

SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

Vol. 4. No. 14 Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1936

Weekly Twopence

“WOE UNTO YOU, HYPOCRITES!”

Who Worship God and Destroy His Gifts

THE CHURCH WILL INEVITABLY DISAPPEAR IF—

SIR,—In your columns last week, under the heading “Choose Life,” you make the statement, “No pulpit dares to tell the truth.” From the context it appears that you refer to any individual preacher. I will not quarrel with the general truth of this statement, but I venture to point out that the exceptions may be more numerous than would appear to be the case, owing to the difficulty of getting the truth any further than the four walls of the Church in which it is preached; Church papers do not welcome it.

For some weeks recently there has been a lengthy correspondence in the *Church Times* on “Audibility in Church,” sometimes running into two whole columns. On two occasions this was followed by a single letter on “Malnutrition.” I sent a letter protesting against the prominence given to such a trivial matter as “audibility” compared with the almost total neglect of much weightier matters which form a vital part of the Christian religion. My letter, as I expected from previous experience, was not published. Will you, sir, be courteous enough to allow me space in your journal to raise my voice as a Christian priest against what I believe to be a perversion of Christianity and a betrayal of the solemn trust imposed upon the Church?

If Christ Were Here Now

It is impossible to read the Gospels with an unbiased mind without being struck with Christ's outspoken denunciations of those who bothered themselves with the ceremonial matters of the law and neglected the divine laws of love and social justice. I am convinced that were Christ among us today, as He was in Palestine 19 centuries ago, there is only one matter in which He would demand audibility from His followers, and that is in the denunciation of the economic crimes of today. Whether one reads Church papers or whether one attends Church meetings it is always the same—endless talk either about things that are of minor importance or about things that are the hobby of the speaker, varied with discussions on subjects that have little but purely scholastic importance or interest.

A number of Christ's plainest statements began with “Woe unto you, hypocrites.” These words were addressed to the religious people. If Christ were alive today, would not His teaching be like this? “Woe unto you, hypocrites, for you raise your voices loud and long as to whether a priest conducts a service in a voice to your own liking, but you will not even raise a whisper on behalf of the starving millions.”

“Woe unto you, hypocrites, for you preach peace, while you allow all the causes of war.”

“Woe unto you, hypocrites, for you teach men to worship God, while condemning them to live under such conditions as will make them curse the very name of God.”

“Woe unto you, hypocrites, for you preach freedom, while you permit the people of God to groan under the intolerable strains of economic slavery.”

“Woe unto you, hypocrites, for you preach the goodness of God, while you destroy His gifts.”

“Woe unto you, hypocrites, for you teach people to worship and pray, while you deny them the chance to do so with your gospel of work.”

“Woe unto you, hypocrites, for you say, ‘There is only one God, Jehovah,’ but you bow your knee to the Finance god who rules the world.”

Can the Church Survive?

If western civilisation survives, I venture to predict that the fate of the Church will

depend on whether or not she takes a lead in the struggle for the liberation of the world from the ruthless and Godless control of Finance. Russia threw over the Church—lock, stock and barrel—because she could not tolerate the eviscerated gospel which was either the tool or the ally of the finance power.

The Church may disappear in our country without a revolution, in fact will inevitably do so, if she does not come to her senses about the social conditions of the world today, and give a strong lead. Suppose she remains apathetic, indifferent, unthinking or cowardly as she is today, what will be the argument of the next generation if it comes out safely from the madness of this age and escapes the threatened disasters?

Either the Church today knows the wrongs of today, due to our faulty economic system—the poverty, bankruptcies, suicides, slavery, enforced labour and enforced idleness—or she does not know them. If she admits the knowledge, and has done nothing to bring the evils to a speedy end, she will forfeit the allegiance of every decent-minded man, woman and child; she will be beneath contempt.

If, on the other hand, she pleads ignorance, she will be no better off, for who would have any respect for a Church which failed to see what is as plain as a pikestaff to any child—that there is no need for poverty because there is too much of everything? Her only chance is to be well to the fore in the struggle now.

I wish I could express myself better and more emphatically, but I must speak. Had I more faith, I would be like a wandering friar, relying on charity for shelter and food, and preaching the gospel in the streets and in the market-places; but I have seven

MEN MAKE POLICIES

By Major C. H. Douglas

IN a speech delivered at Worcester, on April 18, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, warned his hearers that the next war would have the inevitable result of bringing down every Government in Europe.

Whether by a coincidence or not, his son, Mr. Oliver Baldwin, published in a London daily newspaper of wide circulation, on the same day, an article upon Machiavelli and his principles of Government, and warned his readers that it would be a grave error to assume that the diabolical principles advocated by Machiavelli in “The Prince,” were merely relics of a mediaeval horror. They are, he suggested, the guiding principles of government in many cases to-day.

Both of these pronouncements, properly understood, are of great significance. What Mr. Baldwin Senior really meant was that the present system of Law and Finance would not survive another major war; and what Mr.

children and my faith is lacking. Perhaps the suggestion will stir some other to do what I would love to do myself.

After all, it was Christ's own method, and in this great battle we could not do better than adopt His method, and begin with the beginning of His preaching. “Change your outlook, the kingdom of Heaven is at hand.”

“The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because He hath anointed me to preach the good news to the poor; He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised.”

“The time is fully come.”

C. E. TOTTENHAM

Rous Lench Rectory,
Evesham

Baldwin Junior probably wished to indicate as clearly as the circumstances permitted, was that the effective rulers of the world today serve no interests except their own, which are bound up with Finance and Law, and that such benefits as the general population obtains are allowed merely for the reasons that Machiavelli put forward with such devilish ingenuity. Many of these policies are repeated in that curious document, “The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion,” and this similarity has been the ground for the suggestion that “The Protocols” are merely a plagiarism of Machiavelli.

At this time, probably the most momentous in all recorded human history to which we have access, it is essential that we should obtain some reasonable conception of the problems with which we are faced. I do not suppose that there can be many so blasphemous and utterly pessimistic, in the widest meaning of the word, as to assume that it is the natural order of things that every country, class, and individual, should be in a state of friction, bordering upon conflagration. There must be some reason for this desperate dissatisfaction, and since the condition is not confined to one country but extends to every country on which the blessings of civilisation have been conferred (Abyssinia being the latest example), the cause must be common to them all.

An increasing amount of informed opinion, some of which would not subscribe to the technical proposals of Social Credit, would agree that the fundamental cause of the trouble is the financial system; and there is, of course, a sense in which I should wholeheartedly concur. The financial system is so all-pervasive and so insidiously powerful that it is not, at first sight, too much to agree that it is the root of all evil. Experience, however, seems to suggest a wider view.

It has been the habit, sedulously fostered by a spurious democratic system, to separate principles from men, and to emphasise the importance of principles as if they had a separate existence. I do not think that this is so. Principles proceed from, and attract men, without whom the principles would not

(Continued on page 107)

SABOTAGE NOW MULE SPINNING

The latest recruit to restriction of production tactics is the mule spinning section of the Lancashire cotton industry. Over 100 mills are engaged in this quaintly-named activity, and they believe that there is “over-production.”

Everything possible or even imaginable will be tried before the right thing, unless all voters will join in a demand for the distribution of all that is now destroyed or restricted.

PEPPER RESTRICTION SPECIAL TAX ON EACH FRESH PLANT

In order to restrict pepper production the Governments of the provinces of Indo-China have introduced a special tax of 150 piaster cents per plant planted after January 1, 1936. It is hoped that this will discourage pepper planting.—“Financial Times,” May 6.



Adam and Eve Demand Admittance

IN THIS ISSUE

Huge Taxation Fraud	-	-	-	108
Lost Ones	-	-	-	109
All the World Loves a Buyer	-	-	-	109
Active Service	-	-	-	110
A Frottic Fable	-	-	-	112

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 2/9)

The Social Credit Secretariat Limited is a non-party, non-class organisation and it is neither connected with nor does it support any particular political party, Social Credit or otherwise.

Vol. 4. No. 14. Friday, May 15, 1936

First Things First

DID the Italians use poison gas? Did the Abyssinians practise atrocities? What a waste of time it is to discuss these things now in the very shadow of coming war, when, probably within a few months, nation will be fighting nation wildly for its very life and wreaking destruction and suffering on a world-wide scale.

Could not the League of Nations have stopped the Italo-Abyssinian conflict? Can it not yet stop the coming war?

Let us probe down to the root cause of war, and see what can be done about it, and why the League of Nations is so helpless.

Here, at home, we have poverty; not only the degrading and inhuman poverty described in these pages week by week in the hope of rousing our readers' consciences to constructive revolt against it (see particularly our correspondence columns this week); we have also the poverty of those above the physical starvation line, but who are mentally and spiritually starved—the wage slaves who, year in, year out, tread their mill, denied the joys of life that are within their sight.

And alongside this cruel poverty we have such an abundance that producers and shopkeepers are fighting one another—yes, to the death very often—for markets. They are struggling against one another to sell the plentiful goods and services they can produce—the very goods and services that the poor want, the very things that could end poverty and give abundant life to all.

Just as Englishmen are fighting Englishmen in this way, so nation is fighting nation in a wild struggle for markets—for means to sell its plentiful goods and services that it will not let its own people have!

Because producers cannot sell their produce to their own fellow-citizens they are compelled to force it on the foreigner or else to restrict it. They are driven to hot successful commercial rivalry at home or abroad, or in default to cut down production, and dismiss workers. In the struggle to cheapen their output they instal labour-saving machinery which saves labour, and throws people out of work. When people are out of work, they are out of pay, and can buy even less than before of the output which the producers are fighting one another to sell.

Thus the internal "economic war" grows fiercer; thus poverty and insecurity become more cruel. And, just as this happens "at home"—just as it is happening within the boundaries of every industrial country—so the "economic war" of nation against nation intensifies.

Italy's "unemployment problem" grew in this manner until her Government was faced with internal revolt or finding an outlet for her million idle workers, and the production her machines were pouring out, but which the poor of her own country could not afford to buy. Abyssinia has solved Italy's problem—for a time.

Germany is up against the same difficulty. What Mr. Winston Churchill said of Germany the other day was true:

Millions of people in Germany who were formerly unemployed have found employment in munitions manufacture or in the armed forces.

A terrible dilemma lies ahead of the most peacefully-minded Government in Germany at present. If it goes on there is bankruptcy. If it stops there is tremendous unemployment.

The German Government will have to choose at no distant date between an internal and an external catastrophe.

That is the position. Italy has taken action. Circumstances are driving Germany to take action. Japan and other powerful nations are being driven relentlessly along the same road to destruction.

Well, what can be done? There is an answer. It can be summed up in the words "First things first." You can't play the piano without learning the five-finger exercise; you can't read before you learn the alphabet; you can't hope to abolish international war until you learn the reason for domestic war.

The cause of domestic war—war at home

Irresponsible Coal Dictators

Fierce opposition to the new Coal Mines Bill is brewing. It is expected that the owners and shareholders will put up a united resistance to it—possibly with the support of other major industries who may be expected to see a menace to themselves if this precedent is allowed.

The effect of the new Bill is to give the Reorganisation Commission wide powers of compulsion from which there is no effective appeal.

As soon as the Commission decides that an amalgamation between two or more unwilling companies is to take place it will prepare a preliminary amalgamation scheme, which will become law unless rejected by Parliament within 21 days. After that there is no appeal, but a detailed "participation" scheme will be prepared, the details but not the principle of which may be disputed in the High Court.

Readers need scarcely be assured that careful provision is made to protect the interests of debenture holders (banks or insurance companies), and to make things hot for everybody else.

The proceedings may be closely watched with advantage—it is the thin end of the New Deal wedge. Second-rate bureaucratic experts, by this Bill, will be given a free hand to dictate—to interfere—as much as they like in the work of first-rate industrial experts.

