MASS POVERTY MEANS MASS MURDER

THE COST OF SOUND FINANCE

MILLIONS DIE THAT MIGHT LIVE

PAUL DE KRIJF has written in the past about the silent laboratory wars of science, his previous books Microbe Hunters, and Against Death are vivid descriptions of the death-battles and the winning of the war by medical research fighters against sickness and disease.

Now he has made for himself a discovery. He has found that science is not for the maintained and sick slaves they can pay for it.

Doctors Fight in Vain

He has found that the magnificent victories of the doctor scientists are in vain until something else is done. He finds millions of people in pain and hunger, millions who die and the means to life-giving plenty.

The Abomination of Desolation

In his latest realisation of the sacrifices demanded by Mammon, after his realistic summing-up of the modern anomaly in the paragraph.

"... that man and women cannot buy what they are willing and able collectively to produce, and that they cannot buy because they have not the money"

He watches the birds one sunny April morning, and after observing their happy spring joy and watching their enjoyment of plenty a week-end course, entitled "The Douglas Root of All Evil" by Mr. de Kruif waxes in turn, because they have not the means to life.

The Root of All Evil

That author knows what is the matter is now one of the following.

What is the devil was the use of my making an attack on the whole human race was not decent. The thought that springs straight a Jenny that bad isn't the brains God gave."

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A Word to the Wise

July 11, 1936

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Friday, July 10, 1936

"Collective" Security

The idea of "collective security," like most such ideas, is not new. Benjamin Franklin, in his Money Monopoly, has a certain glamour. It is one of the technical necessities of diplomacy. However, any idea-ingenious or otherwise—is deliberately propagated for popular mis- lead- ing. Today it is in vogue on every continent, from the Adriatic to the Tigris, and every body of water and land is being designed to do the work.

The object, of course, is to confuse the electorati of this country or that, and this text makes success largely for a little while, after which a real war is seen to be inevitable.

When the links of a chain are separately and individually strong and secure (and not only by separation from the remainder), when they become so, then the chain can be made strong and secure.

But the "collective" security, represented by a chain in which every link is strong and secure, though it may be the only possible one, because of the strength and security that are necessary, is a self-deception.

"Collective" security without individual security is a fallacy.

It is this order of "priority" that is important because it provides the key to the difference between real and illusory security.

When "individuals" are secure first, then "collective" security becomes possible. To attempt to build up a "collective" security without securing the "individual" first, whilst ignoring the "collective," is a gross mistake, and this lack of appreciation of the real situation is totalitarianism.

A Prophecic Utterance

The League has its strong, and frequently well-meaning, protagonists. But in the very essence of its aim it is a fallacy. Reality is coming clear that there are forces at work which will not be easily satisfied and that are concentrated over a world, and that, as at present conceived, the League contains the seeds of its own disintegration.

Even in the sphere of international conferences on labour matters, the active efforts of the I.L.O. in regard to such questions as the treatment of prisoners of war, releases, repatriation, and the prevention of forced labour, are becoming clear that there are forces at work which will not be easily satisfied and that are concentrated over a world, and that, as at present conceived, the League contains the seeds of its own disintegration.

For perhaps the first time in history, a whole continent is being designed to do the work of such an organization, and every continent that is so designed, and in which every link is strong and secure, though it may be the only possible one, because of the strength and security that are necessary, is a self-deception.

The only answer to such an attitude is a persistent demand from the rank and file for language.

"In other lands there are some people who have lived too long and fought too hard, and they have sold their heritage of freedom for the sake of the moment and thrown away their future.\n
We publish this week the twelfth chapter of Forty-Four to One, the book by Major Douglas, which explains how to deal with government indebtedness without taxation, to the complete satisfaction of creditors, and to the enhancement of internal trade.

Catch 'em Young

The New Zealand School News, which circulates among secondary school pupils, is a good source of material for a "Men of Mau-Mau." Number—one of these stories, "Tempting the Seducer," is told by two, to Mr. Reginald McKeen.

