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Weekly Twopence

THE APPROACH TO REALITY

Major Douglas addressed a large gathering of Social Crediters from all parts of the country in the Central Hall, Westminster, on Saturday last. He spoke for over an hour, and for almost another hour answered questions. The Dean of Canterbury, the Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, presided. Below we give a report of Major Douglas's speech (which he has not had an opportunity to correct) and it is hoped the speech will shortly be available in pamphlet form, together with a summary of his answers to questions.

Major Douglas addresses Social Crediters

services and distributing a considerable proportion of them, could be so impoverished by 1930, and so changed fundamentally, that conditions were reversed and the world was wretchedly poor? Is it reasonable to suppose that between a single date in October, 1929, and a few months later, the world would change from a rich one to a poor one? Of course it is not.

I can perhaps give you some conception of the sort of thing with which we have to deal in this problem of making the world a closer approach to reality if I draw your attention to a book, which has just been published, by the chairman of a large financial institution, and who, I understand, has a large financial interest in that humorously named journal, the *New Statesman*.

An Example of the Just Price

I have noticed in my journeys round the world, in which it has been my lot to be more scurrilously attacked than most people, that the organisations which attack the theory of Social Credit always adopt one of the first technical suggestions of Social Credit, that is to say, they begin to sell below cost, and the thing they try to sell below cost is literature on their views of economics.

The amazing amount of literature you could get for nothing in Australia and New Zealand when I passed through was a complete demonstration of the principle that if you make things cheap enough you can find a sale for them. The book to which I refer, finely printed and published by one of the most famous publishers in the world, is sold at the bargain price of 5s. (as against a probable cost of production more like 10s.), a most notable example of the Compensated or Just Price.

I should not refer at such length to this book if it had not provided a very interesting demonstration of what it is really intended we should believe about the economic system. The conclusions at which this book arrives are obviously erroneous, so the technics upon which they are based are not of much interest. Mr. J. M. Keynes states that the outstanding faults of the economic society in which we live are its failure to provide for
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MAJOR DOUGLAS AND ALBERTA

It was only to be expected that the position in regard to Alberta should be misrepresented in the press. We do not suggest that the misrepresentation is necessarily intentional, but it is no less existent, whether intentional or not. In SOCIAL CREDIT for June 21, 1935, we published the First Interim Report presented by Major Douglas to the Provincial Government of Alberta on the possibilities of the application of Social Credit principles to that province. It was in his capacity of Principal Reconstruction Adviser to the Government that Major Douglas made this report on May 23 last, after spending some weeks in the province, thoroughly investigating the whole situation.

Major Douglas's Interim Report

At the outset of his report, Major Douglas emphasised the distinction between a strategy for acquiring control of the public credit and any particular plan for using that credit after control had been acquired. Then followed a brief, but clear and comprehensive report on the particular problems of the situation in Alberta, and Major Douglas concluded that the alternatives open to such a province as Alberta lay between surrender to the existing financial power, with the inevitable intensification of all the inherent troubles which were already becoming unendurable, and the taking of such steps as would lead to freedom from external financial control. He finally indicated these steps.

As we recorded last week, it appears that the recommendations thus made by Major Douglas have been ignored, and that instead Mr. Aberhart, the Provincial Premier, had appointed to advise him Mr. Magor, an orthodox financial economist recommended to him by the very financial powers against surrender to whom Major Douglas had issued so clear a warning. The result has been, as Major Douglas so truly foretold, an intensification of the troubles which had already become almost beyond endurance, a threatened drastic increase in taxation and, indeed, so far from anything in the nature of Social Credit, social debit.

Evidently there is resistance in Alberta to this threatened calamity, and Mr. Aberhart, on the instruction of the Social Credit Caucus in Council, sent the following telegram, on March 4, to Major Douglas:

Social Credit Members in Caucus unanimously request you come Edmonton as per contract about March 30. Cable reply.—ABERHART.

Major Douglas immediately cabled (the same day) the following reply:

Desirous to assist. Please communicate to Caucus confidential sealed

advice sent you Campbell; also cancel additional suggested taxes; substitute interim budget last year's basis; reject Loan Council. Cable decision Caucus on foregoing.—DOUGLAS.

Mr. Aberhart, on March 7, in reply, cabled: **Cannot discuss details by cable. Await reply re arrival March 30.**—ABERHART.

To this Major Douglas sent the following cable on March 9:

Early reduction of taxation on individuals and property. Rejection of Loan Council. Redemption and eventual extinction of Alberta's debt by Alberta's credit as explained. Not details but urgent primary and essential steps to Social Credit and Social Dividends. Until policy agreed visit by me premature.—DOUGLAS.

In the meantime, the interim Budget referred to above, with its drastic increases of taxation, has been the subject of widespread comment in the press throughout the world. The general tenor of the comment is, of course, that Social Credit in Alberta has been tried and has failed, whereas the fact is that the adviser of the Alberta Government up to the present has been Mr. Robert James Magor, and the present Budget is framed on his advice.

According to a Reuter message which had publicity in the London press on March 9, Mr. Aberhart is reported to have said:

"We have prepared everything which Major Douglas requested as necessary to implement the Social Credit Plan, and we want to see this thing through."

So far as our information goes the acquisition of radio and press facilities by the Provincial Government is the only step recommended by Major Douglas to which active attention has been paid, although it does not appear that these facilities have so far been extensively used for the purpose indicated in his report. The two other much more important recommendations have apparently not yet received any attention.

We should remind our readers that the proposed Budget, against which Major Douglas is protesting, includes a 60 per cent. increase in income tax, and many other increases of taxation, pressing hardly both on the farmer and other less affluent sections of the population.

[Note: The punctuation in the cables has been inserted by us.—Ed.]

I BELIEVE that the fate in history of the Church of England depends very largely upon your Chairman. I have often said to him that, without pretending to be an authority on these matters, I am fairly confident that the persecution which was the lot of Christianity in its earliest years was by no means because it was concerned with something purely transcendental—something that we call the world to come. Taking the merely material implications in it, I have little doubt that what was recognised and persecuted in early Christianity was the economic implications of its philosophy. Only when Christianity became, as it did, purely transcendentalist, was it felt to be fairly respectable and fairly safe.

Now you may say that the Dean, in his introductory remarks talked about economics and that I am talking about religion. Really I am not talking about anything of the kind. What is plain to anyone who looks at the matter coldly and dispassionately is this—that it is not of the technique of Social Credit that the powers-that-be are afraid; it is of the fundamental change it would make in the whole problem of economics and human life.

This address is primarily for Social Crediters, and those who are not familiar with the technical details of what is commonly known as Social Credit will not hear a great deal about money. But I would assure them that what I have to say to-night is interwoven with the money question.

As I conceive it, Social Credit covers and comprehends a great deal more than the money problem. Important as that is, primarily important because it is a question of priority, Social Credit fundamentally involves a conception, I feel a true conception—but you must enlarge upon that for yourselves—of the relationships between individuals and their association in countries and nations, between individuals and their association in groups.

Where Truth Lies

To Social Crediters it is a fairly commonplace saying that what we are trying to do with the money system is to make it reflect facts, but what we are also trying to do is to make the relationship between individuals and their institutions reflect facts. To borrow from the Dean of Canterbury's vocabulary, what Social Crediters have in mind is "to know the truth in order that the truth shall make you free," and I have no hesitation in saying that the opposition is concerned to keep from you the truth so that you shall not be able to see the truth even when it is before your eyes. Truth is said to lie at the bottom of a well and the opposition is concerned with keeping truth at the bottom of the well, and it will do its utmost to see that it does not get out.