Handsome Pensions

In the House of Commons last Monday, Mr. A. P. Herbert moved an amendment to increase from £1,200 to £4,000 the amount available annually for Civil List Pensions, which are pittance grants to those who have served their country well and have fallen on evil days, or to their dependents. The last hope, he said, of many who had carried across this country and across the world the name and fame of England in the arts, literature, and science was this small pension (never more than £100 a year), which was insufficient.

Of course the amendment was lost after the usual "economy" plea by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a plea so worded as to arouse Mr. Herbert's indignation—and ours. But we are induced to point out to Mr. Herbert that the only sort of pensions worth fighting for—because they can be issued without the increased taxation threatened by the Chancellor, without taking anything from anybody—are National Dividends.

On the Gadarene Slope

Speaking at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on April 20, Mr. Duff Cooper, Secretary of State for War, said that

with all solemnity and sorrow he had to tell them that the situation in Europe to-day was graver than it was before the War in 1914. Then the fate of empires was in the balance, and some fell and some survived, but today another war in Europe meant nothing less than the break up of the whole of civilisation. It was no good pretending that this country could keep out of it . . . and our chances of escaping out of any great conflagration were far less than ever they had been before.

And now read our leading article this week.

"Necessary Measures"

Last week we reported that Tokyo politicians were openly urging the need of naval supremacy to force other countries to admit Japanese goods. Hard on the heels of this report came the publication of the speech of the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Arita, to the Diet on May 6, from which the following is extracted:

Since our nation cannot sustain its economic life except by securing abroad a supply of raw materials and a market for finished products, we shall have to continue our efforts by friendly means for the abolition of economic armaments, but should conditions fail to improve despite our endeavours, we might be compelled to adopt the necessary measures in order to meet the situation. (Our italics).

The threat, even in the language of diplomacy, is plain to read. There are three possible answers. One, to yield and throw our colonial markets open to Japan, with a consequent huge increase of unemployment

—is poverty. It is because of our poverty, because our incomes, our spending powers, are not enough to let us buy the things we want, and at the same time provide the markets the manufacturers want, that we fight one another.

Let us then set about abolishing the cause of war at home—first things first—and we shall find that the cause of all war will vanish.

Then the League of Nations would stand a chance. Until then it is utterly helpless.

A Word to the Wise

in Great Britain; two, to continue to restrict Japanese trade in the Colonial Empire and prepare for war; three, so to change our financial system, as to make export trade a matter of the exchange of surpluses and no longer a life and death struggle to provide employment.

The second answer will be given in our name unless we prevent it. By insistence on the abolition of poverty at home we are demanding the third.

The Under-Employed

"Nearly everybody feels sympathy for the unemployed," says the *Sunday Express*. "What is not generally known is that there are working people in England who are worse off than the unemployed."

Some examples are given. There are 50,000 cotton weavers in Lancashire whose wages are 30s. or less a week. In Blackburn the under-employed are found in every half-dozen houses. Here is a widow with three children whose wages for the past three weeks have been 17s., 15s., and 10s. Her rent is 7s. 3d.

How does she keep alive? Every Saturday she buys four pennyworth of meat bits and three-halfpennyworth of cowheel. She steams this up with an onion and potatoes. On Tuesday she gets half-a-pound of gurnets for 2½d. from a kindly fishmonger who gives a lot of overweight. On Wednesday she boils an onion and some barley. Thursday she makes some chips. Friday 2½d. worth of fish again. All the other meals are bread and treacle!

She and her daughter share a coat, which means that they can't both go out at the same time.

Believe It or Not

Sir Arthur M. Samuel, speaking in the House of Commons, had the effrontery to suggest that one of the reasons why industry had drifted from the distressed areas was an attempt to get away from the atmosphere of unrest.

This irresponsible suggestion shows the danger of allowing men to take seats in Parliament without definite directions from their constituents, for we refuse to believe that the electors of Fareham have instructed their Member to make that kind of remark.

Sir Arthur went further. These areas, he contended, were riddled with unrest, and they must be told it must stop.

So there!

We think it is about time Sir Arthur was told something about his duty as a Member of Parliament, and that it would be a very good thing if his constituents gave him the order to stop slinging mud at the dumb sufferers in the distressed areas and to get on with his proper business of insisting that the distress be abolished.

We noted with approval that Miss Irene Ward protested against Sir Arthur's amazing outburst.

Forced Export of Humanity

In awarding to-day a number of prizes to countrymen whose families have long traditions on the land, Signor Mussolini stated that at least 400,000 out of the 500,000 men now in East Africa were farmer-peasants. Many of the troops would certainly remain there on the soil.—*"The Times,"* May 4, 1936.

The method that Mussolini will adopt to meet the problem presented by the return of the soldiers from Abyssinia to civil life, seems to be hinted at in this report from Rome. The war provided a temporary cure for unemployment through the manufacture of munitions, and the export of the unemployed as soldiers. But the war once won, the problem has to be faced again.

It will be eased to some extent by orders for plant and machinery for the development of the conquered country, and the need to retain a large force there permanently as an army of occupation; but it might still prove dangerous, especially so, should those returning to the ranks of the unemployed refuse to hand in their arms. If, however, they are not allowed to return, but are forced to settle in the country they have fought to conquer, then the problem of their absorption into civil life at home will not arise.

It will be rough on the Abyssinians expropriated to make room for such new settlers, but in this way they can be forced to work as wage slaves for their new rulers.

Rough on the Italians—rough on the Abyssinians. But the figures in a few books will look tidier for a short time, we suppose.

The Bankers' Mills

"A large number of firms, great and small, with directors who are supposed to be controlling the business, are mere employees, taking their instructions from their bankers,"

states the annual report of the Bolton Operative Spinners' Provincial Association Committee. (Our italics.)

Banking interests, it is declared, are behind the Spindles Bill.

There was a time in the history of this country when the deliberate planned destruction of real wealth would have been regarded (and treated) as treason, for the safety of the State is undermined thereby. The fact that Parliament can solemnly discuss such measures and actually pass them into law (witness the Scrap and Build Shipping Act, which enforces destruction of tonnage at a greater rate than the new building) shows the state of insanity afflicting a Government that has no sense of direction given clearly by its electorate. In order to fit the silly figures of immoral financial institutions the Government is committing economic suicide.

Dividends or Taxes? Choose!

According to the calculations of Mr. Arthur Collins, who has been primarily responsible for the financial preparation of the Severn Bridge scheme, vehicles using the bridge would not only save time but, in avoiding a lengthy detour, would save an average of 5s. each.

If, say, 1,000 vehicles used the bridge each day, the daily saving would be £250 or getting on for £100,000 a year. This would represent a real saving to the country. Less petrol would be used, tyres and the cars themselves would not wear out so soon, and, of course, the actual time saved by using the bridge would be worth a good deal. Under Social Credit the completion of the Severn Bridge would be celebrated by an increase in the amount of National Dividend.

Under our present "sound" financial dispensation, however, the bridge will be made the excuse for imposing a toll estimated at 2s. on every vehicle using it and a 3½d. rate on the ratepayers of each of the adjoining counties.

And we take it lying down!

Vested Interests For All

Mr. Lloyd George, giving evidence before the Arms Commission in London, said what a bad thing it was for a huge body of thousands, perhaps scores of thousands, of shareholders to have a direct pecuniary interest in war.

This, of course, is perfectly true. But it is only a small part of the story. All of us, practically without one single conception, have a vested interest in something which nevertheless stands in urgent need of being changed or abolished.

The financial industrial system, although obviously it could be replaced by a very much better one to-morrow, is ringed about with millions of hired mercenaries who are ready to fight for it because they are, so to speak, in its pay. They fear to lose something if they allow anything to be altered.

This fear of change may be understandable, but the mistake is to suppose that we have the choice between change and no change. Change there will be, and it will be for the worse unless those same millions will make up their minds to demand a change for the better.

The New Frightfulness

Italy, short of petrol, is utilising alcohol for motor and aeroplane engines. But alcohol is hard to come by. Italian science, however, has now solved the problem, says the *Belfast Telegraph*. In every fermentation process alcohol is a necessary by-product. It is produced in the manufacture of bread to the extent of half a gallon per hundred-weight of dough, but unfortunately is driven off in the baking process.

In 1925, Mario Andrusini invented a process for the recovery of this waste alcohol, but this was frowned on by the authorities, as its simple nature made the collection of the alcohol tax next to impossible. Now, in the hour of need, Italy turns to Andrusini's process, and encourages the bakers to produce all the alcohol they can. But—their alcohol-producing capacity is to be taxed whether or not their ovens are fitted with the apparatus. In other words, they are to pay tax on the alcohol they could produce, whether they produce it or not! A useful precedent.

Plugging up the Source of Plenty

In the building industry practically all materials used . . . are now under some form of control to avoid unhealthy competition. The actual builder . . . is alone subject to unregulated and uneconomic competition.—Mr. E. B. Beck at the annual meeting of John Mowlem and Co. Ltd., on May 4.

Something must soon be done to put a stop to this remaining source of abundance.

NEW ZEALAND

The Purpose of a Nation Shall Decide Its Destiny

MR. Savage, the Prime Minister, shows no signs of shrinking from his responsibilities now that he is in power as the statement quoted above indicates. He has made it clear that he regards himself neither as a technical expert nor as a dictator, but as one appointed to see that the will of the people is carried out. Provided the electors do their part by continuing to demand the results they want, their Prime Minister should be able to see that they are forthcoming; but any weakening in this demand, or any demand for particular methods, might prove disastrous, for it is known that all members of the cabinet do not see eye to eye on the crucial question of finance, and every effort will be made to exploit this weakness.

It is reported that the delay which occurred in the opening of Parliament, was due largely to obstruction by certain financially orthodox members of the cabinet. It is particularly significant therefore that this resulted in the receipt by members of letters and telegrams reminding them of their election pledges, and telling them that they had public support for securing control of monetary policy. Pressure was applied and it had its effect; such pressure will need to be continuous if the financiers' strongholds are to be captured; it strengthens those who will to go forward, and enforces obedience on those who might otherwise weaken.

Reserve Bank Amendment

The most important measure that has been passed since Parliament assembled on March 25, is the Reserve Bank Amendment Bill. This has caused surprise in many quarters because it provides for the nationalisation of the bank, all existing shareholders being bought out. Prior to his election Mr. Savage made it clear that he regarded nationalisation as undesirable, if it could be avoided, but indicated that he thought it might be necessary to enable the party to carry out its programme.

It is unfortunate that this has proved to be the case, but consolation may be taken from the words of Mr. Savage, speaking in the debate on the Bill "The Government's job is to lay down a policy and the banker's job is to carry out that policy." Provided this definition of functions is strictly adhered to, the main danger of nationalisation will be avoided.

It remains to be seen, however, whether

other ministers, more particularly the Minister of Finance, Mr. Nash, will abide by it; for, speaking in the same debate, he at one time gave it as his opinion that "members of Parliament were as capable as anybody else to take control of the financial machine," although later he stated that "The Bank would not be an adjunct to the Treasury, and the Minister of Finance would not interfere, except to convey the Government's policy to the Governor of the Bank." Those who regard themselves as experts, should be reminded of Mr. Montagu Norman's comment, "Nationalisation? I welcome it."

The debate made it clear that the Government's intentions in putting forward the Bill are of the best; as for example Mr. Savage's statement that "The time has come for the establishment of a money system that would provide purchasing power to equate the value of people's power to produce. If they produced £100 million worth of goods, they ought to have a £100 million worth of power to buy." Time alone will show whether nationalisation was in the circumstances ruling, the best method for securing this end in New Zealand.

Finance, having been defeated in its efforts to mesmerise the people of New Zealand into voting for its nominees—efforts which included the purchase of almost the whole press by means of display advertisements—endeavoured to work up a panic amongst those lucky enough to have money to lose. There was the usual talk in such circumstances of a "flight of capital," meaning of course, not that property owners were removing their property by air, but that the banks were making certain transfers of figures by cable or wireless. This did not have much effect, and was shown up by Mr. Savage who dubbed those concerned the "Kelly Gang."