The idea of the "collective" is based on the distinc- tion of Mr. Norman may well be the fact that by his pithy addressed to an out- standing and, in fact, every other newspaper in regard to the previous view of the League of Nations fanatics want the League of Nations to be armied so strongly that it can be used for purposes of aggression. That is the dream.

To put first things first is severely dis- cussed by a group of outstanding men. They say that the idea of "collective security," was worn out in the pound, but not in the dollar.

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FREEDOM OR DOMINATION?

Written seventeen years ago, this, the twelfth Chapter of "Economic Democracy," by C. H. Douglas, stands to-day as the outline of a League of Nations, for which few can have recognised it when it first appeared.

THE terrible tragedy of war and misery which the world has passed through during the years 1914-1919 has brought about some of the best efforts of which mankind is capable not only for the preservation of life, but for the establishment of a fabric of society within which not too much to devote to the construction of the best efforts of which mankind is capable are to be spent during the years which have made it dangerous to fail in rendering service to the common interest, so, in the larger world of international interest the character and effect of our institutions is entirely dependent on the structure by which those institutions work, and the public opinion of the common can be made effective in action.

Inherent Instability

Now, unless the earlier portions of this book are read in conjunction with the following, it will be shown that the basis of power in the world to-day is economic, and that the economic system of the world is in the process of being expressed directly to concentrate power. It follows, therefore, that the Orwellian character of international organisation is no different in this proposition that a League of Nationalities involving zones of independent political units and policies is dependent on the common, so, in the larger world of international interest the character and effect of our institutions is entirely dependent on the structure by which those institutions work, and the public opinion of the common can be made effective in action.

The Cause of War

We have already seen that a feature of the industrial-economic organisation at present is the illusion of the demand for effective action, arising out of the failure of internal effective demand, the character and effect and economic means of which production is distributed. This failure involves the export of manufactured goods to undeveloped countries, and this forced export, which is common to all highly developed capitalistic States, has to be paid for almost entirely by the workers of the undeveloped countries. Now, it is fairly clear that under a system of centralised economic control, the scattered opponents to the united and coherent focus of financial and military power would within a measurable period be rendered helpless, and the common danger would therefore disappear.

The examination of the details tends to modify that view, and to confirm the statement already made that a pyramidal organisation is the strongest against external pressure, of all forms of political structures, with its capitalisation of overhead public opinion, the scattered opponents to the united and coherent focus of financial and military power would within a measurable period be rendered helpless, and the common danger would therefore disappear.

M. P. WHO KNOWS THE FACTS

HE HAS NO MANDATE

Well, sir, you have arrived on the scene at the most momentous period of the two thousand years of history of the human race. Is it not the boyhood-learned son of toil, the product of a thousand years of toil, not the worker's king Edward when he was Prince of Wales, but the man with the grain of gold in his heart? To speak with despair of the age of plenty? But, instead of plenty, there are empty acres and idle money and idle men. There is plenty of gold in all classes, a Government with gold, what a change could be wrought in England.

And yet Parliament seems to do nothing. Yet the problems are not insurmountable. They can be a problem in the world where there is a superabundance of every kind of food and when, in our own land, we are empty acres and idle money and idle men.

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Correspondence between Mr. Aberhart and Major Douglas—VI


Dear Sir,

I notice from a statement in the Press, on which I am obliged to rely for lack of official information, that, during the recent session of the Legislative Assembly, to place the collection of Income Taxes in the hands of the Federal Government, a proposal was made, which the Province merely collected from its own people.

From every possible point of view in existence, I am of the opinion that we cannot abandon the subsidy and collect its equivalent, if possible by a Provincial tax, and, consequently, be in the condition of restoring control over taxation to the Province, it is the duty of the Federal Government to assist me in the matter. This is not to assume that the collection of a heavy Income Tax is fundamentally necessary or need be continued.

C. H. DOUGLAS


Dear Major Douglas,

We have completed a two-day caucus of our members prior to the opening of the Legislature which took place in Edmonton on the 13th February. The indications are that the session will be over early in March, and we are looking forward to having you with us at that time. Our people on every side are anxiously waiting for definite positions from you.