We Social Crediters say (and we are all Social Crediters, although we may not all be talking very much about Social Credit at the moment) that the monetary system at present does not reflect facts. The opposition says it does. Well, I put it to your commonsense. How was it that a world which was apparently almost feverishly prosperous in 1929—or alleged to be so, judged by orthodox standards—and certainly capable of producing tremendous quantities of goods and

SIR MONTAGUE BARLOW on Mr. ABERHART

Former Minister of Labour—whose proposal in 1925 to spend millions on public works was followed by the collapse of Mr. Baldwin's Government, of which he was a member, and whose subsequent "sound financial" rectitude has been remarkable, praises Alberta Premier's courage in seeking bankers' aid.

SIR MONTAGUE BARLOW, Chairman of the Coal Mines Commission in Alberta, speaking at the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London on March 6, expressed his high opinion of Premier Aberhart, but thought that his supporters had "sometimes done him ill-service" by suggesting things that he would never have suggested himself.

"I have a high opinion of his courage and sincerity," said Sir Montague. "He did two very remarkable things while I was there. He appointed as Minister of Mines Mr. Ross, who was not a politician and not, so far as I know, perhaps even a Social Creditor. He

is a man thoroughly competent for his work and a first-rate administrator. That was the act of a statesman on Mr. Aberhart's part.

"Equally when he found the treasury empty and he had to be prepared to get large sums of money to pay interest on the provincial bonds, he met the bankers, asked for a financial expert, Mr. Magor, one of the ablest financiers in the East who was called in to help Newfoundland out of its difficulties, and Mr. Magor, at Mr. Aberhart's request, addressed the Social Credit party in the state legislature.

"That was the act of a person who was sincerely trying to do what was good for the country. Whether his policy will succeed or not, I leave it to you, but I am satisfied that if Mr. Aberhart should find that his plans do not meet with the fulfilment he anticipates, he will be quite prepared to tell the province so."

Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts!

THE RHINE MARCH

Extracts taken backwards from a "Times" report on the crisis occasioned by Hitler's march on the Rhineland:

"... Since the international bankers were in Berlin, Dr. Schacht, having discovered their misgivings about the path Germany was treading internally and externally, is said to have increased his pressure... a deadlock between the Party and Dr. Schacht as to the form of the new taxation which must be levied... the Party, insisting that the Führer should not capitulate to Dr. Schacht... The explanation... is to be found in the internal situation."

After picking the bits out and reading them backwards, "The Times" still indicates the truth: Bank pressure.

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What Can We Do?

WITH the patience of a Buddha, Major Douglas answered this question last Saturday more than once in various ways calculated to strike chords of response in various minds.

It is a question that only those who had not understood Douglas at Buxton could ask. It was indeed a strange question to put after his lucid speech on Saturday, for he had so clearly shown that we—the people—possess sovereign power and could exercise it if we would.

Make a habit of demanding results wherever you have the power to do so. The tax collector's demands are signed "Your obedient servant." Make it a *fact*, said Douglas. Bring pressure to bear on those whom you elect to represent your wishes, whether on the local council or in Parliament. Demand results—never methods—and teach others to do the same.

Bring pressure to bear on your servants in Parliament. They must always yield to pressure. They are yielding to pressure now, but the pressure is coming from the enemies of the people. It is forcing every man's hand against his neighbour's. It is forcing nation against nation. It is driving the world to war and destruction.

And this tragedy is being enacted—is possible—only because we allow the pressure on Parliament to come from the wrong direction. We ourselves can and should direct Parliament to carry out our will—and our will is for peace and freedom. But until we make our will felt we shall get slavery and war.

Do It Now!

THERE is not one normal person who does not hate modern war, who would not do what he could to prevent it—not one.

At a time when the world is like a powder magazine in which lunatics are running about with lighted torches, war may come at any moment, and it is useless to blind ourselves to that terrible possibility.

Britain is re-arming as hastily as she can. For years her defences have been cut down by those whom we have allowed to control her policy, in the "interests of economy," till now we should make an easy prey to a determined and well-armed enemy.

Why have we allowed ourselves to become so weak, not only in arms but in the physical fitness of our man-power. With the possibility of plenty for all, we have weakly listened to those who have been telling us—lying to us—that we were poor. Poor we have been—but poor only in intelligence—poor fools.

In a world armed to the teeth, what sort of strength can an unarmed nation have? Would a feeling of moral rectitude save us from a squadron of bombing aeroplanes over London? If war came to us, if an enemy invaded our shores and, in the excess of fervour and licence that victorious armies are wont to show, burned our farms, raped our women, crucified our children, what then?

Let us stop this hypocritical cry against preparing for defence. Those who are crying loudest are not even careful to keep their motives unimpaired. It is, "We can't afford it," one minute—turning a blind eye to the reality of industries capable of expansion and idle millions of workers—and the next minute, "It is wicked and provocative."

Neither is true: *There is no truth* in either. But, alas, that we have been blind so long! It is this very blindness that makes the coming war almost inevitable. The failure to recognise the real enemy in a lying financial system that prevents the nations enjoying their own wealth, forces them to export their surpluses on foreign markets.

Governments to-day all over the world are acting at the behest of this hidden financial power whose policy is not so much to keep people poor as to keep them in a state of fear, insecurity, and slavery.

We, the people, have not recognised them for what they are. We have been neglectful and have only ourselves to blame for the consequences.

The only remedy is action. Everyone of us can act, and act at once, by mobilising
(Continued at foot of next column)

Fool or Knave?

Besides being a collectors' piece, as we remarked last week, the article entitled, "Social Credit Up-to-date," by J. A. Franklin, in the *New Statesman* of February 29, repays some study. It is not, except for four lines, an attack on Social Credit, but on the Electoral Campaign—fantastically mis-called at one point "the Social Credit Electoral Campaign!"

There is evidence that the writer has been studying the literature of the movement with care for some time, so that there is no excuse whatever for the garbled and misleading picture of the Electoral Campaign which is presented. The writer's misconception of the Buxton speech, for example, might be excusable if it were the only available literature, and he had only been allowed to glance at it over somebody's shoulder.

As it is we must be driven to one of two conclusions. Either Mr. Franklin has deliberately travestied the nature of the campaign, and the conception of democracy upon which it is based, or else he has completely failed to understand the essentially simple but carefully defined functions of the components of a democratic state—that the elector's function is to determine policy, the Member of Parliament's to transmit policy, and the expert's to administer it.

If he is unable to understand these ideas it is pitiful to imagine that he can have any valuable opinion to offer upon the more complex subtleties of Social Credit financial technique.

Methods of Argument

The Electoral Campaign is not an argument; it is action, and the opinions of nobody upon it are of the least value. The elector will have the final word.

That is why it is so unpopular with the argumentative, particularly with those whose methods of argument are exemplified by the following:

In the course of his article Mr. Franklin wrote:

"When Sir Josiah Stamp, in a lecture before the British Science Guild, examined the facts, Mr. Bardsley wrote a reply [sic] in SOCIAL CREDIT. Its nature may be judged from the following: 'I am concerned to expose, not to combat, the suggestion that there is no real plenty, which is a childish suggestion, no longer worthy of discussion by adults.'" [Our italics].

To invite judgment of an article which appeared in six instalments upon one sentence without its context is one thing. To misquote that sentence is another and an uglier thing.

The nature of Mr. Franklin may perhaps be judged after a comparison with the real sentence in its context.

I am anxious that no one shall suppose that I am picking out the passages which are easily vulnerable from a larger mass of more closely-reasoned arguments. On the contrary there is such a plethora of this untenable, but sagacious sounding, verbiage that even after leaving out numerous tempting morsels, there is enough material for several weeks to come.

It is a method of argument I am concerned to expose, not to combat the suggestion that there is not really plenty; which is a childish suggestion, no longer worthy of discussion by adults.