The promise of a guaranteed price for dairy produce exported did much to secure the support of the farmers. The intention appears to be to see that the farmers are fairly remunerated, by subsidising prices to the extent necessary.

As for where this money is to come from, Mr. Nash said: "There is a difference between the procedure we propose to follow and the raising of money by way of loan. It is not the money that matters in the ultimate. What matters is that we bring more goods into being. We live on goods, not money."

Enlightened words. We watch and hope.

Men Make Policies

(Continued from front page)

have life, and it is primarily the men who are important, and secondarily the principles. Now the essential principle which is fundamental to the present world order is that of Government on the principle of "Divide and Rule"; and Government in the last resort means men. Before we can obtain any clear idea as to the causes of the trouble in the world today, we have to look not only at Governments but at the men who control those Governments. Take, for instance, Egypt.

Egypt has been of little practical importance to the individual Englishman, outside the Canal zone, but we have maintained an expensive and, for the most part, illegal control over Egypt, resulting in the present friction, rioting, and insecurity, for one simple and sole reason—that the Rothschilds, the Frühlings, the Barings, the Goschens, and that benefactor of the London School of Economics, Sir Ernest Cassel, wanted British soldiers quartered in Egypt in order that their agents might grind the taxes out of the Egyptian peasantry for the dividend on their bonds. Wilfred Scawen Blunt saw this clearly, and was socially and politically ostracised for saying so. The point I wish to make at the moment is that both Egypt and India (where the Samuels and Schusters, together with others, joined their co-racialists in a similar exploitation) there has been surprisingly little personal dislike of the Briton, while hatred of Britain has been steadily growing. The group, represented and masquerading as the collective will of the individual internationally, has been unerringly separated, in the estimation of the exploited, from the individual, who has been made an administrative tool for its purpose, and this group or Government, by whatever name you wish to designate it, can always be identified fundamentally with finance. In England itself, while the same families have been in control of the Government behind the scenes, they have added to themselves such families

as the Chamberlains, the Becketts, and others, in order to provide a native "shop-front," and it is by this organisation, essentially international in character, and made up, for the most part, of the same families or their off-shoots in every country, that we are governed as regards Policy.

It appears, therefore, to be clear that a group and the nature of the individuals attracted to it are essentially similar; but a distinction is necessary between Policy and Administration. In order to change the nature of a group you must change the principles upon which the group works, and the individuals who dictate Policy that compose it. They are essentially one, just as a field of wheat is the outcome of seed sown in a particular type of soil; and the practical outcome of all this is that, so far from Governments controlling men, individuals—and not merely one particular set of individuals but all individuals—must, however difficult it may seem, be placed in a position to contract out of Governments in order that they may control them, in the same way that it is possible to contract out of the motoring law by not having a motor car. Sufficient boycott of the motor car would rapidly change, e.g., the Horse-Power Tax. At the bottom, then, the great problem, which includes the problem of finance as well as many other problems, is the relation of the individual to the group, and so long as the group is supreme over the individual, so long will the group be the agency for the exploitation of the individual through rulers of the type extolled by Machievelli, whose only interest is to maintain their own power.

While the present taxation system is permitted, no one can contract out of Government. And to understand the support for the present Governmental Taxation and Financial Systems, it is only necessary to apply the first rule of Criminal Law, *quis benefici?* Or in plain English, who issues National Debts?

SHOT AND SHELL

Deaths from measles have been five times greater this year than last. A doctor stated that this was mainly due to overcrowding and under-nourishment.—*"Sunday Pictorial,"* April 19, 1936.

A farm labourer in Co. Tyrone was paid 11s. per week, it was stated at a Board of Guardians' meeting. Out of this, he paid 2s. rent, and supported a wife and seven children, all of whom were ill from starvation.—*"Belfast News-Letter,"* March 27, 1936.

East End parents who go short of food to give their children two meals a day, are referred to by Dr. W. L. Neustatter in the *Lancet*. Out of 240 boys, 70 looked prematurely old.—*"News-Chronicle,"* April 13, 1936.

"My wife and I were starving. We had not had a dinner for three weeks," was the plea of F. J. Whitfield, 24, of Fulham, at Wimbledon Police Court, when bound over for two years, charged with stealing £1 note and 5s. 6d. postal order.—*"Daily Mirror,"* April 28, 1936.

Too many cheap apples. Lord Bledisloe, formerly Governor of New Zealand, suggests developing cider industry in New Zealand because of low prices of apples.—*"Daily Express,"* April 30, 1936.

Guernsey prohibits owners from building more than 30,000 sq. feet of new glass-houses in any one year.—*"Daily Express,"* April 30, 1936.

DEATH TO THE SMALL RETAILER

It has been announced that the sales of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., the feeder of the hydra-headed co-operative retail shops in Britain, amounted to £98 millions last year, and from this can be gauged the sum total of the business done through these channels. It has been pointed out by Sir Sydney Skinner that the amount of business done by just one or two of the series of chain-stores covering this country exceeds that done by 30 or 40 of the greatest department stores. Probably it is as true of the "co-ops" as of the chain-stores which make such startling headway, that they make a profit on every day in the year. There is the respectable authority of the head of the John Barker group of stores for saying that most retail businesses, department stores, of course, included, work to a profit in only nine months out of twelve. Even so, they are suspected of doing better than some of their suppliers.—*"Mercantile Guardian,"* April 21.

Retail businesses run by the proprietor assisted by his family or a few employees are dying. They have long served the needs of the public, but now they are being squeezed out by the chain stores, the co-operatives and the big departmental stores.

The small shopkeeper looks on these overwhelming competitors with fear and hatred, but, like the bird fascinated by the snake which intends to eat it, he seems as a general rule unaware that by making an effort escape is possible. Electoral Campaign workers can wake the shopkeeper from his trance and show him how to direct his efforts to effect escape from his present impossible position.

No shopkeeper, worth his salt, will doubt

ill-feeding and ill-education meant double starvation. The poor child in the overcrowded area, with lack of playing spaces, became a "nuisance," and perhaps a law-breaker, if he kicked a ball, threw a stone, or was noisy, as every small boy should be.—*Dr. J. J. Mallon reported in "The Times" of May 11.*

It is suggested the voluntary tea restriction plan shall be extended for two years instead of one year as suggested in February last.—*"Daily Mail,"* April 21, 1936.

Exportable world supplies of wheat on August 1 are now estimated to total 754 million bushels, or 16 per cent. below last year, and 45 per cent. below the 1929 figure.—*"Daily Telegraph,"* April 27, 1936.

"This great nation, with its immense wealth, should rid the land of poverty, and lift the standards of life and education to higher levels." — *"Dr. Henry Townsend, President of Baptist Union, at the City Temple, April 27, 1936.*

A resolution expressing alarm at the prevalence of under-nourishment among school children was carried by the National Association of Schoolmasters at Sheffield.—*"Evening Standard,"* April 14, 1936.

There is no such thing as starvation in England!

A new light ray is being tried out at Morden, Surrey, for controlling traffic. It is self-operating and pedestrians do not have to press a button in order to stop traffic.—*"Evening Standard,"* April 4, 1936.

his ability to give better service to customers, than any huge impersonal organisation such as the chain-store. Given the money, many if not most buyers will choose to buy in the smaller shops. National Dividends will give customers the power to choose where they will buy, for lack of them to-day, customers are forced to buy in the cheapest market and this, almost invariably, means the big organisation which sells cheaply because it buys in vast quantities.

At the end of February one-quarter of Newfoundland's population was on the dole (73,290 out of 280,000).—*"News Chronicle,"* April 13, 1936.

PROPAGANDA BY POST

If you wish to arouse the interest of your friends, if you wish to increase the sales of SOCIAL CREDIT, make every letter you send a propaganda letter by sticking on a Slogan Stamp. Penny stamps in two colours cost only 2s. a sheet of 25, and 6d. stamps in three colours 12s. a sheet of 25. The 6d. stamps can be used as receipts for small donations collected from friends.

Revenue Supervisors can buy these stamps for resale at a big discount. Is your Group taking advantage of this?

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

THE JEWS

THE Jew suffers no disability as a result of the theology that is taught in his synagogues. The only quality which handicaps him, in the present state of human civilisation, is his philosophy of money, which is so pronounced that it tinges his social and ethical conceptions. This, of course, is not true of all Jews; but those who hold these views, have occupied such a dominant position, not only in the Jewish church, but as well in the financial world, that, in the mind of the man in the street, they are considered as synonymous with their race.

The Rothschilds, the Sassoons, the Oppenheimers, the Montefiores, the Montagues, the Swaythlings, the Melchets, etc., of London, England, and Paris, France, have very severely handicapped the Jewish race, by their philosophy of money and their greed for it. One is the consequence of the other. The Jewish race has been also injured by another school of thought on money, namely, that of Karl Marx and his followers. The one appeals to the money aristocrats and the other to those

who have little of this world's goods. It is true that many people, other than Jews, are adherents to one or other of these money schools of thought, and there are many Jews who do not subscribe to the teaching of either, but, unfortunately for the rank and file of the Jewish race, the founders and the leaders in both these schools are Jews and they at times seem to come together and work hand in hand.

The leaders of the school of thought to which the Rothschilds and the Sassoons belong have made extensive use of communists and bolshevists in their business. This was so apparent during, and more particularly since, the Great War that, in many parts of Europe, people have begun to feel that the Great War was started by the leaders of both these groups for their own selfish purposes. This belief is strengthened by the fact that they were the only people who gained anything by the Great War; and they gained everything so completely that they have been accused of a design to get control of the world and destroy Christianity.—*From the "Study Club Instructor" (Canada).*

HUGE TAXATION FRAUD

Why Rob Peter to Pay Paul?

Last of three important articles by L. D. Byrne which should be brought to the attention of as wide a business public as possible.

THE argument that national services must be financed by taxation is based on the premise that people engaged in non-productive State undertakings must be provided with incomes by the rest of the community. Obviously they must have incomes to acquire a share in the goods and services available. But we know that plenty can be produced so that all may have the goods and services they want.

We know, too, from the evidence of facts that production is being destroyed and restricted because people have insufficient incomes to buy it. Clearly, therefore, if the plenty was produced and properly distributed to give security to all, a part of the production now being destroyed and restricted could be made available to provide for the requirements of those engaged in State services. It would be childish to suggest that it is beyond the wit of man to adjust our book-keeping system of money to provide them with incomes without taking from the security of the rest of the community.

Plenty for all is available—therefore there is no need to take from one section to give to another. If these were times of scarcity it would be another matter.

The Source of the Mischief

Just as the main cause of our unnecessary and fraudulent system of oppressive taxation can be traced to our financial methods, so an examination of the technique of taxation will show that, in the long run, the chief beneficiaries of taxation are financial institutions as distinct from the individuals who operate them. Then how does it come about that the people on whom the burden of taxation falls most heavily are the people who support most staunchly a financial system which systematically robs them of their

incomes and estates? It is probably because they have not realised the facts.

Again, the most heavily taxed section of the community are those that support so-called charitable institutions. Yet once it is recognised that security and freedom is the birthright of every citizen of this country, it will be clear that so-called charity is merely a form of taxation in disguise.

Poverty should not exist in Britain. It is not justified by realities. The existence of charitable institutions to feed and clothe our fellow-citizens is a disgrace to our country when there is such abundance that production is deliberately restricted. And support of charity—or what we are pleased to term charity—is support of a financial system which is depriving these unfortunate people of the security and freedom which is their *rightful inheritance*

MONEY IS A SIMPLE THING

WHEN you think what a wonderful thing a motor car is—how complicated its machinery, yet how simple to use—does it not begin to strike you that, in comparison, money is a very simple thing?

Money is as simple as tickets. Yet we have allowed ourselves to be hypnotised into thinking it is difficult and complicated to make.

We ought all to be enjoying the most glorious heritage of good things, whereas we are wallowing in misery, poverty and insecurity.

All because we have not yet realised that money is no more *real* than tickets! When we do wake up to this fact, we shall insist that our national ticket system is amended so that we may have the plentiful things we want.