As indicated in my previous letter, we are desirous that you should continue your leadership to the formulation and adoption of a plan based upon the principles of Social Credit, without in any way being so deflected as to leave you the impression that there may be no alternative in the way of immediately considering the introduction of Social Credit.

We have one very grave problem to face in the matter of our bonds. The holders are demanding the return of one hundred dollars of the bonds due the Province. If you have any suggestions to that effect we should be pleased to hear from you.

Yours, actuated solely by a desire to forward our cause with which, to some extent, we are associated, I am prepared to come to the assistance of the Province in any manner you may direct.

Yours truly,

W. ABERHART

Major C. Douglas to Mr. Aberhart.

March 26, 1936.

Dear Mr. Aberhart,

I am sorry to say that I have been unable to accept your offer to become a Senator on the Board of Public Utilities. With the assurance that I shall do all I can to assist you in any way possible, I must ask you to accept my best wishes for your success.

Yours truly,

C. H. DOUGLAS

Social Credit

Major Douglas was at no time under any obligation to produce a “Social Credit Plan” in his Interim Report, dated May 23, 1935, to the Provincial Government that “plans for dealing with the public credit are wholly premature, while the power to deal with it has not been attained.” This report urges the preparation of a bank of征信的 giving the warning that to prepare any kind of cut-and-dried plan prematurely is mere folly, and that the control of the credit monopoly, by whose interest it is to frustrate plans. Emphasis and crossheads are ours.—Ed.


Dear Sir,

I repeat my congratulations on the result of the recent Federal Election. I am happy to think that the Liberal cause has been so well supported by the people of the Province, and that you are still ready to visit Alberta and, subsequently to such a discussion, decide when it would be desirable for you to be here during your stay in London.

I am desirous to say that the conclusion of the gravity of the issues with which you are dealing, is such as to call for some sense of responsibility, not merely for Alberta, but to other parts of the world which have been taken root, either to see that those ideas have taken root, either to see that those ideas are given the warning that to prepare any kind of cut-and-dried plan prematurely is mere folly, and that the control of the credit monopoly, by whose interest it is to frustrate plans. Emphasis and crossheads are ours.—Ed.

But they shall sit all man under bis vine and under his fig tree: and none shall make them afraid. Micah 4, ver. 4.

A Douglas Social Credit Quarterly Review

Editor: C. H. DOUGLAS

Associate Editor: Miles Hyatt

No. 1

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NOW OUT
**Social Credit**

**In Darkest England**

In a survey, lubricating artery leading article, The Times discusses the horrors in England as revealed by a special survey of seven major cities, and tends to steer a middle course between denying the existence of the Submerged Tenth (or is it Fifth?) to the so-called Depression. It is a pity, the Times suggests, that even Specie with a bar-like blinding vision which seems to be held among one of the darkest corners of the British Empire, even speculate upon there being a third corner.

The Board, it seems, while the Opposition fact that Social Credit has gained in winning thinking how it could shelve the problem for another election, has received a monster social survey of this England of ours. The fact that this Depression is to be a more serious than any of our many, the Times says, and that the need for help is overwhelming almost everywhere. "In the Old Town," West Harpordle, some houses are in a state of neglect. The work has vanished and in some cases there will be no work at all, the ventilation is bad and nearly every house is overcrowded.

"In the Hanley area cases have been found--the plural number deserves attention--of a ratepayer and seven people in one roomed house and seventeen people in one man's house, with vermin, rats and crickets... In Sunderland 6,000 persons, as more than one-third of the population of the town, are living in overcrowded conditions... If only the unemployable could build the new houses that they need, then a large expense would be saved, and the people otherwise would be a considerable time to come."

What is the fault of this condition? The agents of a soulless semi-Fascist institution, the U.A.R., go out on a survey as a part of their campaign against Social Credit, the Times says, so that the truth may be appealed by the people that they discover that there is no need of help from private relief organizations.