Milk and Money

In the *Daily Herald* of March 5 two items of news appeared on the same page. The first item referred to the fact that the milk bill of a London hospital increased by £500 last year owing to the fixing of prices by the Milk Marketing Board; the other item told how three cows were sold for 5s. at an auction on a county court order secured by the Milk Marketing Board against Mr. J. J. Winn, of Oak Farm, Matley, for the recovery of £23 os. 10d. in respect of the milk levy.

The efforts of the Milk Marketing Board in trying by destructive efforts to fit the bounty of God to the devil's own financial system can only be described as wicked, for, faced with plenty of milk on one hand and a shortage of purchasing power on the other, it endeavours to abolish the plenty under a camouflage of "rescuing milk prices."

Black Magic

Thus we see a donation given to a hospital by some benevolently-minded person with the best of intentions to heal the sick, is actually diverted for destroying the health and strength-giving milk, and for the

irresistible pressure upon our Members of Parliament, so that the cause of war may be removed.

The cause of war is the forcing of the real wealth of one country upon another. The remedy is to consume it ourselves. How that can be done is indicated at the foot of our back page.

Do It Now!

From a Seat in the Stalls

perpetuation of starvation, the most prolific culture-bed of ill-health and disease.

That is the effect of bankers' magic working via boards on the bodies of the people; that is the effect of the money of Mammon (bank-debt-money) twisting a benevolent gift into an instrument of destruction, leaving the donor unaware. Bankers' magic is black magic.

"It Is Terrible!"

The King spoke these words when visiting the slums of Glasgow, and according to reports, the City Fathers have since then given vent to pious utterances. The Lord Provost said, "The King's investigation of some of our poorer quarters is bound to have a salutary effect on housing administration." The chairman of the housing committee said, "A fresh impetus will be given to providing our people with decent homes." And the medical officer of health said, "The King brought a well-informed mind to bear on the housing position. His visit has created a most favourable reaction in the direction of slum clearance."

All this sounds horribly like the pious utterances at Geneva. Surely the Glasgow authorities know the state of their own slums; and knowing it, why should they wait for a Royal visit and a strong Royal hint before doing something about it? Are they short of tickets?

Why Only Money for War?

Talking of the re-armament programme, the *Daily Express* says that if "profiteers" get away with public money, patriotically subscribed, it will be a scandal of the large-size kind. It then has a dig at "long-headed contractors."

But in reality these amiable gentlemen deserve harps and wings in comparison with the real profiteers, whom the *Daily Express* does not even mention. For they at least pay out some of their money in wages and spend a part of their profits in the shops.

The banks and financial houses, however, who will subscribe perhaps 90 per cent. of the money required for re-armament will do nothing of the sort. By the simple process of writing drafts on themselves, they will create the money on *our* (the nation's) credit. Later on, perhaps, they will sell some of their war loan to the public by way of camouflage.

This is how the greater part of the £7,000,000,000 we spent on the Great War was raised. For details, read the Cunliffe Report on Currency and Banking, issued in 1918.

Roads Can Be Made Safe

In the House of Commons on March 5 Mr. Hore-Belisha, Minister of Transport, referring to the dangerous congestion on the roads, a condition which costs thousands of lives every year, said that the engineers had so far not been able to solve the problem.

He suggested that the technique of engineering had not developed so fast as the increase in road traffic. It is to be hoped (but, alas, not expected) that engineers will indignantly protest at this insult from a layman. The problem of making the roads safe is simple. There is only one snag, and that is to get the consent of those whom the people have allowed to get supreme control over their lives—the money monopolists.

All the skill, equipment and energy are ready now to make safe roads, and it only remains for the people to take control themselves and demand that what they want shall be done.

The Iniquity of Taxes

Speaking at the Royal Geographical Society on February 25, Lord Zetland, chairman of the National Trust "executive" committee, emphasised the danger that in the changing order of to-day estates would be broken up, the houses perish, and the contents be dispersed.

The main cause, he said, of this danger is excessive taxation—in particular, the high rate of income-tax, of sur-tax, and of death duties.

Is There Plenty?

The day after the closing of the British Industries Fair, staged to try to induce buyers to consume the abundant product of our factories, the great German Industries Fair opened at Leipzig—with a similar object. In France the annual Lyons Fair opened less than a week later to display the products of France and other countries in the hope of finding buyers. *There is plenty*—and plenty more where it comes from.

Eye on the Ball!

How failure to keep the eye on the objective causes the best intentioned to stray from the strait and narrow path—just as a player of golf or tennis remains a rabbit

till he learns to keep his eye on the ball—is well illustrated by a discussion in the correspondence columns of *The Friend*.

The subject was a recent recommendation of the Industrial and Social Council of the Society of Friends about dealing with co-operative stores, but no correspondent on either side seemed to realise that increased purchasing power, such as the distribution of National Dividends would ensure, would completely solve the difficulty, since it would leave the consumer liberty of choice in satisfying his wants and allow the private trader to reap the benefit of the better service which he can usually render. What a pity the controversialists failed to keep before them the objective of *freedom of choice for the individual*.

Mechanical Sorters of P.O.'s

Miss L. R. Jackson, Supervisor of the Money Order Department of the Post Office at Holloway, has received the Medal of the Order of the British Empire for her work connected with the sorting of postal orders by machinery.

For many years the sorting was done by hand—a long and monotonous process. But soon after the war two officers of the P.O. Stores Department succeeded in constructing two sorting machines with an output of 7,000 an hour. The mechanic who looked after them made various suggestions, and the machines were gradually improved. At the same time, Miss Jackson introduced many improvements in the organisation of the work of feeding and cleaning the machines. In consequence, the output of the machines rose from a precarious 7,000 to a stable 12,000 an hour over the whole of the working day. The number of postal orders sold during the last 12 months was 320,000,000, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. over the previous year's sales.

Under a sensible economic system, nobody should suffer from these machines. On the contrary, everyone should benefit. But will they? Nothing is said about the hand sorters who have been thrown out of work.

400 Million to Starve?

That China's millions must go on starving to death for centuries was the hopeless opinion expressed by Principal Cairns, of the Church of Scotland, when he addressed the Aberdeen Rotary Club recently. But it does not seem to strike the kindly Principal that the Church has a challenge to duty in this matter. To demand that the love of God and the bounty of Nature shall be the measure of man's well-being and happiness would at least do no harm. It might even help to place God upon the throne instead of Mammon. Principal Cairns might well consider this matter. His great influence would be welcomed by those who *Demand Results*.

Physically there is no reason on earth why China, set free from the sanctions imposed upon her by International Finance, should not create her own credit, develop her own vast resources and in a few years time end for ever this revolting massacre of the innocents.

Dire Need?

The Governor of the Central Provinces, Sir Hyde Gowan, at the opening of the Budget Session of the Legislative Council, on February 20, referred to the serious position of the Provinces' finances. He hoped that when the council considered the proposals for fresh taxation it would believe them necessary owing to the "dire need" of the situation.

How can any sane person believe that fresh taxation is *necessary* to meet the *dire need* of a situation? Only by falling under the influence of the black hypnotism of the Money Monopoly's medicine men—whose remedy for "dire need" is further economy and fresh taxation.

The escape from such spell-binding devil's magic is indicated in the Electoral Campaign.

Elector's Demand and Undertaking
Forms 7s. 6d. a thousand, post free.

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

The Approach to Reality

By Major C. H. Douglas

(Continued from Front Page)

full employment and its arbitrary and inequitable distribution of wealth and income.

That is a very typical instance of what I am referring to as misrepresentation — a tendency to draw a picture which is not a true picture of things as they are. It suggests that the perfect economic system should provide full employment and absolutely equitable distribution of wealth and income. Now that sounds very attractive, doesn't it?

