have been helped by visiting speakers from the Leicestershire Group with open-air meetings, and will be pleased to receive offers of help from anyone in the

district interested in anything beyond a mere discussion of methods and implications.

Woodford and District D.S.C. Group held a Campaigners' re-union and business meeting when it was decided to concentrate on recruiting more workers until the end of the year, and to re-start the canvass in January. Several more campaigners have been secured and good results are expected from the visit of the Dean of Canterbury to Woodford on December 4.

While others have been ringing their hands and wailing "we don't know what to do," campaigners in Hexham have set them an example, and with only three workers! They canvassed 298 houses, collected 235 signed forms and secured 391 signatures, giving a percentage of over 76. All they have to say is "Small effort. Good percentage. With a few more canvassers we will do well." This result is far bigger than any result, if any, from any meeting ever held to discuss Social Credit. If this can be done by three men working for Douglas, what could we not do with three hundred? So let us cut their cackle and get down to the voters!

Sheffield have got going in the Park Division. They are showing a gradually increasing weekly average, but are on the point of starting a new and original plan to get "them their" workers. How do you like this one—

Voter: Ay, Ah'll sign,
 Canvasser: Thank you. And your wife, won't she sign?
 Wife: Oh, Ah dooant think Ah'll bother.
 Canvasser: Oh come, surely you can trust your husband's judgment?
 Voter: Theer's no judgment abaht it. Sign!
 And she signed.

The usual weekly reports have been received from a number of groups all showing a steadily mounting total of pledges, and in a private letter from Newcastle there is a report that they have now "got down to it in earnest, and Newcastle has now got twelve teams of workers on the move. We ought to lap up the place in a very short time." Londoners may yet be doing to-morrow what Newcastle is doing to-day.

It will help if supervisors will please put the name of their districts on the weekly report cards.

T.H.S.

Lt.-Col. J. Creagh Scott recently addressed an audience of 500 in the Maryport Empire Theatre, taking as his text facts that are clearly written in the streets and houses of Maryport.

Maryport is an industrial town in the "distressed area" on the coast of Cumberland. Its harbours are empty, its mines and establishments closed down. Sixty per cent. of the population is unemployed. Its streets are full of able-bodied men with their labour and skill available to bring up the coal from the rich seams below. The shops are full of goods that cannot be sold to the poverty-stricken people. Party politics were forgotten as Colonel Scott developed his argument, and a very thoughtful crowd afterwards returned to their homes, deeply impressed with what they had heard. The whole counties of Cumberland and Westmorland are virgin ground, workers here are few, and help and money are badly wanted.

An excellent report of Colonel Scott's address filled a column in the West Cumberland Times under the heading "Most Prolific Cause of War."

N. R. TEMPERLEY.

National Dividend Club

After Mr. Edward Hewlett's stirring address last Tuesday to the National Dividend Club (reported in full on page 140), Mr. G. R. Treen, the Campaign Supervisor of the North-West London Group, gave a graphic description of the methods adopted by his teams. Pledge forms are delivered and collected on the same evening. When delivering, the person answering the door is given the form upside down, told that it will be called for in an hour, or whatever the period arranged, and asked to sign it and get every voter in the house to do so.

By giving the form upside down it has been found that argument on the lines that "It is impossible to abolish poverty" is avoided. When the forms are collected canvassers refuse to argue with those who have not signed and pass on, if a word or two is not sufficient to secure a signature. It is generally found that because people are told that the form will be called for shortly, they have read it on the return visit, and in many cases have already signed.

The members of a team work the same street together, visiting alternate houses, and

those working the opposite sides of a street compete with each other. The evening's work is arranged so that on completion of delivery the team is near its starting-point and can at once start collection.

Mr. Treen offers to take a team to any London constituency to demonstrate his methods to new workers. Acceptance of his offer should result in an increase in the rate of pledge collection in London.

What it is hoped will prove suitable premises have been found for the Club and the next step is to secure an access of membership, and the necessary financial backing to warrant the committing of the Club to the liability and expense involved.

A rapidly growing membership is essential to assure the Club as to any financial risk in this connection, and with the growing interest in the Movement in London, this should not be difficult to secure if all members will do their part in finding recruits.

The Committee hopes to submit its proposals to the Club at a meeting early in January.

SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

Election of Chairman of the Executive Board
 Major C. H. Douglas has been unanimously re-elected as Chairman of the Executive Board.

Election of Selection Committee

The five candidates undernamed were elected:—

1. J. TUDOR JONES.
2. R. S. J. RANDS
3. V. A. DEMANT
4. S. R. NORMAND
5. J. G. MILNE

For the Proportional Representation Society,

A. J. GRAY,

Assistant Secretary and Returning Officer.