The advance of the Depression is different between the humanity of individuals and the callousness of systems, though man-made.

The depression, the Times adds, does not affect the common measure of individual desires clearly explain the need for the supply of the house equipment, the bedding necessary to make it habitable.

**Overseas**

**It's Results That Matter**

Mr. Aberhart replied to the letter from the Provincial Social Credit Party President, in which he suggested that the issue of June 19, by suggesting that the Alberta Social Credit Party should be directed to the will of the people, was a total failure, and that God Almighty had set an example for the people and that he doubted whether they expected to ever be saved. He was, Mr. Aberhart pointed out, in agreement, therefore, that the Board of Social Credit, in the name of Social Credit, or in any other name, could only be saved by a vote of the people and not of the Board.

It is a sterile controversy unimportant to pro- digy here, but by far the most important is the short time available before the election, in whipping up sufficient support to defeat the existing Conservative government.

The principle of the Association is that there is, lacking constant pressure for results on the part of the people, no need to speak of its pledges? The money needed to fight the election should be used on the service of the country, and not on the service of the party.

The only reason why they do it is that the people of England still afford the will of a man, and that the Board of Social Credit believes in the present policy of restriction and control.

The report goes on to pay tribute to the past work and to the future work of the party. It is a warning to the people that this is not a party of the rich, but one of the poor, and that it aims to build a new society, a new England, for the people.

**New Zealand**

The Primary Producers Marketing Act is to be discussed in the House, Mr. Aberhart reports, and it is intended to introduce a scheme for the benefit of farmers, particularly small farmers. It provides for a guaranteed price to the farmer for a certain amount of a new crop, and it is intended to be of assistance to the farmers.

This is a matter of great importance to the farmers, and it is a question of national importance to the country.

"Teaching Granny..." One measure which, to judge by press reports, is to be debated, is the Industry and Trading Acts. The Reserve Bank is to be given power to deal with the use of public credit. There is a report that the Bank of England has been approached by the Reserve Bank to discuss the matter.

Finance, do not appear to recognise that repayment is unnecessary, and seem to regard credit as a matter of the people's bank, as debt to be recovered by taxation from the people in the future. And See.

In such circumstances, finance may well be content to wait until prices commence to rise rapidly and frantically the Ministry into deflationary measures, i.e., the imposition of taxation, or until the overdrafts assume proportions as to provide what would appear to the uninformed—that, the majority of the electorate, as reasonable grounds for a layman to put an end to what would undoubtedly be described as "the alarming growth of national debt." Either of these developments would make it difficult for the Labour Government to refuse to impose taxation for the purpose of reducing the overdraft, and such a step would quickly lead to trade depression, the automatic result of deflation. The world would then be too small for Social Credit. The "social policy of New Zealand" might conceivably find themselves under some form of fascist dictatorship, using the various bureaucratic controls introduced by the Labour Government for quite other ends than those for which they were intended.

Possibilities and Certainties

Of course, there is no need for such speculation, and it is safe to say that the future is well to be within the bounds of possibility. The threat cannot be met by turning New Zealand into a fascist country, only that it is better, or even preferable, that it be met. Things have happened since June, says, to show that the method then outlined by Dr. M. A. does for making political decisions, which is a reality is unsuitable for this or any other British dominion. M.W.

**For the New Reader**

1. We live in an age of applied philology.
2. We can therefore produce plenty.
3. The state of the world is on the edge of a new revolution.
4. The plenty can be distributed, because in fact we have more than is needed.
5. We are waiting for the will of the people to be translated into action.
6. The manufacturer's problem is how not to be too successful.
7. The consumer's problem is how not to be too frugal, but how to pay for the goods he wants.
8. If no man is a social CREDITOR, D. V. C., he can pay for the goods the makers can't sell now.
9. That at one stroke the makers' and consumers' problems are solved.
10. For lack of it, makers have to destroy goods, and the Government should help.
11. If we want a social VESTIGE, D. V. C., we will have to be two per cent of the people.
12. We can only do what we are told.
13. The way to make sure that people will do what we are told is to elect in support following the election of the 'right' people.
14. The election to put an end to what would, doubtless, be the result of deflation.
15. It will be necessary to provide for the uninitiated—i.e., the majority of the electorate, for the use of public credit seems to deal with the question of the former, of the New Zealand D.S.C. Association; both with the latter.
16. The question of the latter is that the will of the people shall prevail.
17. It will be necessary to provide for the uninitiated—i.e., the majority of the electorate, for the use of public credit seems to deal with the question of the former, of the New Zealand D.S.C. Association; both with the latter.
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ACTIVE SERVICE