We are just as foolish as a crowd of people wanting to go by train to Brighton and coming away again from the station because they are told the tickets have run out, though trains to Brighton are leaving empty!

Will You ACT?

These are inescapable facts. You should ask yourself: "Am I prepared to continue sup-

the same financial system which imposes the unnecessary burden of compulsory taxation on us all. The only true charity would be to see to it that the need for this form of charity is abolished.

porting a financial system which is responsible for robbing me of a large part of my income and estate?

"Am I prepared to allow this iniquity of unnecessary taxation to continue?"

"Am I prepared to stand by while my personal security and freedom and that of my fellow-citizens is filched away until they are reduced to zero?"

"Am I going to allow our rich NATIONAL INHERITANCE IN WHICH WE ARE ALL SHAREHOLDERS to be destroyed before my eyes?"

What will be YOUR Answer?

If you have British blood running in your veins you will not be prepared to remain passive in the face of these facts.

But only YOU with the help of your fellow-citizens can put an end to this state of affairs.

You will not do so by merely protesting or talking. Positive action is the only thing that will achieve any result.

You must demand that every Briton receive his inheritance of security and freedom. You must demand that this

JUDGE ON TAX MISCHIEF

CAUSTIC COMMENTS

The Inland Revenue Department like to encourage anonymous communications, believes Mr. Justice Rigby Swift.

"The more people who will send you anonymous letters giving away their neighbours' secrets, the better you like it; isn't that so?" he asked an Inland Revenue inspector in the civil court at Leeds Assizes today.

"They are often more trouble than they are worth, my Lord," replied the inspector, who had been called to give evidence regarding anonymous communications and claimed privilege, handing up a document to the judge.

The judge said to counsel: "I think it is a lot of rubbish, but I am not prepared to overrule the department. They have passed a resolution and sworn an affidavit to the effect that it is not in the public interest to divulge such information."

To the Inland Revenue inspector, the judge said, "You need not remain if you would rather go and read your anonymous letters or send out claims for income-tax, or perform any other of your interesting duties."—*"The Star,"* May 6.

THE RUBBER "SURPLUS" IS THIS BLASPHEMY?

The rubber market is again coming into the limelight, albeit a little tardily. Appreciation of the fact that the restriction regulations are at last functioning with real success has taken some time to sink in . . . Upon the basis that British stocks represent the reservoir for European manufacturers, the present surplus in this country equals no more than five months' requirements, while in America the holdings are now down to little more than half of that country's annual absorption.

The situation, it will accordingly be seen, has already *improved* demonstrably, and if the present rate of *diminution* is continued, *as it should be*, a really *healthy* position in respect to stocks should have been established before many months are past.—*"The Financial Times,"* April 18. (Our italics.)

CANADIANS, BEWARE!

In spite of opposition from those whom it is primarily designed to assist [*sic*], the Canadian Government's Loan Council project is fortunately [*sic*] not likely to be abandoned. The Dominion Government intends to pass legislation providing for the establishment not only of Loan Councils but also of a National Finance Council. The Government is now prepared to recommend certain modifications in the Loan Council arrangements.—*"The Times,"* May 6.

It is unlikely, nevertheless, that the Provinces will be caught with this kind of talk—the "modifications" would not deceive a child—but the persistence of the financial sharks should be a warning. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

nature? Should we refuse a lifebuoy to a drowning man unless assured that if saved he would live as we thought right? These people are drowning *now*.

We may give to charities, or we may console ourselves with the statement that the Government does more for the poor than ever before—which we pay for through taxation.

Had the people of Britain the guts to refuse to give to any charity for a month, action would have to be taken to reform the present system.

Real Charity

Charities to-day are but a feeble palliative which degrades both the recipient and the giver: the recipient, because he is made subservient, and is expected to show gratitude for an acknowledgment that he has a right to life; the giver, because he thus seeks to evade his responsibility for the maintenance of conditions as they are.

Real charity, love for our fellow creatures, would make "charities" unnecessary; and, did we but know it, would make taxation unnecessary also. There is plenty to-day for all, and taxation is a denial of that fact, which we accept when we pay our taxes.

For lack of guts, through fear of change, "criminal selfishness," we have allowed this country to be dragged to the brink of war. At a time when it might have set an example to the world of the way to remove the main cause of war altogether, it has, instead, intensified world difficulties, by trying to "cure unemployment" at the expense of other countries.

War is not yet upon us, we can still work to meet our responsibilities, to secure the abolition of artificial poverty, the main cause of international conflict.

Sodom would have been saved by ten just men; ten thousand in this country might save the world even yet.

HAVING EARS

" . . . From every human being whose body has been racked by pain; from every human being who has suffered from accident or disease; from every human being drowned, burned, or slain by negligence, there goes up a continually increasing cry louder than the thunder. An awe-inspiring cry, dread to listen to, which no one dares listen to, against which ears are stopped by the wax of superstition and the wax of criminal selfishness:—These miseries are your doing, because you have mind and thought, and could have prevented them. You can prevent them in the future. You do not even try."

THIS was the bitter accusation made by Richard Jefferies in "The Story of My Heart," published in 1883. It was true when he made it; it is true to-day, for, if it were not, could it be stated in the House of Lords, *unchallenged*, that four-and-a-half million persons are existing on 4s. or less a week for food, and another nine million on 6s. or less? 13,500,000 persons, more than the total British forces engaged in the last war, are suffering slow starvation, for existence on an average of 5s. a week for food is nothing less. And *we* allow it, for Britain is a democracy and therefore *we* are responsible.

Why do we allow it when there could be food, clothing and shelter in abundance?

During the last war some seven million of our workers were engaged in destruction, not production, but despite that fact the standard of living was higher for the majority than it is now. Millions more were producing goods for destruction, shells and guns, and the other weapons needed by the seven

million, and hundreds of thousands of tons of food and clothing were destroyed, and yet people lived better than they live now. To our shame.

Once more we are preparing for another round of mass murder, and so the tide of prosperity is rising at home, but even now, as you read this, 13½ million live on 6s. or less a week for food. *And it is unnecessary, for our experience in the war, the evidence before our eyes to-day, tells us that there is plenty for all.*

We Stop Our Ears

But we stop our ears to that dread cry heard by Jefferies 53 years ago. The cry of the thousands of children born to disease and misery owing to starvation, the cry of the mothers who see those for whom they risked their lives, doomed to suffer for lack of food, though there is plenty, the cold despair of those whose labour is not wanted, doomed to the ignominy of the dole and the means test, the last cry of the suicides, the final sacrifices to our deafness.

These things are our responsibility, for we could change them if we would. Specious arguments about not knowing the right method, the danger of upsetting the present system, the evils of idleness and the need for all to work, are but "the wax of criminal selfishness" to which Jefferies alludes.

As citizens of a democracy, we do not need to know the method by which this great

iniquitous fraud of oppressive taxation be ended.

And you can help materially by giving a subscription or donation to further the objective of this campaign.

Enquiries and donations should be addressed to:—

INFORMATION DEPT. (Anti-Taxation Section), SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED, 163A, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

wrong can be righted; we need but demand the result, thus empowering those elected to represent us, to order those who manage the system to do whatever is required. It is not necessary, or indeed desirable, that all should become technical experts before a change can be effected. To suggest that it is necessary, is but another way of putting off reform indefinitely, and we, in our inmost hearts, must know it. And meanwhile people die.

The dangers of change are not as great as the dangers inherent in the maintenance of the present system, which contains within itself the seeds of revolution and war. Revolution on the part of those made desperate by poverty, war due to the increasing bitterness of the fight for export markets engendered by inability to sell at home all that can be produced.

Life is More than Work

As to the evils of idleness, if we are going to insist on all being employed in industry, we are, wittingly or not, insisting on action which must inevitably bring about another war—which has in fact already brought this country to the edge of the precipice.

Full employment for all is impossible in this country to-day, except in time of war; and the attempt to achieve it can only be made by increasing exports and thus increasing the distresses of our competitors, so bringing about a war for markets.

In any case, who are we to say that only on such and such conditions shall man live? Do we not profess to regard human life as sacred, and, this being so, what right have we to impose conditions not inherent in

G. W. L. DAY on:

ALL THE WORLD LOVES A BUYER

THE other day I set to work on a new job which entails buying new and original literary works. On presenting myself at the various literary agencies it is usually assumed that I am an unknown author with some manuscript to sell, but on discovery that I represent a *buyer*, an almost magical change takes place in the stony expression of the agent.

Polite reserve gives way to a tone of hearty good fellowship. Cigarette cases are produced. I am almost clapped encouragingly on the back.

When you come to think of it, there is a great gulf fixed between the man who wants to sell and the man who wants to buy something. The buyer is a sort of high-caste Brahman, while the seller is often a mere Sweeper, whose very shadow you try to avoid.

Things were not always so. Time was when we looked up to the man who offered us things for sale. He was performing a public service, supplying goods which might otherwise not be available. We felt grateful to him and willingly paid him a fair price.

Tradesmen and craftsmen were keenly conscious of their dignified calling. Like the soldiers of a crack regiment they had an *esprit de corps*. Their motive was to serve their customers faithfully and well and give them full value for their money.

But alas, how different it is to-day! Except for a few specialities, it is no longer goods and services that are scarce, but money. Consequently the tradesman has to coax, cajole, bully and bluff his buyers into accepting the goods which can be produced, if it comes to that, by any Tom, Dick or Harry. He no longer waits calmly

for customers to come to *him*, but is forced to run after them and catch them beseechingly by the coat-tails like an importunate beggar.

All this has its effect on the buying public. The idea of anyone *servng* us by offering us something for sale, hardly crosses our minds. There is so much obsequious bowing and scraping behind the shop counters that we begin to feel quite patronising whenever we put our hand in our pocket.

Do we feel obliged to the poor old man who sells us matches in the street? No, we hand over our pennies as if we were distributing alms. The pennies, we think, are everything; the matches, nothing.

But if this point of view is reasonable, it is also reasonable to feel that we are performing an act of charity whenever we buy something in a shop. Out of our goodness of heart we part with precious currency for mere goods, which as everyone knows are a drug in the market.

This feeling is strengthened by the almost desperate methods which are used in these days by various firms to dispose of their goods. So fierce are the onslaughts of door-to-door canvassers in the new housing estates around London, that half the harassed tenants keep dogs to protect themselves.

The newspapers, too, smirk and rub their hands to the buyers. They are run almost entirely to suit the men who deign to accept what they have to sell—namely, advertising space. If the readers are considered at all, it is only in so far as to avoid lowering the circulation and thereby the value of the paper as an advertising medium.

Hence to read some newspapers you might think the Almighty had created heaven and earth as a sort of experimental chain stores. The very angels and arch-angels seem to minister to shopping campaigns.

Now the new and extraordinary relations between buyers and sellers have some curious consequences. Since buyers are at a premium while sellers are a weak counter in a falling market, the aim of everybody, from dictators downwards, is not to create more goods, but to create more buyers.

Yes, even Great Imperial Musso! This new Italian Empire in Africa, what will it be: a land of production? Much more likely it will be a land of consumption for the unsaleable products of Italy.

Strange as it may seem, when a community cannot buy its own products it solves the difficulty by shipping some of its inhabitants abroad to a nice barbarous piece of territory which needs a lot of hard work to civilise and exploit. The banks very kindly issue credit to pay the wage-bills, and the money soon creates a whole host of new buyers!

Already the Duce is said to be negotiating with bankers to "develop" Abyssinia.

This is only one example of the chain of events which result from this curious business of "sell or bust."

Such distortions, of course, arise from the monopoly and restriction of credit which compels the world to place money among the greatest of the Beatitudes.

We can only return to sanity and sweet reasonableness by breaking this monopoly and relegating money to its proper position of a mere convenience.