(Full details of the voting will be made public at an early date.)

W. L. BARDSLEY,
Secretary.

Larger cotton crops in the Sudan. At Gezira, crop of 162,284 bales was nearly double last year's total. — "Daily Express," November 2, 1935.

This year's cotton crop in Russia is 185,000 tons greater than in 1934. — "News-Chronicle," December 4, 1935.

Increased volume of new capital issues will tend to result in payment of bank advances. One of the most important of the new issues will be on behalf of the new company formed to finance the electrification and re-equipment of the railways. The new company will make loans to the railways, which will deposit four per cent. debenture stock as security. — "Daily Express," December 5, 1935.

£300,000,000 subscribed in three hours! "The 1 p.c. Treasury Bond issue, one may assume, was principally subscribed for by banks, the larger insurance companies, and other credit institutions." — "Daily Telegraph," December 5, 1935.

SECRETARIAT NOTICES

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

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 this page. In addition the special card advertised on page 102 November 8 is still available.

Photographs of Major Douglas. — See special announcement below.

How To Get What You Want.—Specially written by G. W. L. Day and C. 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. See special announcement on page 123.

Volunteers Wanted. — Speakers on the Electoral Campaign are wanted. The Secretariat is receiving constant enquiries for them.

Will those qualified, or willing to work in order to become so, please send in their names and addresses to The Secretariat, 163A, Strand, W.C.2?

— Please state whether available in the afternoon, or evening, or both.



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

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

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

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

PORTRAIT OF MAJOR DOUGLAS

Postcard reproductions of the portrait of Major Douglas which appeared in the issue of November 29 are now ready and cabinet size reproductions will be available shortly.

Prices are as follow:—

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

Quantities of one dozen or more post free.

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

Orders accompanied by remittances should be sent to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

This is the beautiful design specially prepared by Miss Nowell Edwards for our Christmas cards.

The cards are 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

All those who have placed orders are asked to send remittances at once. Readers who have not yet placed orders but wish to obtain supplies should send in remittances without delay to avoid disappointment to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.



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Ask to see them

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3/- "Choice Ceylon"

Discount 10d.

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A DONATION of 3s. or 2s. 6d. respectively paid to the Secretariat on each 10 lb. order, or pro rata.

Trial ½ lb. of each Tea

2/3 post paid.

XMAS

We have a fine range of Xmas Caddies and Chests of all sizes at reasonable prices, packed with either of the above Teas or with China Teas (Lapsangs, Ichangs, Keemun, etc.), Darjeeling Teas or Finest Orange Pekoe, etc.

Prices of these teas sent on application.
 Terms:— 10 lbs. upwards Carriage Paid, smaller quantities 6d. part carriage, Cash with order which should be marked "Social Credit."

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CORRESPONDENCE

The Secretariat Election

It has been suggested to me that the appearance of my name on a voting paper in impertinent proximity to Major Douglas's may be the result of my nominator's belief that he was asked to propose an individual to preside over the meetings of the Selection Committee. The chairman's responsibilities are much wider and more important than that, and are very far beyond my ability to discharge.

Liverpool. **TUDOR JONES.**
[It is evident that Dr. Tudor Jones's nominator misread the instruction to obtain the consent of his nominee.—Ed.]

Stamp on Plenty

I have no wish to be unduly critical, but when a man who is famous as a great economic expert talks such utter drivel as Sir Josiah Stamp did in his recent Norman Lockyer Lecture on fallacies behind the widespread talk of "poverty in the midst of plenty," it is time somebody tried to find out why he is so anxious to convey the impression it is overproduction, and not a lack of purchasing power, due to an unsound financial system, that makes it necessary to restrict and destroy the fruits of labour.

Perhaps the fact that Sir Josiah is a director of the Bank of England, and consequently a staunch supporter of a "sound financial" system that tries to make production fit the system, renders him oblivious of the fact that a still sounder system would make buying power keep pace with productive capacity.

In order to prove that there must be cases when overproduction is unavoidable, Sir Josiah points to the extra rolling stock railways have to provide to meet the August holiday rush. But railway companies do not destroy their extra carriages when not in use and build fresh ones before each August.

The country that first adopts a really sound State monetary system will forge ahead rapidly and will be quickly copied by other countries. Then nations will be so busy trading to their mutual advantage that war (which has its roots in the present obsolete system of finance) will vanish from their thoughts.

Hainble. **SIR ALLIOTT VERDON-ROE.**

Social Credit and the Electoral Campaign

Your leader on "The Propagandist's Task" in last week's issue is timely as it gives a clear indication that the policy of the Secretariat is not directed against Social Credit meetings.