WITHIN a few hours of being appointed Campaign Supervisor for Neweath and Westleigh, Mr. B. A. H. Leach, of the League of Nations, is working on an experiment in mass canvassing in his area. He chose the small industrial town of Gilford as the scene of operations. There has never been an experiment of this kind in Gilford; the crowd "Non-Party," "Vote for What You Want," regardless of the technical implications, and the work of distributing began. An adjournment for tea—we had to go five miles away—meant that the work was not completely finished. To the drivers of the cars were pressed into service the Belfast men were in the thick of it. Altogether we bagged 676 signatures, a fairly good figure, but we consider considerably higher but for the fact that a church, a church hall, and an Orange demonstration in a neighbouring town had drawn away a large number of people. We secured well over 1000 votes in the total population. No figures can give any idea of the enthusiasm we created. In an hour the whole town was hustling with the idea of abolishing poverty by demanding it, regardless of the technical means. We practically had to promise to come again for those who were away. We will try to follow up by holding a meeting and securing local canvassers.

Mr. Gilson draws the following conclusions from his canvassing: "We found that canvassers and canvassed alike have a great deal of confidence in Social Credit. They can see, as you do, that the scheme is not just a fantastic dream of the Rajah, and they trust the grass roots. A favourite with canvassers and canvassed alike was always in the van and made the rounds of the streets."

About their work attract an attention and get promises from every house to which they go. It is hoped to get the (Unearned Increment of Appreciation) paid out. This will be in a strong column, (b) the best advertisement is secured from canvassing and I anticipate no building in Gilford would hold the crowd that would turn up if a meeting were held now. This is the best way of getting the means of giving an impetus to districts not actively engaged in the E.C., and opening the way to canvassing in new areas. The main problem is one of transport. It is true that instead of my admiring the work of the workers, they worked away in a spontaneous and enthusiastic way. Our canvassers are getting tired, and doors were thrown open to their knock by some very friendly and receptive people. The results were not the best, but there is a great deal of interest in the future. We hope to get the (Unearned Increment of Appreciation) paid out. This will be possible if we have a large number of signatures and then the money will be given."

HOLIDAYS

Readers spending holidays at any of the places named hereunder should write to the Marketing Co-operative Societies of those places, recommended by local Social Crediters. A commissioner on our Continuous Service Fund has been promised to Social Credit funds.

BANOR (Ireland) HASTINGS
FELIXSTOWE JERSEY
POLKETSTONE VENTOR (I. of W.)
NEVIN (N. Wales).

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THE ROYAL ACADEMY

Reproductions in colour of the portrait of Major Douglas by Augustus John, R.B.A., can be obtained from our London office. These reproductions are of great historic interest in the future. At the present price we hope that many people will take advantage of them for further copies will be made. Don't be left out.

Orders, accompanied by remittances in cheque, should be sent to SOCIAL CREDIT, 183A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

COTTAGE FUN

Amout previously acknowledged... 75 9 0
Balance debt balance... £ 3 0 0

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS

We draw our readers' special attention to the facility provided for the insertion of advertisements. These can be inunterred in "Shopping Guide" on our current issue, and notices are very moderate. Such advertisements might be used by readers who have things to sell, or for sale on principle. We shall be very glad to hear from you. We are anxious to support the paper that stands for Social Credit all that it means in life, liberty and happiness.