Work for All or Goods for All

But suppose you say that the object of the economic system is not to provide employment at all, then what importance can you attach to a statement that the job of the economic system is to provide full employment for all? The job of the economic system is not to provide employment at all. It is to provide and distribute goods and services with the minimum amount of inconvenience and loss of time to everybody. That, of course, is quite fundamental.

Let us look for a moment at this idea of an equitable distribution of income. That on the face of it sounds extremely fair and sane, but let us go a little bit further. Let me use an example I have often used before. I used it in Canada about 15 years ago at the Parliamentary enquiry in 1923. Suppose you had ten men crossing the Sahara Desert and they had a long way to go and had only so much water. It would obviously be a matter of great importance to all concerned that everybody should have exactly the same amount to drink. Take the same ten men and put them in a boat in the middle of Lake Superior with 250 miles of fresh water all round. If one of them said that they should have only so much water each, for anything else would be "thoroughly unsound," the obvious reply would be "Go jump into the lake and have all the water you like!"

Well, that in the economic world is the position at which we are now arriving. There was a time, no doubt, when ethically—I will not say pragmatically — something might have been said for equality of income for everyone. And at that time they certainly did not have it. But now when we are at the point where there is so much potential wealth—such enormous quantities of potential wealth actually destroyed—we are supposed to devote our attention to details so that everyone may have the same amount. What Social Crediters say is that everyone should have as much as he wants, and it is our belief that he can have it without taking it from anybody else.

It's Your Money They Want

Now this book of Mr. Maynard Keynes, to which I have referred, represents apparently a sudden conversion on the part of the author to the monetary theories of Silvio Gesell, the originator of the idea of "disappearing money," that is, money that loses its value month by month unless spent (as if money did not disappear fast enough already).

The idea is that if you have got a 10s. note to-day you have to put a penny stamp on it a fortnight hence to keep it worth 10s., and another penny stamp in a further fortnight's time so that it shall still remain at the value of 10s. Gesell's theory was that the trouble with the world was that people saved money so that what you had to do was to make them spend it faster. Disappearing money is the heaviest form of continuous taxation ever devised.

The theory behind this idea of Gesell's was that what is required is to stimulate trade—that you have to get people frantically buying goods—a perfectly sound idea so long as the objective of life is merely trading. When a 10s. note becomes worth only 9s. 11d. to-morrow, a man will go and buy something and so stimulate trade. In fact you have exactly the same state of affairs as existed at the time of the stupendous German inflation of the mark. When a waiter received payment in millions of marks he hardly waited to throw down his napkin before dashing out to buy something, because the value was disappearing so rapidly that what he bought one minute would require a billion marks ten minutes hence.

Government by Money

These taxation schemes—I am not now talking of any particular theory, I am talking of conceptions of life—all these schemes are based on the assumption that you have to stimulate something or other. They are an attempt to produce a psychological effect by means of the monetary system. In other words, the monetary system is regarded not as a convenience for doing something which

you decide yourself you want to do, but to make you do something because of the monetary system.

I am not going into Social Credit technique to-night; I merely want to repeat that our conception of a monetary system is that it should be a system reflecting the facts, and it should be those facts, and not the monetary system, that determine our action. When a monetary system dictates your actions, then you are governed by money, and you have the most subtle, dangerous and undesirable form of government that the perverted mind of man—if it is the mind of man—has ever conceived.

Now I said that the objective of the present system, and also the objective of many of the more unusual proposals which people are discussing to replace the present system, are consciously or unconsciously based upon this idea that the individual must be kept in a condition of economic dependence.

Shall Britons be Slaves?

This matter is of considerable importance because the objective of leaving things as

SHOT AND SHELL

The Milk Marketing Board, in conjunction with the National Milk Publicity Council, proposes to spend £60,000 in a further milk advertising scheme.—*"The Times," February 1, 1936.*

In 1932 we imported 190,096 dozen knives; in 1935 500,000 dozen. These are sold at less than cost of production here, difference being made up by sales at home at dear prices.—*"Daily Express," February 7.*

Resumption of migration from Britain to Australia is being discussed. Labour generally is against the proposal, as over ten per cent. of trade unionists in Australia are still unemployed.—*"Daily Telegraph," February 7, 1936.*

The County Surveyor said district roads all over the county were not wide enough for present-day traffic, but there was not sufficient money to improve them.—*"Coleraine Chronicle," January 25, 1936.*

The Brazilian Government has signed an agreement implementing an arrangement for the settlement of commercial debt arrears. The agreement was between the Government, the Banco do Brasil, and Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.—*"Daily Telegraph," February 21.*

they are — and not as most people would desire them to be—is that the individual shall always be economically dependent. What is happening at the present time is that more and more people are becoming economically dependent. It is quite astonishing what a much greater proportion of economically independent people there was about 150 years ago than now.

Every attack on inequality of income has been made the excuse for making people who have obtained a certain degree of independence less economically secure than they were before. The question of land is an outstanding case. The landlord is often said to be the cause of all our troubles. He may or may not be, but those who agitate that the land should go to the people have only made it perfectly certain that the land should go to the banks and the insurance companies.

The modern machine with its marvellous capacity for utilising power is capable of releasing man from much of his human labour and providing for his economic independence so that he can be set free for other ends. Yet people's ideas have been so perverted that they have become slaves of the machine and ever more definitely riveted to an invisible slavery.

The Social Significance of Plenty

The abolition of poverty in the midst of plenty, important as that is, is not the core of the problem. It is conceivable that people might be provided for as well-fed slaves. It is fundamental that the freedom inherent in things should be conditioned only by the nature of the world, as one might say. The moment that conditions are made about making people wealthy, you are not making them wealthy in accordance with the wealth they might have from the free play of invention and progress and organisation. You are making them wealthy only according to somebody's conception of what should be

the conditions under which they should be allowed to be wealthy. That is quite a different thing.

Of course you must have a certain amount of organisation in the world, and just as in regard to the economic system you must make money reflect facts, so that you can choose what to do instead of being forced into doing what you do not want to do, so with your governmental system. It should reflect the fundamental relationships of human beings to each other.

When you receive a sheaf of buff papers at the beginning of the year, followed by blue ones and then a little later on, red ones, all of them stating you have received a lot of money you have never seen, and that further money must be produced, or unpleasant things will happen, the gentleman who signs these notices signs himself, on the first two at any rate, "Your obedient servant." What I am proposing is that he should be exactly right.

There is only one sane objective of government and that is to make it easier for everybody to do those things that are possible. That is the only justification for government—that by organisation and doing things according to certain rules you can do things more easily and comfortably. To imagine that we are born into the world to be governed by something inherent in the cosmos is one of the most astonishing pieces

The Lancashire Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd., in their annual report, show an increase of units sold of 8.5 per cent. over last year. In addition, the units supplied to the Central Electricity Board had increased from 54 million to 166 million. Low tension cables had increased by over 100 miles during the year.—*"Daily Telegraph," February 21.*

Though it was widely believed that the two and a half per cent. Funding Loan was over-subscribed by the public, this was not the case, as over £100,000,000 was taken up by Government departments.

"Government departments always have sufficient funds to take over any part not subscribed by the public."—*"Daily Express," December 19, 1935.*

There are 7,000 unemployed farm workers in one English county alone, in addition to which there are numbers of elderly workers who are only kept on "largely because farmers have kind hearts."—*"Daily Telegraph," February 27, 1936.*

British pig iron production for January (595,500 tons) was highest since May, 1930. Crude steel (911,700 tons) was second only to record output of 949,600 tons in March, 1927.—*"Board of Trade Journal," February 20, 1936.*

of hypnotism that has ever afflicted the world.