In making the statement that in effect "we are not trying to turn the Electoral Campaigners from the Social Credit platform," I had in mind what appears to be a lack of technique on Social Credit platforms.

To my mind the main objective of any meeting (whether Electoral Campaign or Social Credit) is to obtain "names and addresses." So far as the former is concerned it is a perfectly straightforward business of obtaining workers.

On the other hand the correct procedure for Social Credit meetings seems to me to get names and addresses of "those interested who wish to be kept informed in regard to the movement." This MUST be done, preferably BEFORE question time, by means of slips collected WHILE THE AUDIENCE IS SEATED. You thus obtain:—

- (a) Interested people for future meetings, thus strengthening the local movement.
- (b) Potential members, leading to increased revenue.
- (c) A likely source of Electoral Campaign workers.

The efficacy of this technique can be judged by results from two meetings held in the same hall within a few months of each other:—

- (1) Social Credit meeting, 300 present —

SECRETARIES

SAVE COSTS IN CIRCULARISING!

USE THE JOURNAL FOR NOTIFYING MEMBERS OF

MEETINGS LECTURES ETC., ETC.

... AND TELL THEM TO WATCH

"SOCIAL CREDIT"

You Will Attract New Members

Electoral Campaign workers obtained, two. MORAL. Don't mix Social Credit with Electoral Campaign.

- (2) Social Credit meeting, 150 present — "Names and addresses of those interested," forty-three. MORAL. A percentage will become Electoral Campaign workers, and in any case revenue will be increased.

Finally, a most important psychological point applicable to all meetings is to instruct every helper seated amongst the audience to sign the required slip. It definitely encourages others to follow. G.R.T.,

E.C. Supervisor, N.W. London.

Our Advertisers

May I add my appreciation of the Chota Hazri Tea Company's products to those of Miss de Castro?

I have used their Lapsang China Tea for the past year, and everyone who likes China Tea pronounces it excellent in quality and flavour.

I also use their pure coffee, which I receive in air-tight tins beautifully packed, and always fresh and of excellent flavour (which to me is of importance as I'm a coffee drinker), and I think that the price factor is of great importance too — being very reasonable as the goods supplied are of first-rate quality.

Richmond, Yorks. **E. MARY CLARKSON.**

"Propaganda"

As a surgeon dentist and a Social Creditor I am strongly opposed to Bruno Barnabe's idea of leaving a copy of SOCIAL CREDIT in the waiting rooms of professional men. It is as reprehensible as leaving copies of one's "pet" newspaper, or smoking without permission.

After all, the majority of these places are private houses, and should be treated accordingly.

Southampton. **J. D. TAYLOR.**

Laughter or Tears?

In your issue of November 22 I notice a cutting from the *Sunday Graphic and Sunday News* about the exhibition of inventions at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and underneath you make a remark about a machine to do the work of one man, operated by one hundred.

In your earlier issues, this kind of thing was common, and, in my humble opinion, greatly added to the attractiveness of your paper. Indeed, it was these remarks which first fixed my attention on SOCIAL CREDIT.

Can't we have a revival? Beverley Nichols once said Social Crediters were the only economic reformers he had ever met with a sense of humour. Reading SOCIAL CREDIT to-day I am not sure we deserve that compliment. **PSYCHOLOGIST.**

[It isn't easy to please everybody! Sometimes we are criticised for not being solemn enough.—Ed.]

Poverty and the Child

A BOOKLET under the above title issued by the Labour Research Department draws a lurid picture of ill-health caused by malnutrition.

In 1933 in England and Wales, 39,960 children died in their first year, another 15,507 between the ages of one and five, and 6,827 more between the ages of five and ten. The three chief causes of infant mortality are overcrowding, deficiency anaemia, rickets.

Dr. A. G. Hamilton, writing in the *Lancet*, says: "In its early stages rickets is still the most common disease of infancy... I believe it can be detected at some time during the first year, if the infants are examined at regular intervals, in not less than fifty per cent. of those who attend our welfare centres. The S.M.O. for Cumberland says: "There is evidence of a very definite increase, almost a dramatic increase, of rickets among children of school age."

As to deficiency anaemia, the report points out that the definition of what constitutes malnutrition is so vague that although it exists among poor people on a vast scale it is so carefully camouflaged that Sir George Newman, in his reports, has been able to pretend that everything in the garden is rosy.

In his report for 1933 he observes: "With an infant mortality rate of 64 per thousand, no spectacular improvement can be expected." Yet in New Zealand it is only thirty-seven and in South Australia still lower.