For the New Reader

1. We live in an age of applied power.
2. We can therefore produce plenty.
3. Yet there is poverty!
4. The plenty *can* be distributed, because in fact it only means taking goods from one spot where there is plenty and putting them down in another where there are not enough.
5. Therefore poverty, fear and want *can* be abolished.
6. The manufacturer's problem is *not* how to make, but how to get paid for the goods he makes.
7. The consumer's problem is *not* how to find, but how to pay for the goods he wants.
8. If consumers received NATIONAL DIVIDENDS, they could pay for the goods the makers can't now sell.
9. Thus at one stroke the makers' and consumers' problem would be solved.
10. For lack of that, makers have to destroy goods, and the Government helps in restricting their production. So a NATIONAL DIVIDEND is seen to be really only a monetary or other claim to goods we now destroy and production we restrict.
11. A personal income in the form of a NATIONAL DIVIDEND could be issued periodically to every individual.
12. And this will be done WHEN the people VOICE their OWN WILL unmistakably and with pointed insistence that a NATIONAL DIVIDEND shall be distributed and poverty abolished.
13. The rule of fear will be ended and poverty abolished, when individuals realise that Members of Parliament are there to insist that the will of the people shall PREVAIL.
14. Your Member of Parliament is your servant. Use him. ACT NOW. Do not delay.

Tell your Member of Parliament (and get as many others as you can to do the same) to insist on the issue of NATIONAL DIVIDENDS and the abolition of poverty BEFORE ANYTHING ELSE. Don't be put off; don't be side-tracked by party issues; secure the homes and hearths of Britain first.

Listen to careerists no longer. Keep the aim clear—don't compromise, don't argue or beg. This is a democratic country. Claim your birthright in a clarion tone. Don't wait for election times, tell your Member of Parliament NOW, and KEEP ON telling him louder and oftener WHAT YOU WANT FIRST—until the storm of sound and determined purpose bends the Government to THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE, and with the issue of NATIONAL DIVIDENDS, the devil's reign of poverty, fear and insecurity is ended for ever in the Isles of Britain.

France and the Money Power

IT is very clear that dissatisfaction with the results of the money system was the keynote of the French elections. Pre-election comment in England ranged from a complaint that the tense international situation was not an issue in the election, to the open admission of an intense election campaign, by the Socialists, Communists and their sympathisers, *against the Bank of France*.

Under the heading, "Wild Allegations," the *Financial Times* reported on April 22 that—

The bank is represented as being in the hands of two or three hundred people who manipulate it as they please, while the public is being told that the bank is paying for all the election expenses of the so-called "Fascist" candidates.

All candidates for election to the French Parliament are continually being heckled on this subject.

Candidates are asked to promise that, if they are elected, they will release the bank's gold reserves for the welfare of the public.

This may be compared with the remarkable chapter in "Inside Europe" by John Gunther which starts with the statement that "France is really run by a group of about 200 financial families, whose central pediment is the Banque de France . . . which makes and breaks French cabinets as a demoniac child of fixed will can make or break a toy city."

The Front Populaire

The result of the election was a decisive victory for what appears to be well named the "Front Populaire," whose programme—described by *The Times* as "a much-watered-down mixture" for the purpose of aligning Communist, Socialist, and Radical policies—includes a guaranteed minimum wage, a 40-hour week, and pensions for all; upholds individual liberty; and in place of nationalisation advocates public control of public services including the Bank of France.

On April 25 *The Times* referred to this programme as an electioneering weakness; but after the election, in its issue of May 5, it made this more realistic comment:

The great gains of the Socialists were due to the transfer to them, often in something approaching desperation, of the votes of small farmers, small shopkeepers, and other *petits bourgeois* who formerly supported Radicals. The Socialists, whatever their faults, had an alternative to the negative economic policy of the last 11 Governments, and these voters were prepared to try any remedy, however unorthodox, provided it was new.

The Hidden Hand Exposed

The customary financial intimidation began immediately after the election. A

series of transactions, each requiring two parties, a seller and a buyer, were conducted in order to export gold. The object was, of course, to create "crisis" conditions so as to induce the *Front Populaire* leaders to make "reassuring" statements of their intentions.

Unfortunately for the people of France all this turmoil will be of little immediate avail. The *Front Populaire* has the work complex well developed, and it intends to put the people to work as ever. Moreover, they are preparing to soak the unhappy "rich" with a sweet little drench of new taxes.

Wrongheaded as all this is, one thing becomes clearer and clearer; as the stranglehold increases, every nation in the world becomes conscious that it is finance which is the enemy—and, once in the open, finance cannot win. The issue is between a victory for man against money and the collapse of civilisation.

Sayings of PROFESSOR PSHAW:

PSHAW, sir! idle productive power is not wealth, sir, when we can't afford the sacrifice involved in using it!

Pshaw, sir! Machines do not displace men, except perhaps a few temporarily, on the contrary they create employment in the long run by cheapening the product. That is why any man genuinely seeking work can find a job nowadays!

Pshaw, sir! It's absurd to suggest there is a lack of purchasing power when the banks have so much money they don't know what to do with it!

Pshaw, sir! The slump was caused by the shameless running into debt of many people who should have known better, so that the banks were unable to save industry for lack of credit-worthy borrowers.

Pshaw, sir! an unearned income for everyone is morally indefensible; and in any case the mere suggestion of such a scheme would ruin the stock market, seriously affect dividends, and rob of their sole means of subsistence a large number of better-class people, who constitute the backbone of the nation.



LOST ONES

The Black Man Condemns Us

A REPORT was published recently which shames every voter in Great Britain. It is a Government Report of conditions in one of the lesser territories of the British Empire, a territory whose name and location is probably unknown to the majority, who therefore are unlikely even to hear of this damning indictment of what is being done in their name.

This report has been drawn up by a committee appointed to inquire into the exodus of natives from the Nyasaland Protectorate. It concerns you and me, for we, as electors, are responsible. What is taking place is nothing less than a second exodus leading

In a Democracy, THE PEOPLE are responsible.

not to the promised land, but at best to a change of taskmasters and at worst to death deep in the bowels of the earth or from miners' phthisis or other diseases.

This exodus, the report states, has "brought misery and poverty to hundreds and thousands of families . . . the waste of life, happiness, health and wealth is colossal." It is estimated that the number of natives abroad at present is 120,000—one quarter of the male population. This is no new situation, although it has become worse latterly, for years ago in the Legislative Council of the Protectorate, it was stated that in one region, "hardly an able-bodied man could be found—only old men, women and children."

On an average 25 to 30 per cent. of these emigrants never return, they go to earn money "for their various obligations in Nyasaland," and become, what those left behind, the women and children, pathetically describe as *Machona*—"the lost ones." They

are forced to leave their own country and "Being in a foreign land . . . fall an easy prey to any unscrupulous employer, for normally they are shy of appealing to authorities they do not know." Many die in the mines of the adjacent countries. In the mines of Southern Rhodesia, for example, the death rate of natives of Nyasaland is double that of local natives. But, says the report, "poverty is the major reason" for their non-return.

What are the obligations so pressing that they force natives to emigrate though they know they may thus join the "lost ones"? "From the point of view of immediate necessity," says the report, "we may place first the need of the native for cash wherewith to pay his hut or poll tax."

In high-sounding phrases those whom we select have said that this country is a "trustee for the native races" in the African colonies and protectorates. What sort of trusteeship is this that is being executed in our name?

We are finally responsible. These poor folk of Nyasaland have no vote; they cannot make their voices heard in protest. We can, and before we speak another word about the methods of other countries in dealing with native races, let us act. Given the determination, we can secure the abolition of this foul system, which not only starves our own people at home, but does the same thing in the name of civilisation to these helpless natives, whose trustees we claim to be.

Men and women suffer and die. Can we refuse to save them? If we shut our ears to the cries of these poor slaves of our financial system, then truly we, not they, are *Machona*—the lost ones—lost to all self-respect and sense of decency.

J. DESBOROUGH

Boots and shoes may cost more. Some types of leather are in short supply. Sanctions are partly to blame for the shortage of heavy hides. Another factor making for dearer shoes is the doubling of the duty on imported calf leather. About 150,000,000 pairs of boots and shoes are made in this country every year.—"Daily Express," April 7, 1936.

We were told the sanctions were against Italy. We were told import duties were paid by foreigners. Apparently our sanctions prevent us from getting the boots, and the import duties come out of our pockets.

THE ROOT CAUSE OF WAR

Any village which has two grocers' shops, each competing for an insufficient, and decreasing, amount of business, while continually enlarging its premises, is a working demonstration of the economic causes of war—is, in fact, itself at war by economic methods.—Major Douglas, in a broadcast on "The Causes of War," November 30, 1934.

Active Service

WE are indebted to the Supervisor and his assistants at Iveagh, County Down, for a well-organised and successful demonstration of getting results. A purely rural district was chosen without village or factory. The adult population was composed entirely of farmers, their wives, and labourers and their wives. The team was selected and coached in matters likely to arise, and they followed instructions faithfully. All enjoyed the experience and declared it was well worth the work involved, even to gain an insight into human nature. The total number of electors on the register was 758, and six men obtained from these 440 signatures, or 58 per cent. in 101 man-hours. All used bicycles.

Workers elsewhere will find the questions useful. They included: Where is the money to come from? Is this a stunt to get us into the Free State? Is the Orange Order in favour of this? How can foreign trade be carried on with this new money?

Those who did not sign offered these objections: Man shall earn his bread in the sweat of his brow. I'll never need it. It's Socialism, and I will have nothing to do with it. Old age pensioners objected that perhaps they would lose their pensions, and some feared the National Dividend might only last a year or two. Some farmers employing cheap labour refused to sign, fearing difficulty in getting labourers at 12s. to 20s. a week. Farmers employing no labour signed willingly. Where the man of the house signed, all signed. Where he refused, all refused. It all helps to make us appreciate the difficulties protagonists of the Round-World Theory encountered in the past, and the trials and tribulations of discoverers and reformers in Old England. We can sympathise with missionaries among savage tribes!

A London Campaign Supervisor has been concentrating on approaching Members of Parliament in his district. In an interview he had with one well-known Member, who happens to be Labour, he found his subject not unwilling to listen to reason, and rather above the average of the Labour Member in intelligence. He was handed "B" form and the object of the visit explained. The deputisation was able to follow almost exactly the

course set out in E.C.D. 9. Perhaps his ideas on allegiance are the most instructive. He said in the course of the interview that "While I endeavour to represent my constituents I must also consider the wishes of my party organisation." This was countered by explaining to him that once he was elected he was responsible to the whole electorate, and not only to the party. He replied, "Yes, I admit that duty to the electorate, but I have an additional duty to the local Labour Party, because if it was not for them I should not be here."

It is just this feeling of dependence upon the local Party, and therefore the faithful obedience to Party whips, acting under instructions of Party Headquarters, from which the Electoral Campaign is designed to free the Member of Parliament. We must make him feel that the orders of his constituents are of more import than the approbation of Party.

Parkstone has begun the Campaign again with four workers and one pledge every three minutes of working time. The campaigners meet every Tuesday at 8 p.m. at The Studio, Hermitage Road, Parkstone, and the Supervisor, Mr. A. H. Coles, will be pleased to make an appointment with any prospective worker at his home address: Brent Tor, Alexandra Road, Parkstone, Dorset.

In **Cardiff** the Supervisor reports one pledge every two minutes with a team of five canvassers.

Local headquarters have been opened by Messrs. Tremayne and Smart in Grangetown and Roath. They should be given every support the local Group is capable of providing.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne reports steady progress; **Stockton, Fulham and Bedford** report canvassing is going steadily ahead.

A Penny-a-Week Pool has been started by the employees of a London council. Twelve have put their names down as being willing to supply further particulars, and their notices appear on the notice boards. They have the support of others of their fellow employees, and the money collected is being sent to the National Dividend Club for Campaign purposes. T.H.S.

NATIONAL DIVIDEND CLUB Foray into Paddington

Promptly at 7.45 p.m. last Thursday, members of the National Dividend Club assembled outside the Queen's Cinema in Paddington. Capt. Story, as chairman, opened with a short effective speech, followed by Mr. S. M. Martin (of the Paddington Group) and Mr. L. Armitage, both of whom spoke well.