Faith Without Works is Death

At this point we get to the relationship between the Social Credit theory and action. Once again I am going to borrow from the Dean's vocabulary, because I believe it to be a fundamental, pragmatic, practical and sound vocabulary. I am using it in that sense, not in the transcendental or religious sense. I know he will forgive me. "Faith without works is death." It is a matter of no consequence whatever that a large number of people believe in the truth of Social Credit. The question is—what are they going to do about it?

Now what you can do is just as much inherent in the nature of things as the trouble about the monetary system. The key to an understanding of this slightly subtle matter is that the question of works as opposed to faith depends obviously upon ability. Nobody can be held responsible for something they don't understand or cannot do. I want you to keep that in mind.

Social Credit Parties

There is at the present time an idea that we should have a Social Credit party in this country. I can quite understand and sympathise with that idea, but it is a profound misconception. It assumes that the government of the country should be a government of experts. Let me show you that it does assume that. If you elect a Social Credit party, supposing you could, I may say that I regard the election of a Social Credit party in this country as one of the greatest catastrophes that could happen. By such an election you proceed to elect, by the nature of it, a number of people who are supposed to know enough about finance to say what should be done about it. Now it is an axiom of experience

that no layman can possibly direct the expert in details, and in normal things no layman is fool enough to try to do it.

If you had a Social Credit government, it would proceed to direct a set of very competent experts — the existing financial authorities, for example—how to do their job. The essential thing about that situation would be the responsibility for what was done. Now no set of 500 or 600 men whom you could elect in this country could possibly know as much about finance as the people they would presume to direct. You know, in all that I have said about financiers, I have never at any time said that they were incompetent, nor are they, within the limits of their own philosophy. But to elect a Social Credit party in this country would be to elect a set of amateurs to direct a set of very competent professionals. The professionals, I may tell you, would see that the amateurs got the blame for everything that was done.

It Is Results That Matter

What the layman should say is: "I am not an expert in this thing, but I know what I want"; and if you agree that the object of sending a set of men to Parliament is to get what you want, then why elect a special set of men, a special party at all? The men who are there should get you what you want—that is their business. It is not their business to say how it is to be got. The Parliamentary system of this country is a delegation of laymen to represent the wants of laymen, and not to tell the experts how to do it.

Unless you take up the attitude that the responsibility for how a thing is done is neither that of the laymen nor that of the government, you will be perfectly certain to get a state of affairs in which failure and disappointment are absolutely inevitable. How things are done is the responsibility of the expert. What the expert gives as a result, is the business both of the government and of the people, and they are going to get what they want. The blame—and if you like, the praise—rests with those people who arrogate to themselves, possibly correctly, the position of experts. But the right thing for you is to say what you want and see you get it. It is what you get that matters.

It is only possible to have a governmental system—a democratic governmental system—that works that way. You can only get the greatest common factor of the general population to produce a majority, and you are pursuing a fatal course in getting a majority for a misconception. The moment that a majority begins to vote for something that it does not understand, it is perpetrating a lie. It is saying, "I want something I do not know the nature of, and this is its nature."

Unemployment or War

Now, that is why you have all this careful suggestion that what we want is a reduction of unemployment, and we are so badly trained in the nature of the possibilities of democratic government, that we say, "Yes, what we want is a reduction of unemployment." Yet the urge towards a reduction of unemployment is the direct cause of the coming war. The moment you say you must have everybody employed, you have to find somewhere to which the goods you produce can go—the goods that you cannot use yourselves. You must find export markets, and the competition for export markets is the direct cause of war. That is what comes of arguing over technical details when what you want is results.

You are right in saying "We want the disappearance of these terrible things, these depressions which accompany unemployment"; but you are not right when you say that we want the abolition of unemployment, because with the abolition of unemployment, as things now are, you get something you do not want, which is war. That is only one—but a very fundamental one—of the reasons why it is essential that you should get control of your Members of Parliament.

Pressure Politics

There is an idea that when you have an election, the implications of which, in nine cases out of ten, you do not understand, you have disposed of the matter of government. That is unworkable democracy. It sets the government mechanism at the mercy of those people who apply pressure all the time. One leading Social Creditor in the United States who had many talks with President Roosevelt, complained bitterly that—what is perfectly true—President Roosevelt had all along the line given way to the pressure of the financial interests. President Roosevelt made the correct and proper reply. He said "It is my business to yield to pressure."

Unless you have a dictatorship, it is the

(Continued on page 36)

THE SAVING TRUTH—II

By Charles Jones

We Don't Manufacture for the Dustbin

THE commercial traveller rose from the breakfast table and stood gazing thoughtfully from the window for a moment or two. The June sunshine lit up the roses in his garden like little lanterns, and shone on the silken fabric of the curtains with a gleam of gold. He touched the sheeny tissue, absent-mindedly.

"What is this wonderful curtain stuff?" he asked his wife.

"It seems a pity to tell you, dear," she said. "When a man has a head full of romantic ideas I ought to tell him 'It's a fine silk from Samarkand' or some fairy story like that. As a matter of fact it isn't even the new spun glass fabric. It's made, they tell me, of sawdust from the woodmills."

"Marvellous! It looks rich enough for a Queen's boudoir. But you mustn't mock me just because I've a weakness for poetry, my dear. Isn't poetry coming into its own? Beauty is . . . is creeping into everything now. The commonest things seem to me to have the textures and the forms of beauty. Why is it? I suppose it's the genius of mankind being free that makes the difference. And that reminds me. I must be getting away. I've an idea. I want to test it out."

He kissed her tenderly, and went out.

Before he started up his car he took a letter from his pocket, headed "Low Price Footwear, Ltd.," which read, "Dear Mr. Haycroft, We would like a fuller report on the lines of your letter of last week. Please be so kind as to give us frankly and fully your ideas on distribution, and amplify your interesting comments of last week on policy. We should be glad if you would visit this office at your first opportunity, for consultation. We are, etc."

"Hm!" murmured Haycroft gleefully, as he let in the clutch. "I believe the time has come. Shades of the old

man! We shall go back to the Fine Crafts yet."

Within an hour he made his first call at a bazaar in one of the new towns. This shopping centre was a restrained and noble building in white synthetic stone which gleamed from kerb to cupola in the pure glow of the sunlight.

He entered a ground-floor footwear department, and shook hands with the buyer who came forward to meet him.

"Morning, Haycroft," said the buyer. "Glad to see you. Got anything new?"

Haycroft spread his hands in a protesting gesture.

"Not altogether new, but prices lower than ever."

"Come now! This is 1938," laughed the buyer. "Stow that

'prices' business. What d'you think of the new factor? One quarter, after a mere eighteen months of experiment! Phew! I couldn't have dreamt it."

"In a way that's just what I want to talk about," said Haycroft, seriously. "Tell me, frankly, is demand for our lines falling off?"

"Sure as Humpty Dumpty, old man. There never was any real demand for poor stuff. This factor will kill it dead. Look here, people are getting the habit of thinking in new terms. Very few people ever ask about prices—perhaps one of the rare dividendeers here and there. No one else. We are asked what is most suitable for special purposes. Suitability is the keyword of successful distribution, just as price was the keyword of successful distribution, just as price was the keyword of sales in the old money-ridden days. As a matter of fact, up-to-date distribution hangs on the old-fashioned word 'quality,' for the best

LET US BE REALISTS

I HAD to yield to pressure last week, so I had better remind you that a fortnight ago I promised to point the way to doing such desirable things as abolishing the slums without further delay, and without getting into debt.

It can't be repeated too often that, from the *realist* point of view, we can well afford to replace the slums with decent houses built to suit everybody. All the labour, equipment and materials exist in abundance.