The report is full of striking and well attested facts, proving that the scale of unemployment benefits is not sufficient to keep the recipients in a normal state of health. Their children in particular are suffering acutely, and although they grow and put on weight very rapidly when they are given free milk, it has been proved that they can never quite make up for the years during which they or their mothers have been half starved. **G.W.L.D.**

IMMACULATE USED CARS

Fellow "Social Crediters,"

Will you please compare the prices of these cars with anything offering elsewhere. It is in your own interest to do so:—

- 1934 (February) Vauxhall 14 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, Black with Green trimming, £95.
- 1935 Austin 10 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, Blue with Blue trimming, £99.
- 1935 Austin 12/4 Ascot Saloon de Luxe, Blue with Brown trimming, £125.
- 1935 Wolseley 14 h.p. de Luxe Saloon, Black with Brown trimming, £130.
- 1933 Standard 9 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, £55.
- 1935 (July) Ford 8 h.p. Saloon, under 5,000 miles, £73.
- 1930 Austin 12 h.p. 5-seater tourer, £33.

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For 6 months, I enclose 5s.

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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:
Thursdays—For Unemployed, 3 p.m. Free.
Thursdays—Public Lecture, 7.45 p.m. Adm.
Free. (Questions and Discussion at all meetings).

Blackpool, Lytham St. Anne's Social Credit Group
Meetings open to the public 8 p.m. Thursdays.
1st in month, 44, Reads Avenue, Blackpool.
2nd in month, Kiosk Café, Square, St. Anne's.
3rd in month, Dickinson's Café, Square, Lytham.
Hon. Sec.: C. T. Barton, 31, Rowsley Road, St. Anne's-on-Sea.

Cardiff Social Credit Association
Meeting at 10, Park Place on Monday, December 16, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. R. Fowler will speak on "Why Have Slumps?"

Hastings
Social Crediters! Please note new address, E. C. V. Symonds, "Netherwood," The Ridge, Hastings. Central heat, h. and c. throughout. Dance hall. Four acres of lovely grounds. Book now for Christmas Party. Entertainments and discussions. Special fare for all diets. From 7s. 6d. a day. Write for booklet.

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.

Sheffield Social Credit Group
Cambridge Arcade.
Wed., Dec. 18, 7.30 p.m. Mr. W. R. WHITE.
Wed., Jan. 1, No Meeting.
Wed., Jan. 15, 7.30 p.m., BALANCE SHEET AND SUPERVISORS' REPORTS.
Wed., Jan. 29, 7.30 p.m., MRS. HATTERSLEY.
Wed., Feb. 12, 7.30 p.m., MR. J. WOLSTENHOLME.
Wed., Feb. 26, 7.30 p.m., MR. H. NIGHTINGALE.
Friday, Dec. 13, SPEAKERS' CLASS — AND ALTERNATE FRIDAYS 7 to 8 p.m.
EVERY FRIDAY—8 to 10 p.m. ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN MEETING.
Please make a note of these dates as they will not appear again. It is YOUR support we want.

Nursery Home for Small Children
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What to Read

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- Economic Democracy (4th Edition) 1934 ... 3s. 6d.
The original statement of the philosophy and proposals of Major Douglas.
 - Credit-Power and Democracy (4th Edition, 1934) ... 3s. 6d.
One of these two books is essential for the serious student.
 - Social Credit (3rd Edition, 1933) ... 3s. 6d.
Contains the philosophical background of the subject and includes the Draft Scheme for Scotland.
 - The Control and Distribution of Production (2nd Edn., 1934) ... 3s. 6d.
 - Warning Democracy (2nd Edition, 1934) ... 3s. 6d.
Two collections of speeches and articles treating the subject from different angles.
 - The Monopoly of Credit ... 3s. 6d.
The latest technical exposition, and includes the Statement of Evidence before the Macmillan Committee.
 - The New and the Old Economics 1s. 0d.
Contains an exposition of the A + B Theorem.
 - These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and Social Credit 1s. 0d.
 - The Nature of Democracy ... 6d.
The Buxton Speech.
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£15,000,000 Gold Leaves France

THE above heading in one of our popular dailies is followed by an article describing a "Huge Flight of Capital," in the course of which bankers in France made an attempt to check . . . the flow of gold, which had the result of producing "a sudden slump."

Evidently financiers — or their press agencies—are uncertain of the methods by which this elusive form of matter, called indiscriminately "gold" or "capital," moves and has its being. Or, dare we suggest that they have not yet mastered the mysteries of mixed metaphor?

If one accepts this account at its face value "capital" left Paris by air—yet in the same sentence "it" is reported to have been in a state of such rapid "flow" (a word usually associated with fluids) as to have required checking.