The main speech of the evening came from George Hickling. Speaking for over an hour, he finished with a keenly interested audience of at least 150. Capt. Story then made a splendid finishing appeal for signatures which met with an immediate response.

For nearly an hour after the meeting had closed the street was dotted with groups discussing the subjects raised. Mrs. Watt, aided by Miss Adams, sold at least five dozen copies of SOCIAL CREDIT, whilst Miss Hare and Miss Bird took round collection boxes and distributed pamphlets.

Several new members were enrolled and some new workers have been added to the Paddington Group as a result of this effort.

THE PRESS CUTTING BUREAU

CUTTING pieces out of newspapers may not seem to some people a very useful way of taking part in the war against poverty, but it is indeed a vital job. No army goes to war without an intelligence service behind it, and though our press cutters may hesitate to describe themselves by such an exciting title as Secret Service Agents, the fact remains that, in any intelligence service, for one man who experiences thrilling adventures behind the enemy's lines, hundreds are engaged in collecting information through less exciting channels and their work is none the less necessary because of its lack of thrills.

It may perhaps interest our workers to learn what happens to their work.

As the cuttings come in they are sorted into groups corresponding to the organisational divisions of the Social Credit movement, and forwarded to the respective Directors. When any necessary action has been taken the cuttings are then returned to the Press Cutting Bureau where they are

A JOB FOR YOU!

IF YOU CAN READ
IF YOU CAN USE A PAIR OF SCISSORS
IF YOU CAN SPARE FIVE MINUTES
A DAY

THERE IS A JOB WAITING FOR YOU

Write: Mr. T. L. MAWSON
SEA BREEZE : LA MOYE
JERSEY, C.I.

mounted on cards, numbered, indexed, and filed. This is perhaps the most important part of the Bureau's work. We must equip ourselves to be able to answer any query about things that have happened, or things that have been said or written, that have any bearing on political and economic democracy.

A speaker preparing an address may require details of sabotage or restriction of food supplies. Someone else may want to know what Mr. So-and-so said at Brighton in 1935. Another may know what Mr. So-and-so said, but doesn't know where or when he said it. All these questions and many others the Bureau must be prepared to answer.

But in order to be in a position to answer, and to be of real use to the movement, we must have a large number of scrutineers. Our aim is to have every newspaper of any standing, trade and professional journals, and reviews, covered by at least one scrutineer. We are still far short of that ideal. Every Social Creditor who can spare five minutes a day can help us.

To those who are already enrolled I would like to make one remark. Don't feel aggrieved if you receive no acknowledgment of your cuttings. This is purely a matter of finance. We cannot write to you all every week, but we will try to keep in contact with all of you as far as possible. So sharpen your scissors and deluge us with work.

T. L. MAWSON,
Asst. Director (Press Cutting Bureau)

wish we could pinch a few to add to our own.

Yes, I'm glad that "a Supervisor" did ask me to canvass, and now I'm asking YOU!

Come and join in some jolly good fun; meet some jolly nice people, and then let's count totals over a glass of good bitter. What say? Yes—rather! C.A.L.

SECRETARIAT NOTICES

Pass this paper on to a friend
or leave it in a bus.

Correspondence.—Will correspondents kindly note that, while all communications receive attention and care according to their contents, replies will be deemed necessary only when specific questions or vital issues are raised.

An understanding and acceptance in good faith of this arrangement will be appreciated.

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.

Attacks on Social Credit.—No attack on Social Credit should go unchallenged. In this column we propose to publish each week a notice of all attacks published so that as many of our readers as possible may answer them direct. We hope readers will bring to our notice, for record in this column, any attacks of which they become aware, giving the full name and date of the publication containing them.

Holidays in Jersey.—Readers visiting Jersey who are prepared to assist the local Group by speaking at meetings organised in the hotels and boarding-houses are asked to write to T. L. Mawson, Sea Breeze, La Moye, Jersey.

COTTAGE FUND to May 12, 1936

	£	s.	d.
Amount previously acknowledged	70	17	0
Miss McCallum Deposit 2nd let of Cottage	10 0
Miss McCallum Deposit 3rd let of Cottage	10 0
"Cielcuc"	3 0 0
"Milescan"	5 0
Stretford	13 3
	£75	15	3

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are not yet; your book reading problem remains unsolved until you adopt the PHOENIX plan. For as little as a penny a day you may own a shelf full of books like these:—

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3/- Choice Ceylon at 2/4 lb.
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2/3 carriage paid.

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Tea Importers
33 MOORFIELDS
LIVERPOOL, 2

THERE'S A FIVER FOR YOU!

"AND there's five for you, young man" (complimentary to this canvasser of fifty years), "I wish you every success." Such the comment of a working man's wife when returning the pledge form.

Three of the names were those of adult son and daughters who had known the family's grinding poverty on father's small earning in their early years. They welcomed the Electoral Campaign with its stimulating call for ACTION in contrast to the dilatory and doubtful programmes of their local Labour politicians.

But it was one of the latter, a man of 30 years' experience in political life, the first Labour Mayor of his Borough, who said of the pledge, "What! Non-political! Why, it's the only bit of REAL politics I've ever seen!"

Rather a contrast, these, to our shirt-sleeved friend next door. He returns the form, one signature, his own; upon it, and adds, "Good work, mate. I agree with every word of it. The next thing we've got to do is to get rid of all the machines!" The manual work complex—or was it a longing to get on with a favourite handicraft?

Then there was the lath-like lady of uncertain age, in pince-nez, who sniffed as she eyed critically (from a distance) my proffered form.

"No (sniff), no, I don't think so (sniff). That's no good to me!" SLAM (I had omitted to put my toe in the door on this occasion, but, tell me, how can one contend with a SNIFF?)

The Vicar of a smart parish church whom I approached with the Dean's letter reacted thus:

"I am, ahem, of course, in favour of the alleviation of poverty, but with all due deference to the Reverend Dean, I must, ahem, deprecate his dictatorial attitude in the matter. Besides, in my opinion, the Government is doing all in its power to ease the condition of the people. All poverty is not necessarily evil."

But what a welcome I get from the small children, who scuttle along to open the gates. This happens generally the third week in the same district, and mum and dad have been talking about one. Some of the children run along and collect the pledges that decorate knocker and letter-box. Yes, and they remember to tell you from which numbers they have taken them, too, the wise little

beggars! Who, seeing these, would not give of their best for the campaign? Remember, it's their future!

There is the little girl I pass on one of the big council estates, who whispers hoarsely to her friend, "That's the Poverty man. 'E comes round 'ere every week now. Don't you, mister?" And we pass along, with cheery greetings nearly all the way.

Another one here, "Sorry, I've only one for you, but hubby's like that and won't sign." At the next door, either the baby or the dog has been at it, but we can read the four names, and it will dry out, anyway!

No answer at the next; not surprised; the man who accepted the form wanted to argue about methods, so I didn't expect he'd sign. What's this one? Two, no, three, with a footnote, a footnote underlined: "Poverty can never be abolished under capitalism." Well, you live and learn, they say!

Wonder how the time is going? I'm gasping for that bitter. One more side to collect, and this a very select one, so they won't decorate their knockers and letter-boxes with the papers here. We must knock 'up each one excepting refusals at first call.

"Ere, wot's all this?" a truculent voice enquires at No. 7. A young man had taken in the form, and now father wants to know, and father's a ticklish customer!

I give father a chance to answer himself before I give him an opening that might lead to argument.

"You anything to do with these Fascists? No? Oh!" (remembers the form says non-party.) "Then wot party are yer? You'll never do no good. Wot we want is a strong Lab—Wot? 'Ere, take it away. You ain't right in yer 'ead, mate!"

And, temporarily crushed, I pass on to be refreshed by a kindlier greeting. This is a silver-haired old lady, quite blind, a mark against her name, and witness here; but how pleased she was to hear her daughter read the form to her. "Ask, and it shall be given unto you," she breathed. "Yes, it's coming true at last; these brave people are making it come true." Yes, my friend, and she blessed my bowed head ere I passed on!

Now my pal is waiting for me, so finishing my round, we run back to rejoin our super at his car. Him we find wrestling with scores of signed pledges as he pulls them from every available pocket, and my pal and I look forward to counting up his haul and

CORRESPONDENCE

Post Office Labour Saving

The introduction of the "robot sorter"—mechanical letter-sorting contrivance—in the Post Office, and the consequent fears of the men that this will displace them, surely affords an admirable opportunity for bringing Social Credit principles before the Union of Postal Workers, and before the men concerned as far as possible.

I am communicating with one or two friends who are themselves sorters.

Sidcup A. LILLINGTON

[They may be reassured for, as we reported in SOCIAL CREDIT of May 1, the Postmaster-General said of Post Office labour-saving devices, that they did not displace labour!—Ed.]

Misplaced Labels

Your correspondent, Henry Wright, states "Christianity has had its turn."

Against the oft-repeated thrust that Social Credit is not going well in Alberta we have to state that it is not Social Credit. So we of a Christian belief have to state that it is not Christianity that has had its turn, but something that has been called by this name.

Some of us who give of our time and money to Social Credit do so entirely because we believe that it is the greatest method of demonstrating our love for our fellowman.

It is one of the mysteries why we do not have the churches with us, for no greater Gospel of Love has ever been preached than what is contained in Social Credit.

Leeds F. PATRICK

Action Signalled

It is good to read of the outburst of Sir Benjamin Dawson, Chairman of the Bradford Central Division Conservative Association on April 24. The following report of his words, and my comment, amplify the report you give in SOCIAL CREDIT:

"The other day, I saw the following advertisement in a newspaper:—

"Coals for the poor and aged. In hundreds of homes visited by our padre and sisters of the poor in the slums of Leeds there are little children, and sick and aged people suffering from cold and hunger. We are very grateful to readers who help us to minister to the most needy of these, and further gifts in money, clothing, bedding, coals, etc., will be thankfully acknowledged."

"I made an appointment with one of the staff of the society responsible for the advertisement," he continued, "a society which is doing a wonderful work among the poor, and I spent half a day visiting numerous dwellings. When I had finished my tour I felt thoroughly ashamed of my country, thoroughly ashamed of the National Government, and thoroughly ashamed of the Conservative Party.

"The pigs on my farm are better housed and fed than some of the people I saw that day. These conditions are to be seen in every large town in the country; in large districts known as distressed areas."

The National Government came into being in 1931 to put the country on the high road to prosperity, and yet people still go short of food, warmth and shelter.

In 1931 55 pits employed 877,141 men and boys
In 1934 these 55 pits employed 769,300 men and boys

Decrease 7,841 men and boys
In 1931 the 55 pits produced 219,000,000 tons of coal.

In 1934, with a decrease of staff of 7,841, the production of coal had risen to 222,950,000 tons, an increase of production of no less than 3,950,000 tons.

There is still plenty of coal to be got and plenty of power to get more—also plenty of human beings, in Leeds and other places wanting coal.

"The punishment wise men suffer, who refuse to take part in government is to suffer under a government of worse men."—*"Plato's Republic"*

One of the claims of a Britisher is that he has a voice in the government as a free citizen, a right that is ours by birth. How many are there that know the value of it really to understand it?

We have the right to elect representatives to Parliament to watch our interests. We have the right also to tell our elected Members exactly what we want.

I hope all who read this will get on with the task of convincing others of the tremendous power of the will of the people. Let the traffic signals remind them daily.

(Red) STOP—being fooled.
(Amber) CAUTION—your Member of Parliament.

(Green) GO—and get more pledges signed demanding NATIONAL DIVIDENDS—and so stop the necessity of advertisements such as roused the indignation of Sir Benjamin Dawson and others.

A. H. COLES
Electoral Campaign Supervisor
for East Dorset
Parkstone, Dorset

Captains Among the Crew

It is worth recalling the incident of the three ship masters travelling as passengers on the vessel that was wrecked. These three mariners found themselves in the same life-boat, with little to choose between them as to efficiency, but no doubt as to what they and the other survivors needed most: a ship or land. Two of the master mariners agreed to the appointment of the third as captain for the emergency, and the little vessel was steered to safety.