But, as I explained three weeks ago, when I built a house for myself, I got into debt to my banker. So when the nation builds houses for the people, it gets into debt to the banks. If anyone denies that, let him re-read the little tale (a *true* tale) of my £1,000 house just mentioned, and if he thinks he sees any snag, let him point it out to me.

Now my space is nearly gone, so I must tell you at once that we can begin to replace our slums with good houses as fast as it is *physically* possible to do so, just as soon as we insist that the figures which—as I have already explained—are money are made to reflect real facts.

Is it reasonable, is it *sane*, to represent bricks built into a house as debt? Would not bricks which are thus serving a useful purpose be better represented by credit?

Bricks in a brickyard are of no *real use*. Bricks which form houses are.

Let us be realists.

NIKE NOUS

The Approach to Reality By Major C. H. Douglas

(Continued from page 35)

business of government to yield to pressure. Either a government is supreme over the people or else it must yield to pressure, and it is *your* business to exercise that pressure.

Petitions a Denial of Democracy

Now I want you to consider another of the proposals that are being advocated at the present time; I refer to those Social Crediters who propose to petition The King for a judicial enquiry into the monetary system. A petition assumes that you have to ask somebody for what you want. As a matter of fact a petition is generally not merely for what you want but for how you think it should be given to you, as for instance, when the petition asks for an enquiry. This means the passing to a higher authority of the responsibility for the decision that the people should make for themselves. You have no right—apart from anything else—to abdicate from your responsibilities; your business is to see that you get what you want yourself, not ask somebody else because you are afraid or because you are too lazy. The assumption underlying the petition is that the centre of gravity of power is somewhere where it is not. The centre of gravity is with the people.

These ideas are perfectly well understood by the opposition; the difficulty is to make them understood by the people I am referring to. That the opposition has no objection is indicated by the fact that neither the petition theory nor the Social Credit party theory are ever attacked. So far as I am aware no attack from financial sources against either suggestion has been made. On the contrary, although the two

or three candidates who put up at the last Election did not call themselves Social Credit candidates, the opposition did so and advertised them, so far as possible, as Social Credit candidates.

Liberal Party For Sale

As a matter of interest I may tell you that after the last Election, the agent of one of the candidates—who has since attacked the ideas which I have been trying to put before you to-night—came to me and offered to sell me the whole Liberal Party for a quarter of a million pounds. I said I had not that sum about me at the moment, and anyway I considered the price too high. But that sort of thing indicates the objectionable incidents that are associated with the old form of party politics, no matter what label is used.

Now, I will let you into a secret. Nobody for any practical purpose is going to produce a Final Social Credit plan. I will tell you who is going to bring in Social Credit, and that is the bankers, and we are going to make them do it. Just so long as they do not do it, just so long is the responsibility of the present state of affairs going to be piled up upon them.

What the people have to do is to recognise that it is the reality and not the label that is wanted. If the people get control of their own government and get the distribution of the goods our modern industrial system can produce, then they will have got what I am interested in.

I am so confident of the soundness of the general propositions which I have spent twenty years placing before the world, that I am reasonably certain that these fundamental ideas will be part of what will ultimately be done. They are, at the present time, a part of what is being done. Apart from economic literature, the compensated price is cropping up all over the place. I

do not care the traditional celluloid cat in Hades whether my name is ever associated with a single one of these measures or not.

The Irresponsibles

I have recently had a number of letters asking me to deal at this meeting with various schisms and schismatics in the Social Credit Movement. I have no intention of doing so, for several reasons. So far as these schisms involve attacks on me personally, I am very much inclined to agree with David Harum that it is good for a dog to have a certain number of fleas; it keeps him from brooding over the fact that he is a dog. Apart from that, I do not myself think that any of these schismatics do half as much harm as they think they do, and in addition to that, they demonstrate to other people, if not to themselves, their complete unsuitability to deal with any matters of responsibility.

For these reasons, I feel they can safely be left to the judgment of the general mass of Social Crediters and the general public; and to their tender mercies I commit them.

Our Responsibility

As I came here to-night I bought an evening paper on the front page of which were the words, "Germans in the Rhineland." We are back in 1914 where the financiers said they would get us. Do not imagine that I am suggesting that the financiers want war. I look on them as being of the same nature as a patient suffering from delirium tremens—he will do everything to avoid it, except give up drinking.

I cannot see, short of the intervention of a higher power, any human possibility of avoiding another great world conflagration. Whether any considerable proportion of could it have been produced, was action. And it is *EVEN NOW* action that is our only civilisation will survive only time will show,

is the most suitable whatever the purpose. I'm sorry, Haycroft, but I can't touch any of your stuff. 'Low Price' is a misnomer, old man. Why don't your people wake up? We don't manufacture for the dustbin these days."

"Yes, yes, I know all that," replied Haycroft, impatiently. "I just wanted to be sure of my ground. I've been saying the same thing for weeks. D'you remember the Fine Crafts Shoe Co., my old firm?"

"Ah, now, that was a firm that set a standard. How is the old tyrant who ran the business?"

"He's dead. But, believe me, it's his spirit and the spirit of men like him who made these days possible. He was a craftsman in his time, and remained one to the end. And he was right for these times, as he was essentially right for all times. An artist!" "Well," he resumed, after a pause, "the Fine Crafts Shoe Co. will be resurrected, or my name's not Haycroft. I'll see you next month with the goods that are wanted. Beautiful stuff, up to the old man's standard."

"Right! Get a hustle on, old man, for there are things it's a joy to handle being turned out now."

"Trust me. Goodbye."

"So long, Haycroft."

Haycroft sang to his engine as he purred along the new tree-lined road. "Things it's a joy to handle!" He fitted those lyric words to a home-made tune, and twisted his tune about with turns and flourishes as he went up hill and down.

His mind meanwhile flitted from one extravagant idea to another. The poetry of life in the age of plenty was real and exhilarating. Beauty broke out everywhere in the undertakings of man, as in the fashionings of God. Who ever saw an ugly hill? The haphazard beauty of nature was due to freedom—volcanic stress, and wind and rain and sun in a playful conspiracy of rivalry and partnership. And man, in the free association of his genius, laboured in a like conspiracy, admitting no bondage but the inescapable urge to create for beauty's sake and for truth's.

But, to come back to earth—thought Haycroft—there's business to be done. Back to the Fine Crafts Shoe Co.!

(To be concluded)

but I am confident of this, that what survives of the world after the next war, will reach a state either in which there will be no monetary system at all, or one that has been radically reformed in our favour.

That is the highest note of hope I can end upon. We have done our best in the past twenty years to warn the world not only of what was coming, but how the mechanism works that makes it come. I do not believe that that work will be lost whatever happens. I would ask you to realise that the only thing that would have prevented this war, hope.

STRAWS IN THE WIND

A freak system of banking says we can't do what science and engineers say we can do.

From a letter to the Press.

* * *

"In spite of the whitewash freely splashed by 'safe' coroners at suicide inquests, the fact is that it's the financial system that's mad, not the pitiful victims—whatever verdict a coroner may give."

Hyde Park orator.

* * *

"I used to think it would be a good thing to do away with the 'dividends' of the idle rich . . . see now . . . dragging the rich down to our slum level . . . won't make us any better off . . . when I called myself a Socialist, my aim was more that of abolishing poverty than the rich . . . why, blimey—we can all be rich! Douglas . . . Dividend . . . demand first . . . campaign . . . see, mate? . . ."

Heard on top of a London bus.

OUR BOLSHEVIK INDUSTRIALISTS

Infected with Soviet Disease of Work-Mania, they Worship at Shrine of Adam's Curse — the New God, Work

"MACHINES create employment in the long run." So we are still told from time to time by self-styled economists. On the other hand, machines "threaten to eliminate the workers from factories almost completely," writes Sir Norman Vernon, a managing director of Spillers, the great milling firm, who was concerned with the rationalisation of the British milling industry, and presumably knows the facts of the matter.