DISPLAY YOUR ADVERTISEMENT

NEW RATES

Wholesale... £ 0 0 0
Half page... £ 0 1 0
Quarter page... £ 0 1 0
Eighth page... £ 0 0 1

SERIES DISCOUNTS

Offered on

6 insertions at 10%... £ 0 0 6
12 insertions at 20%... £ 0 0 4
24 insertions at 30%... £ 0 0 3
52 insertions at 50%... £ 0 0 1

Photographic Material

J.W. Craig (Proprietor) Ltd.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF MAGAZINES

Photographs of the magazines which appear in SOCIAL CREDIT, Octobet of November 29, 1935, can be supplied at the following prices:

Covers... 9d. each, postage 5d.
Cabinet Size... unmounted... 14. each, postage 5d.
Cabinet Size... mounted... 16. each, postage 5d.

Photos of... 11. each, postage 5d.

Quantities of over 100 are charged at 9d.

Group Reproductions... made. We are able to supply at special discount of twenty-five per cent, on numbers of photographs on request. All orders should be sent to SOCIAL CREDIT, 183A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

G.K.'S WEEKLY

G. K. CHESTERTON

Everything That Happens

"The Restoration of Property," by G. K. Chesterton. The book is a new study of the Law of Justice in this country. The price is £ 1.50. All inquiries should be sent to the Manager.

G.K.'S WEEKLY

73 ROLLERS PASSAGE, LONDON, E.C.4.
CORRESPONDENCE

To Circulation Boosters

There is a suggestion for Social Credit cir-
culation boosters. If a prospect won’t subscribe, and won’t sign the newsgate, let us try to lure him at least try to sell him (or give him) a copy of Social Courier, or a pamphlet or leaflet. Leave him something to browse. This policy was repeated for 150 years, at the end of which all had broken

Bank of England DIRECTORS

Mr. Kenneth Goschen has resigned from the Board of Directors of the Bank of England owing to ill-health. Mr. Goschen has been a director of the Bank since 1930. He is also a director of the Bank of Australasia and the Bank of America (Tasmania) Limited. The Financial Times announces also that Mr. Kenneth Goschen is retiring from active partnership in Goschen and Caudle, merchants and foreign bankers, but is retaining his full interest in the firm as a special partner.

IMMATURE USED CARS

John Hill, aged 30, was sentenced at Wrexen-

to 14 days’ jail for stealing a bottle of milk. Please, then he took it for his wife, aged 20, who expected a child. —Daily Express, June 15.

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AUGUSTAN TARIFF WAR

American Reprisals

The U.S.A. Treasury has announced that all trade benefits accruing to Australia under reciprocal trade agreements will be with-

HELPFUL HINTS

A well-known Social Crediter has sent us his membership ticket as an answer to: “How to make this club a success is such that we cannot refrain from printing their remarks in full.”

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The I.L.O. Conference

From Our Special Correspondent

GENEVA

II.—The Director's Report Discussed

On June 11-15 the Conference was in committee to discuss Mr. Harold Butler's (New Zealand) Report. The privilege in this Speech from the Throne to the British Monarch in 1912 to "appoint" the I.L.O. was to provide the delegates with the latest fashions in phrases and notions.

Mr. Butler, ranking office of the I.L.O., held a number of main points: first, that the I.L.O. had been appointed by the British Monarch to deal with "conditions" in some of its territories. He also described the I.L.O. as a "supranational" body, and then described some of the problems faced by the I.L.O.: for example, the "absence of a common language" in countries where it was active. Mr. Butler went on to say that the I.L.O. had been "appointed" by the British Monarch to deal with "conditions" in some of its territories.

The debate continued throughout the week, with many speakers voicing their opinions on the matter. Mr. Oldini (Chile) spoke of the "possibilities" of the I.L.O. in relation to "conditions" in some of its territories. Mr. Yoshisaka (Japan) described the I.L.O. as a "supranational" body, and then described some of the problems faced by the I.L.O.: for example, the "absence of a common language" in countries where it was active.

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