There are few organisations in existence with more brain and intelligence and zeal than ours, which is a fact for communal rejoicing. With all this ability comes fervent individuality. The priceless zeal glows, and must be treasured and used. Women and men holding office by virtue of experience and service and ability, know the anxiety of retaining and directing this potency.

It is a comfort and an inspiration to pause a moment—really and literally to pause for a moment (and preferably several moments) to reflect on what we are after; who has inspired us; and the orientation of the leader. When a great cause is the subject of personal devotion—nothing other than the furtherance of the cause should matter. In such a cause the workers ought to have purer eyes than to behold personalities even when the quick-spoken word, or the hurriedly written letter might bear a personal application.

It may be accurately said of Major Douglas that he has, in its narrow sense, no "personal" interest in Social Credit. It is the ideal of self-effacing impersonality which must be sought and developed amongst all of us who care for our objective. To be capable of constructive criticism, to submit it studiously, and to be willing not to SEE any palpable results—this is a type of service as unique as the cause.

To trust the other captain is a kind of discipline that discovers the truly great among the humble; and it may be a high form of service.

If your criticism, or contribution is not the subject of specific notice, add to your service—having accepted your leaders—loyalty and confidence; not in, or by, submission to any personal will more vocal and adamant than your own, but in furtherance of the reason for our existence. These are virtues to be practised in all grades of the work, and example will be found the most powerful teacher.

London J. W. RATTRAY

PITY THE POOR ECONOMIC LEAGUE!

The following letter was published in the *Newcastle Journal* of May 5:

To the Editor

Sir,—At a meeting of the Economic League, reported in your columns of April 28, Mr. Clive Cookson spoke of the "subtle propaganda of the Social Credit Movement," describing it as a "subversive element in Society" and "an insidious danger." In contradistinction, the Economic League propaganda was alleged to give the people "sound knowledge of economic facts," which General Sir Kerr Montgomery described as "English and good."

If these gentlemen really believe in the moral and intellectual propriety of such assertions, then I, as a humble student of "Douglas," do deliberately assert that they do not understand what they are talking about.

The movement, of which they seem so much afraid, has one objective, and that is the abolition of poverty. It proposes to effect this by the free distribution of sufficient purchasing power to absorb the production now being restricted and destroyed, and it proposes to make this distribution only on the express condition that it "must not increase taxes or prices or deprive owners of their property or decrease its relative value."

To call such a movement "an insidious danger" is an insult to one's intelligence.

The real danger lies subtly concealed in what these gentlemen preach themselves. It makes their case not "sound" but fundamentally rotten and unsound, not "English and good," but international and bad, as evidenced by the crazy and chaotic scramble throughout the whole civilised world to-day.

It is pathetic to see responsible people so deluded as to become the unsuspecting tools of the very thing which will inevitably destroy them and the rest of us with them. If the Dean of Canterbury had heard what was said of him and the movement, I am sure he would have sighed and sadly repeated the words of his great Master: "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do."

A. SMART
Thornbrae,
Alnwick, May 4.

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"40-HOUR
WEEK"
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The sharpest blade you can use
and only a penny each — or six
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- 1935 Wolseley 14 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, 13,000 miles, £145.
- 1932 (December, 1931) Cadillac seven-passenger Limousine, £195.
- 1935 Ford V.8 Saloon de Luxe, 4-door, £145.
- 1935 Hillman Minx Saloon de Luxe, small mileage, £110.
- 1934 Wolseley Hornet Saloon de Luxe, free wheel, £85.
- 1935 Morris 8 h.p. 2-door Saloon de Luxe, blue and black, £87 10s.
- 1934 Austin 7 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, one owner, £70.
- 1934 Standard 10 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, like new, £90.

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Edited by
G. K. CHESTERTON

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"The Restoration of Property," by Hilaire Belloc, is being published in May. The book is a new study of the problems affecting ownership in this country. The price is 1s. (postage 2d.). Orders should be sent to the Manager.

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Fill in this and hand it to your Local Newsagent.

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For 12 months I enclose 10s.
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163A, Strand, London, W.C.2

Announcements & Meetings

Notices will be accepted in this column at 6d. a line, minimum three lines.

Belfast Douglas Social Credit Group
Group Headquarters: 72, Ann Street
Office Hours: 2.30 to 5.30 and 7 to 10 p.m.
Public Lecture each Thursday at 7.45 p.m.
Bring or send that new "enquirer." Questions and discussion invited.

Liverpool Social Credit Association
Meetings held in Reece's Café, 14, Castle Street, first Friday each month, 7.45 p.m.
Hon. Sec.: Miss D. M. Roberts, "Fern Lee," Halewood Road, Gateacre, Liverpool.

National Dividend Club
Electoral Campaign.
At all meetings time will be set aside for comments, discussion, questions and answers, for our mutual assistance in the Campaign. Whether yet members or not, all are welcomed. The Campaign Supervisor invites enquiries from all.

The next meeting will be at 11, High Holborn, W.C.1, at 6.15 p.m., May 21. Subject: Ten-minute Talks by Various Speakers.

All enquiries should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary: Capt. T. H. Story, 28, Ashburnham Gardens, Upminster, Essex.

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Furnished cottage with lounge hall, living room, kitchenette, two bedrooms (3 beds and bed-settee); Bournemouth Pavilion, etc., 20 minutes by bus; close to golf links. Woodland and moorland walks nearby. Full particulars and photo on receipt of stamped addressed envelope to Miss McCallum, The Cottage, West Parley, Wimborne. Booked June 20 to July 4, July 27 to August 24, August 24 to September 5. Terms: To end of June, 35s. weekly; July to September, 2½ guineas weekly, payable to the Secretariat, as a contribution to the funds from the owner.

Bound Volumes

Orders for bound copies of Volume II of SOCIAL CREDIT (from February 8 to August 2 last year) can be accepted. These volumes include a comprehensive index.

Separate indexes for Volume II are available at 6d. each, post free. A comprehensive index for Volume III (duplicated) can be supplied for 1s. post free. Apply SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Shopping Guide

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ELECTORS' LEAFLETS

Demand National Dividends

Leaflet No. 4 (revised)

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. (Post free) 4s. 6d. for 1,000 (in lots of 1,000); smaller quantities at 1s. 6d. for 250.

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

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A FROTTIC FABLE

THERE was once (no doubt in Tahiti) a great number of engineers, all engaged in putting up buildings and bridges and all sorts of other things that engineers do. They were very busily engaged. Indeed they had to be constantly at it; for every week something fell down and very often it was two or three things at once.

Why it was no one knows, but the life of a bridge built by these Engineers was only about three weeks, and even large buildings collapsed in a few months.

However, as no one had ever succeeded in constructing a bridge to last longer, the general public was quite satisfied and looked upon the whole thing as an act of God.

Now a certain Economist, who was very brilliant at his own profession and had some time to spend, began to study bridge-building, because it really did seem odd to him that bridges could not be made to last more than three weeks. Quite suddenly, and very much to his own surprise he hit upon a method of making a bridge which would last for ever, or practically so; at any rate some hundreds of years. He promptly embodied his studies in a paper and read it to the Engineers, expecting that they would at once begin to build proper bridges which would last.

But Engineers, just like ourselves, are only human, and therefore capable of being petty. To begin with they could not believe their ears: it seemed impossible that they should have missed it, if there was a safe way of building. Then they asked themselves what the—well, whatever an Economist had to do with it. All very natural, but in the circumstances most regrettable. They stated in general terms that the aim of engineering was to build bridges which would collapse with equal velocity at the same time.

So they all began to rush into print! Professor Groggery, for instance, said that the Economist was trying to flout the inexor-

able laws of gravity, whereby a bridge inevitably fell down in three weeks. A Dr. Dickson said that Venus in opposition to Saturn always made a cathedral collapse. Professor Keynote insisted that the point of intersection of the aggregate distance it had to fall with the aggregate length of the bridge, provided that the centrifugal force was taken into aggregation and no remobilisation of renovitable factors took place, was responsible for the time-lag of 21 days. Further than that he could not go. Numerous more popular Engineers (engine-drivers, motor-men and so forth) wrote articles in all the daily papers to show that bridges lasted long enough; and Professor Bobbins set out to prove that if only every nation built one another's bridges they would stay up longer by reason of confidence. The Economist was very sad at all this. He heartily wished he had not mentioned the matter; but it had seemed to him important. So he stopped talking about how things could be built, and turned his attention to getting the people to demand buildings which would last.

After a time he succeeded in getting a strong popular demand that the Engineers should find a method of making safe bridges. It was so strong that even Sir Jossier Stump was unable to deflect it, though he demonstrated quite clearly that bridges did not fall down, but only disappeared in favour of new ones. When this demand could not be resisted any longer every Engineer wrote a book which in each case varied only slightly from the Economist's original paper on the matter; and they all put their own names at the top of it.

But this did not matter much, for the people now had safe bridges and buildings to last for several hundred years. As for the Economist, he did not care. He was a very scientific man; and so long as the bridges were really built properly he did not mind who got the credit for it.

Ultimately

The still warm sun gleamed down
In golden rays.
And we who held the town
Were blinded and our gaze
Diverted down.

Then they who knew the sun,
With shaded eyes
Crept treacherously and won
With gold and cunning lies;
They revered none.

The darkening clouds arose,
Dead freedom stirred.
We saw; nor knew repose
Until in tumult, anger blurred,
We faced our foes.

M. C. BOND

"UNEMPLOYMENT" is LEISURE in DISORDER

YOU can TRANSFORM it

Read "WHY POVERTY in the midst of PLENTY" by The Dean of Canterbury.

Price 4d. from this office.

Send a marked copy to your M.P., and insist on the PLENTY being shared.

"Publications," SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.1

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Economics for Everybody ... 3d.
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A Christian's Resolutions ... ½d.

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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 United Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Volunteers to help in the Campaign are wanted.

We Will Abolish Poverty Elector's Demand and Undertaking

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

Signed
Address

(Signatures will be treated confidentially)

What to Read

The Works of Major C. H. Douglas

Economic Democracy (4th Edition) 1934) ... 3s. 6d.

The original statement of the philosophy and proposals of Major Douglas.

Credit-Power and Democracy (4th Edition, 1934) ... 3s. 6d.

One of these two books is essential for the serious student.

Social Credit (3rd Edition, 1933) ... 3s. 6d.

Contains the philosophical background of the subject and includes the Draft Scheme for Scotland.

The Control and Distribution of Production (2nd Edn., 1934) ... 3s. 6d.

Warning Democracy (2nd Edition, 1934) ... 3s. 6d.

Two collections of speeches and articles treating the subject from different angles.

The Monopoly of Credit ... 3s. 6d.

The latest technical exposition, and includes the Statement of Evidence before the Macmillan Committee.

These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and Social Credit 1s. 0d.

The Nature of Democracy ... 6d.

The Buxton Speech.

The Use of Money ... 6d.

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Money and the Price System ... 3d.

The Oslo Speech (reduced price for quantities).

Social Credit Principles ... 1d.

By Other Writers

The Douglas Manual, by Philip Mairet ... 5s. 0d.

The Meaning of Social Credit (4th Edition of "Economic Nationalism," renamed), by Maurice Colbourne ... 3s. 6d.

The Social Credit Pamphleteer ... 3s. 6d.

Money in Industry, by M. Gordon Cumming ... 3s. 6d.

Promise To Pay, by R. McNair Wilson ... 3s. 6d.

The A.B.C. of Social Credit, by E. Sage Holter ... 2s. 6d.

Property, Its Substance and Value, by Le Comte W. G. Serra ... 2s. 6d.

Life and Money, by Eimar O'Duffy ... 2s. 6d.

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You and Parliament, by Dr. Tudor ... 1s. 0d.

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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.