Here are some more extracts from his article in the *Sunday Express* (February 16):

"We are beginning a series of disastrous civil wars among ourselves. Soon all parts of the Empire will be involved in these trade wars." [Wags, note!] "It develops into a race between the various countries of the Empire and foreign nations to see who can eliminate most men. And as the machines which are to come are far more wonderful than those we have now, employment will diminish to vanishing point unless we do something about it. . . . Already we have come to the point—as is well known in the industrial world—when many manufacturers, instead doing their allotted and necessary tasks in the community, are simply living on their wits." And "I estimate that there is enough wealth in this Empire to give each inhabitant—not family—not less than £3 a week."

So there you are! Less and less machine-work for human beings, reasonable plenty for all the teeming millions of the Empire, straight from a man whose knowledge of the facts commands respect! But why say that

the machines threaten? Why "do something about it"? Is it such a catastrophe?

Of course, we must make allowances. Sir Norman is only an industrial magnate. He knows all about milling, except that the purpose of a mill is to mill flour. Poor fellow, he thinks it's a device for employing labour! A fine example of the danger of allowing general as opposed to functional authority to the expert.

His "cure" is of course his own speciality—rationalisation. "Rationalise the Empire," he cries. Eliminate competition and make things "where they can be made best and cheapest." Hooray! and so eliminate a lot more labour? Not at all! read on:

"When one manufacturer need not fear that the next is finding out how to employ a few less men, wonderful results will be achieved in creating new employment. . . . I foresee our industries contracting with their Governments to take on and give employment to a given number of people."

Rationalise for Inefficiency! Bravo, Britain! What a grand idea? Or is it?

"This employment can be provided at very small increases in the price of the product." So ho! So that's it! If only the consumer would pay himself a bit more wages how rich he would be? Or wouldn't he? And shan't we all rush to buy more when the price is up? Let's hope the 4½ millions

with less than 4s. a week for food will do their bit!

And, of course, Sir Norman believes that industries "will prefer paying people directly in wages, rather than indirectly through doles and taxes, and thereby preserve their morale." Think of the self-esteem aroused by doing 1-100th of the work of a chunk of machinery!

What About a Pestle and Mortar?

Anyway, if employment's the aim, what about the machinery now in use? It displaces a dreadful lot of labour. Can't we do better than that? What about windmills? What about the jolly old pestle and mortar? What's wrong with jumping up and down on the grain in india-rubber boots?

Or couldn't we get Mr. Heath Robinson to devise a special machine of about 1,000 man-power, and requiring constant mending, for crushing the grains of wheat one by one and wasting most of the product? You bet we could! But here's something funnier still:

I would use tariffs (writes Sir Norman) exactly as they are needed to fence in the Empire while we are rebuilding it, because if we allow cheap machine-made goods to come in from foreign countries who are under no obligation to employ more than the minimum number of work people, the plan would clearly collapse.

Ho! he! ho! So it would! Haw! haw! haw! Pardon me, but—he! he! he! . . . Um, yes! Half the population undernourished! Perhaps it's not so funny after all? Millions starving amid plenty, and this is the best that our industrial leaders have to offer!

Joke over, I think. C.G.D.

Tasmania

WE quote the following passages from the "General Comments" which follow the report on the Monetary System recently issued by the Government of Tasmania, and abstracted in SOCIAL CREDIT of January 24.

Banking

The witness [Mr. A. E. Watson, Manager E.S. & A. Bank, Hobart] said.—"The Bank of Amsterdam . . . realised that people did not come in and take the whole of their deposits every day, and thus it was quite safe to use a portion of these deposits and lend them out to other clients."

Chairman.—"Quite safe and quite honest?"

Witness.—"Yes, as long as it paid 20s. in the pound."

It is, perhaps, not very easy for a layman to see why a bank should lend what does not belong to it and get interest, and be called quite honest if it gets the money back in time to meet the demands of the owner of the money; while it is recognised that it is quite dishonest for a trustee or shopgirl to gamble with trust funds or till money, even if the gamble succeeds and the money is replaced before discovery.

Bank Failures

In reply to a remark that there have been at least five periods of bank failures in Australia, the witness said: "They were small."

This view is small comfort to those who lost their money.

FOOTNOTE SUPPLIED BY MR. DAVID ROBERTSON.

If money is to be regarded as a commodity, its value must be calculated on the same basis as other commodities, in which case the value of the whole of the money in existence in Australia is made up somewhat as follows:—

Gold held by the Commonwealth	£
Bank in London	500,000
Silver and Bronze Coinage (face value about £7,000,000)	2,000,000
Notes (face value about £47,000,000)	20,000
Bank Deposits (face value £500,000,000), say	*250,000
	£2,770,000

* This figure is the estimated value of the commodities used, viz., pens, ink, and paper (including bank ledgers). The practice of regarding money not only as a commodity, but as the commodity controlling all other commodities, has given rise to the difficulties which now beset the community; whereas it is obvious from the particulars given that money is not a commodity at all.

Mr. Balslie, Director of Public Works, said two men in drilling could bore eight feet a day; one man and a machine, 80 feet—ratio of increase 20 to 1; in crushing stone, 16.6 to 1; scarifying 45 to 1.

ALBERTA'S COAL WEALTH

Canada has enormous quantities of coal which can be easily mined. You just scrape off the surface in many places and there lies the coal. . . . You have it in the Maritime provinces, enormous deposits in Alberta, and also a great deal in British Columbia. The coal in Alberta is 75 per cent. of the whole of Canada. . . . It is estimated that the mineable coal in Alberta is 20 thousand million tons.—Sir Montague Barlow, Coal Mines Commissioner for Alberta, at Canadian Chamber of Commerce in London, March 6.

VERBOTEN

CRIME TO ACCEPT PRESENTS NEW GERMAN CONCEIT

A reminder is published of the regulation, dating from last December, under which it is not only illegal to send German money out of Germany, but also to receive it from abroad. The regulation is applied with special severity to German nationals, who are now compelled to declare within three days any German money they may bring back with them from a foreign journey.

The acceptance in Germany of presents of German marks is also forbidden under pain of punishment. Germans receiving marks from abroad as gifts or in payment for services are warned to request their correspondents to desist from these undesirable practices.—"The Times," February 28.

IT'S YOUR MONEY THE BANKER WANTS—AND GETS!

A letter in a Birmingham newspaper shows that the proposed rate increase of 6d. in the pound which will provide a revenue of £150,000 per annum, will come in very handy to liquidate the extra loan charges which have risen in four departments since 1930-31 to the amount of £130,000 per annum.

TWO KINDS OF HEROES

After an amputation of his right arm performed in circumstances which seemed to render success impossible, Mr. John McCoy, a crane-driver, of Lowell, Massachusetts, lies in hospital with a good prospect of recovery.

McCoy was in the cab of his crane 80ft. above the ground early yesterday when it fell and was suspended on a steel girder 20ft. below. Entrance to the cab was impossible, but workmen made a hole in the side with an acetylene torch. A doctor climbed to the imprisoned man, but descended while a priest administered the last rites. On returning, the doctor began to operate through the hole in the cab with the left hand, his right being used to maintain himself on his precarious perch; the only light was provided by an electric torch held by a fireman roped to a girder. Although doctor and patient suffered severely from the cold, as the temperature was below zero, it had the effect of congealing the blood and preventing McCoy from bleeding to death.—"The Times," February 21.

Heroism and selflessness are not dead.

While this spirit remains alive the Money Monopoly is not safe. The time will come when the rule of fear and want with all its vicious cruelties of poverty, slavery and mock-morality will have been banished from this earth, as the result of dogged effort on the part of thousands in the Social Credit Movement who have determined to fight and overcome the most ruthless tyranny ever known to history. These overcomers, too, are heroes.