The Mystery Fund

These strangely combined movements, which were, apparently, assisted or deterred—whichever it was—"by the co-operation of the Exchange Equalisation Fund" (whose interest in the value of the French franc is of such a fraternal nature as to involve frequent intervention) still left the gold or "capital" floating mysteriously to some unnamed destination.

To the interested observer the statement that gold has left Paris, to be returned in "consignments" or "shipped" back, next week or at a later date, certainly conveys the impression it is intended to do of enormous physical activity on the part of—shall we say—bank clerks and/or porters, and air or water transport agencies; but as to why the British Equalisation Fund should be sufficiently interested to "co-operate" is not so clear.

The writer of this article is, ostensibly, engaged in enabling the man-in-the-street to "follow" the intricacies of financial action. Actually he conveys information only to his equals in wisdom.

The Super Government

Another phrase of significance in the same article is more intelligible: "*Behind the present crisis lies a political struggle in which big banking and financial interests are fighting hard to try to prevent the possibility of a Left Wing Government IN FRANCE!*"

This is plain English, and had it been in a conspicuous position under a flaring headline in a popular paper before the recent General Election, it might have drawn the attention of our Democracy to the activities of the controlling interests "behind" bank shutters—and incidentally turned the direction of a percentage of political votes.

Further on we are informed that: "Big banking and financial interests fear that the rising tide of popular opinion . . . may lead to the overthrow of the present Government" in France. But why should they "fear" unless the present Government is up-

holding their interests AT THE EXPENSE OF THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE?

If this is so, is it not time that the minds of THE PEOPLE should be impregnated with fear so that they too may "fight hard" to save their interests, which are clearly seen to be not identical with those of big banking? The "rising tide" (floods—perhaps rather overdue) of popular opinion may as well be directed by Social Crediters as by any others, since all come under the political ægis of financial interests controlling governments, from the safe fortresses of bank cellars, which are filled or emptied of "capital" to suit the immediate contingency and/or supply the necessary information for alarming headlines.

Whether "capital" actually "flies" or "flows" or "slumps" or does anything else except sit in the pages of ledgers is a matter of conjecture. One place it rarely gets into is the pockets of the PEOPLE who take—or are supposed to take—or are invited to take—such an intelligent interest as will induce them "to invest" their "savings" in "sound financial" enterprises.

"God helps those who help themselves." No doubt this is why the very few are rich and the rest . . . well, beginning to see daylight through the holes in their purses.

FIREWORKS

All praise to the rule of the banker,
Down with the clamouring crank,
Silence his ardour and rancour,
Doff your peak cap to The Bank.
Thus, will prosperity find us
(For surely we'll never find it)
On our knees to the Gods of Finance
Praying to be starved bit by bit.
Yes, prosperity's just round the corner,
So keep to the straight narrow way,
Galileo knew all the answers,
We'll be back where we started one day.
Oh, pray for the thunder and lightning,
The flood and tempest and drought.
For scarcity keeps up the prices,
We'd starve faster with plenty about.
M. C. B.

Fifty Years Ago

"The unemployed are becoming a difficult and dangerous force in the country," stated the "Eastern Evening News" leader. After discussing the current remedy—emigration—it went on: "It is quite certain that men ought not to be allowed to starve without some great national effort being put forward to prevent such a catastrophe . . . The great anomaly is that the world is filled with wealth of every description; but from imperfect arrangements either in relation to currency or methods of trade, there are thousands everywhere who are unable to share in it."—*Eastern Evening News.*

According to the official figures of the O.C.A. there are 275 "Mons" men down and out in London.—*Daily Telegraph, September 30, 1935.*

Their friends should be up and doing in the Electoral Campaign.

"In my view it is good to suffer purgatory on this earth. People did not realise the value of suffering."—*Dr. Amigo, Bishop of Southwark, at Lambeth, November 11, 1935.*

Some people wonder why our churches are empty.

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

- I know that there are goods in plenty, so that poverty is quite unnecessary.
- I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
- 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
- These dividends must not increase prices or taxes or deprive owners of their property or decrease its relative value.
- In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
- 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.
- If the present M.P. here won't undertake this I will vote for some other party and keep on changing until my policy has been achieved.

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

Volunteers for Help

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

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

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Bed and Breakfast. Per Night 7s. 6d.

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.
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Published by the Social Credit Secretariat, Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Tel. TEM. 4154 (Secretariat), TEM. 7054 (Editorial and Publishing). Printed by The Blackfriars Press, Ltd., 1a Middle Temple Lane, E.C.4; and at Leicester. Sole Agents for Canada: The Imperial News Co.