SOCIAL CREDIT PROPAGANDA

Mr. L. D. Byrne, Director of Information of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, explained to a meeting of propagandists in London recently the scope of his department which is set forth in a memorandum (I.D.1), issued to all affiliated groups. The memorandum is summarised here, but is well worth careful study in full detail by all groups and propagandists.

I.—Constitutions and Functions

The Information Department exists to

- (a) Impart knowledge of Social Credit in all its aspects. **Social Credit can be correctly defined as "the belief inherent in society of its individual members that in association they can get what they want."**
- (b) Expose the falsification of social life caused by the established systems—both economic and governmental.
- (c) Stimulate and give direction to the growing revolt against present social systems, so that "the will for change" may be mobilised to establish a Social Credit order.
- (d) Establish proper courses of study and examinations for those desiring to become authoritative exponents of Social Credit.
- (e) Furnish authoritative information or rulings on technical matters concerning Social Credit economics.
- (f) Supply information for Social Credit propagandists and publicists.

To carry out the above the Department is divided into five sections:

- (a) Anti-Taxation Section, to conduct a campaign directed towards attracting influential support for Social Credit, and inducing a popular desire to take action, which can be mobilised and used by the Electoral Campaign Department.
- (b) Lectures and Studies Section, to hold a course of lectures for enabling persons desiring to do so to qualify as authoritative exponents of Social Credit; to organise a panel of speakers and a panel of writers on Social Credit graded according to their qualifications.
- (c) General Propaganda Section, for organising, giving direction to and encouraging press correspondence; securing adherence to policy in matters of general propaganda; mobilising the increment in association of Social Credit propagandists.
- (d) Press Cutting Bureau covering the most important publications in the British Isles.
- (e) General Reference Bureau to provide information for propagandists and other enquirers.

II.—Relation of Information to Other Departments

Broadly, the Information Department deals with all aspects of Social Credit as a subject, which can be defined as the field of knowledge and research dealing with society organised on the basis of the inherent belief of its individual members that in association they can get what they want.

Organisation is a science. Major Douglas has laid down the basic principles of the science of social organisation by which society—considered as individuals in free

association—can get what it wants. This is termed the Science of Social Dynamics.

There are two distinct yet complementary branches of Social Dynamics: the Economic, and the Legislative or Governmental. The former deals with Economic Democracy in which the individual within the group is provided with an effective money vote to enforce his will in the economic field; the latter deals with Political Democracy in which the individual within the group is provided with an effective political vote to enforce his will in legislative matters.

To gain Economic Democracy in this country, true Political Democracy must be established first; that is to say, the individual within the group must establish his legal right to exercise his democratic right in economic matters.

The British Constitution confers upon the electorate the rights of true Political Democracy, but the political system has been perverted to exclude the individual elector from exercising these constitutional rights.

The Electoral Campaign is directed towards purifying our political system to bring it into line with our Constitutional Political Democracy by the application of the principles of the legislative branch of Social Dynamics, thereby enabling individual electors collectively to establish their legal right to a democratic franchise in the economic field.

The Information Department's function does not extend beyond explaining and propagating Social Credit including Social Dynamics as a subject to those who ask for it. The advocacy of and application to electors of the principles of the legislative branch of Social Dynamics in the political field comes within the Electoral Campaign Department's function.

The line of demarcation between the work of the two departments is quite distinct: Any matter concerning the use of the political machine, i.e., involving political action, comes within the scope of the Electoral Campaign Department. Any matter concerning Social Credit in all its aspects, including the principles of true Political Democracy but excluding the application of those principles for the purpose of mobilising electors to take action in the political field in the present situation, comes within the scope of the Information Department.

It is most important that the work of the Information Department shall not impinge upon or in any way interfere with that of the Electoral Campaign Department which must be the focus of all Social Credit effort.

The Electoral Campaign can be conceived as a separate organisation known as the "United Democrats." This is not

a Social Credit Organisation. It is essentially an organisation in which electors with all kinds of labels can meet on common ground—namely, unity in regard to the results they want and the order in which they want them.

Because the Social Credit Movement recognised that the establishment of true Political Democracy would inevitably lead to the establishment of Economic Democracy—and that this is the only sequence in which a Social Credit Commonwealth will be established—it undertook responsibility to enable the electors of the country to organise themselves as a true Political Democracy.

Therefore every Social Creditor, while he is meeting his responsibilities to the electorate in their organisation of the United Democrats, must be scrupulously careful not to introduce any of his beliefs other than the clear and narrow issue of the Electoral Campaign.

When a Social Creditor is not working in the organisation of the United Democrats—that is to say when he is not engaged on the Electoral Campaign—he is at liberty to talk as much as he likes about the technique of Economic Democracy or any other aspect of Social Credit. However, he should be careful that the views he expresses in this capacity shall not be connected with the United Democrats. (The same applies to persons calling themselves Communists, Gesellians, Tories, Free Traders, or Progressives or anything else.)

Social Credit propaganda should be objective; it should be directed towards gaining support for a demand for results. Therefore propaganda explaining the technical aspects of Economic Democracy should be confined to selected persons capable and desirous of understanding them—and even then the emphasis should be laid upon the urgent need for establishing Political Democracy as the only means of securing Economic Democracy.

From the foregoing it will be clear that the Information Department's work ends and that of the Electoral Campaign Department begins at the point where a method of action is advocated, i.e., where the principles of Political Democracy are to be applied by the use of our national political machine.

Thus a speaker on Social Credit may and should cover the ground of Social Dynamics in both its Economic and Legislative branches. But he must not carry this further to stating the Electoral Campaign case, even for the purpose of recruiting workers. To do so can only lead to confusion.

The relationship of the Information Department to the Publications Department is simple:

All printed matter bearing the address of

the Secretariat or an affiliated group, even though it deals entirely with matter concerning the Information Department, whether a leaflet or a booklet, after being approved as to its technical accuracy, should be handed over to the Publications Department for its satisfactory publication.

Though the Publications Department alone is concerned with the issue and circulation of SOCIAL CREDIT, it is the Spearhead of Social Credit propaganda, through which the Information Department must work. It is the most important vehicle for the work of our Department. Therefore, the Information Department must work in the closest co-operation with the Publications Department to provide it with material for SOCIAL CREDIT and assist in increasing its circulation.

III.—General Policy for Propaganda

The term propaganda in the particular sense applying to our work may be broadly divided into four categories:

- (a) Responsive—to those who are desirous of acquiring knowledge of Social Credit in all its aspects.
- (b) Initiative—in correction and instruction of those who err in Social Credit exposition.
- (c) Initiative—in criticising the existing social systems and their results.
- (d) Retaliatory—in exposing and counter-attacking those who attack us.

To be effective, propaganda must be a matter for individual initiative. It cannot be stereotyped and centralised. But as we have a centralised organisation, the efficacy of our propaganda can be increased and intensified by propagandists working to an agreed *policy*—also by the mobilisation of the increment in association so that knowledge of any strikingly successful line of propaganda is made available to all.

Policy must be dictated by circumstances. With the experience we have gained and the considerations which follow, it is possible to lay down not merely an effective policy for propaganda, but the obvious policy for us to adopt.

Revolt is the herald of change. It is the natural human reaction against an unsatisfactory environment; and as the environment becomes intolerable so the forces of revolt gain in strength until they become irresistible.

The revolt of entire communities in most countries is evidence of vast changes to come. If revolt develops blindly in a passionate urge to change an intolerable environment at any cost—caring not what the change may be—the fabric of civilisation will probably be destroyed.

The future of humanity depends upon whether the forces of revolt can be mobilised and harnessed, on a wide enough scale and in time, to establish a social environment satisfactory to the individual within the group. The Social Credit Movement, and those working with it, alone have the knowledge and the understanding of the situation to achieve this.

Time is vital and it may be too late to save what we term civilisation from disaster. What hope there is—and there is always hope until it is shattered by events—rests upon the sense of personal responsibility with which every Social Crediter applies himself to the trust laid upon him or her.

Action alone can change environment. Thought in itself cannot do so. In order to establish a specific social order, deliberate, conscious action is necessary. Thought must precede such action—but it must be objective thought.

Therefore, our propaganda should be such that it will drive people towards supporting and working in the Electoral Campaign. The essence of such propaganda can be summed up in four words, "Demand results—not methods."

The opposition will counter this by encouraging discussion of methods. We must not allow them to succeed.

The demand for results of a purified democracy will be what individual electors want most—as the initial step. We are submitting to them that what they want most from the social system is personal security and personal freedom. A National Dividend will give them this, if this dividend is distributed so that the personal security of all is increased. This is physically possible and therefore it can be done.

A National Dividend is not merely a means of abolishing poverty. It confers upon members of the community their economic franchise. It gives the individual within the group voting power in the economic field to demand the results he wants in the order in which he wants them. A National Dividend is the instrument for establishing Economic Democracy—it is the means by which the individual within the group is released from economic servitude.

Thus automatically by the exercise of their constitutional right to demand results by the correct use of the political vote the individuals within the group have power to establish the social environment they want—namely a two-fold democracy in both the legislative and economic spheres of the organisation of society.

The opposition will use every device to counter this irresistible surge towards a Social Credit order. In the last resort they will let loose violence. But in the end—whatever we may have to go through to gain that end—the surge towards Social Credit must in the nature of things prove irresistible.

One of the methods the opposition will undoubtedly try will be to give way on the growing demand for National Dividends, but insist that it must inevitably involve increased taxation. Not only to cover this, but also to give direction to the growing revolt, we must conduct a vigorous and aggressive campaign against taxation in its present form, showing it up for what it is, namely, a totally unnecessary and anti-social institution which is being exploited by the money power as an effective instrument of control over Governments and communities.

Bearing in mind the foregoing there is a section—a comparatively small section—of the

community to whom we should explain Social Credit. These are the people who are both capable mentally and desirous of understanding Major Douglas's message. But we must see to it that it is Social Credit as expounded by Major Douglas which we explain. In other words we must dispel the idea which has been put about—and from which our own Movement is not free—that Social Credit consists merely of a set of financial proposals for dealing with a faulty monetary system. We must see to it that the message of Major Douglas is passed on faithfully, and that the full importance of it is understood—and that those who go into it thoroughly gain a sound technical knowledge of the Science of Social Dynamics, in both its Economic and its Legislative or Governmental branches, with a true emphasis on the urgent need for action to establish a true Political Democracy as the means of gaining Economic Democracy.

The policy for propaganda which naturally arises from the foregoing considerations may be summarised thus:

(a) The emphasis of all our propaganda should be on the freedom of the individual within the group. This is the fundamental issue. The correct use of the political vote and national dividends are but the instruments for gaining this objective.

(b) Every device for enslaving the individual should be attacked, particularly the system of taxation. It should be attacked on principle. "Poverty in Plenty" should be attacked from this angle; the emphasis should not be on poverty as such, but on its being deliberately used as a means of keeping people insecure and therefore enslaved. On the same lines so-called "charity" (which is nothing but a form of private dole) should be vigorously attacked and exposed as a device for keeping people dependent and insecure.

(c) Social Credit should be explained only to meetings of selected persons—those capable and desirous of understanding the subject. No large public meetings should be held to explain Social Credit except in special circumstances which should be communicated to the Director of Information.

(d) A vigorous press correspondence campaign should be pursued. Never let an attack on either Social Credit or the principles for which we stand go unchallenged.

Technical attacks on Social Credit in popular publications should not be answered in technical terms. Always bring the discussion down to first principles. We must not allow the enemy to choose the ground on which we are to fight. We must choose the ground by always basing the discussion on first principles.

Articles to popular publications should avoid any technical matter. Always keep to first principles.

Technical argument and technical articles should be confined to technical journals, such as the *Accountant* and the *Economist*.

(e) The terms "Demand Results—not Methods," and "National Dividends," must be popularised. Printing on envelopes and other propaganda media should be used to get over these terms and their importance to individual members of society.

Action is the urgent—desperately urgent—need at the present time. The propagandist's task is to persuade people to take action and ensure it is the right action they take.

L. D. BYRNE,
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