Driver: Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, before we start it's for you to have a say in things. So Vote whether you'll have "National" or S.O.P. petrol in the tank. We can go where I want to take you on either.

Passenger: Suppose we tell you where WE want to go and let you decide on the best petrol to get us there!

ANOTHER INCREMENT OF SCIENCE

An American railway has decided to abolish rail joints over large parts of its system. Continuous rail lengths of as much as 6,970 feet have been laid.

An idea of the increment of leisure this new technique in railway engineering will bring is shown by the report of the Committee of Economics of Railway Labour of the A.R.E.A., which in various studies estimated that about 45 per cent. of the labour in track maintenance is devoted to keeping the rail joint in proper line and level.

The new welded continuous rail method will largely eliminate the necessity for this kind of labour.

UNTO THIS LAST

. . . . Man will therefore have to work less time but he must be paid for short time if he is to live decently and well.—*Anglican Primate of Australia.*

The workers in the vineyard who bore the burden and the heat of the day, and those who worked only from the eleventh hour, all received the same wages.

INCREMENT OF THE MACHINE

During last year production, including soft wear, reached 127,000,000 pairs of boots and shoes—a wonderful achievement—said Mr. Fred Gould, National Organiser, National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, the other day. The industry had worked a 48-hour week for the last 16 years, during which time there had been an elimination from the industry of 22,000 operatives. In spite of that elimination production had increased to over 120,000,000 pairs of boots and shoes. That was the result of the development of machinery. There were still nearly 15,000 registered unemployed in the industry. If the trade worked 35½ hours a week for 48 weeks those people at present in the industry, irrespective of the unemployed, could still produce all the boots needed for the country—a total of 120,000,000 pairs.

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION

A census of production in 1935 is to be put in hand this year by the Board of Trade and will embrace practically every trade in Great Britain.

TO "PUBLICITY," SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, W.C.2.

Send me particulars of the little TASK OF HONOUR referred to overleaf. I want to help.

Form with a vertical line and a stamp area on the right side.

SEE REVERSE

CUT ROUND THIS BORDER

ACTIVE SERVICE

A REPORT from Mrs. Carlisle Sayer states that, on February 20, at **Stockton-on-Tees**, at a meeting organised by the women members of the Social Credit Group, there were representatives of every women's organisation in the town. A resolution was unanimously passed that the first Provincial Group of the Women's Crusade should be formed affiliated to headquarters. It is hoped that as a result of this step, branches will also be formed in the near future at Middlesbrough, West Hartlepool, Darlington and Newcastle.

The **Belfast** Group reports the holding of a successful social evening for the purpose of raising revenue.

Southampton Helps Another

On Thursday last we gave a demonstration canvass for the benefit of two visitors from Basingstoke, who went with our team leader and canvassed a section of a road previously prepared with Electoral Campaign forms by other canvassers, and succeeded in obtaining

ON WITH THE CAMPAIGN!

What did they think a Member of Parliament was afraid of? The Prime Minister or the Whips? What a Member was actually afraid of were those who might not vote for him next time. They were sure of the "die-hards" on both sides. It was those people who might vote either way that a Member feared. —Colonel J. C. Wedgwood, D.S.O., M.P., in Newcastle "Evening Sentinel," February 17.

about 80 per cent. of signatures from voters found at home. The demonstration took place in the afternoon, hence a considerable proportion were not at home. After canvassing, the visitors were shown how to "deliver" a street.

They were pleased with the demonstration and have arranged to come for another in a fortnight's time.

With the help of my fellow-workers in Bitterne I am still conducting experiments and obtaining some useful data.

The work of the clerical workers in preparing street record sheets is much appreciated by canvassers, who find that written-up sheets are very helpful by giving the work an "official" air.

Action by Churchmen

Churchmen, perhaps beyond all others, are concerned to end the inhuman tragedy of unnecessary poverty, and as Churchmen they have a special privilege—their Church

Councils—through which they can exert pressure in support of those who lead them. Action has been taken at Lowdham, Notts., where the Parochial Church Council has followed up the pledge given at the Albert Hall meeting (see SOCIAL CREDIT, November 15). In the *Church Times* of February 14 is reported a resolution which, passed by a special meeting, was sent to the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Southwell. Members of Parochial Church Councils are urged to press for similar resolutions, sending these to the Archbishop and to their own diocesan. Such action will show a Church united to great ends, supporting and upholding those who lead. If advice is needed, it will be gladly given by Mr. J. S. Kirkbride, The Old Hall, Lowdham, Notts.

"A Christian's Resolutions for 1936" by the Dean of Canterbury will be found useful in this connection. Price 1s. 2d. a 100, 6d. postage, from Publications Dept., SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

E.H.

SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE BOARD FOR 1936-7

Statement by Retiring Director of Organisation

IN order that there shall be no misunderstanding in regard to the Secretariat Election, the Selection Committee has asked me to make a statement dealing with the matters covered below.

(A) The structural organisation of the Social Credit Movement is defined in the general memoranda on organisation, O.D.1 and O.D.2. The provisions of the Secretariat Election for the appointment of the Executive Board for 1936 and 1937 were published in SOCIAL CREDIT on November 1, 1935.

For purpose of taking action to gain the establishment of Social Credit, the Movement has adopted a centralised form of organisation.

"Centralisation is the way to do it, but it is neither the correct method of deciding what to do nor the question of who is to do it." ("Economic Democracy," Chap. 2).

The Secretariat Election was held to enable the democracy of the Movement to decide what shall be done—i.e., to decide policy—and to decide who shall do it.

To this end the members of the Movement elected a Council of Representatives to act on their behalf in the matter.

This Council of Representatives elected the Chairman of the Movement's Executive, and thereby voted for the policy of that Chairman.

By his election Major Douglas had laid upon him responsibility to the Movement for the direction and control of its activities in accordance with his policy. In doing this

GIVE DEMOCRACY A TRIAL

Points from an address at the Pavilion, Bournemouth, by Dr. E. H. Stancomb, under the title "The Only Democrats."

THE Great War was supposed to have been waged in order to make the world safe for democracy, but the world has been trying to get rid of democracy ever since.

Solution of such problems as unemployment, malnutrition and slum-clearance have been too long delayed. Procedure is vexatiously slow, in this country, at any rate.

Dictatorships elsewhere certainly seem capable of doing things in a dramatic and apparently effectual way.

We are not prepared, I hope, to pay the price for that kind of government.

It is of no use blaming democracy, any more than Christianity, for things not having been done; for neither had been properly tried.

We have a constitutional system, and I hope we shall preserve it, but beyond that we have no guarantee of any real representation of our will.

So-called representatives in Parliament were first of all, to be loyal to party; and loyalty to any party or caucus is absolutely incompatible with any conception of the establishment of true democracy.

It is essential that the people, having made up their minds as to what they wanted, should ask definitely for it. They should tell their representatives in the House to call together the appropriate technicians and experts qualified to put wishes into effect; in other words, to get on with the job. That is democracy.

Is it possible that the will of the people

the Movement accepted responsibility for giving him, and those assisting him in carrying out his duties, loyal and wholehearted support.

To enable the Chairman of the Executive Board to carry out his heavy responsibilities, the Movement's organisation provides him with a Board of Directors, each of whom assumes personal responsibility to him for directing a specifically defined department of the Movement's activities.

The Chairman being responsible to the Movement is appointed, by election, by the representatives of the Movement. The Directors being responsible to the Chairman, are appointed by him and hold their appointments at his discretion. However, it is important that the Directors, though appointed by the Chairman, shall command the confidence of the Movement as well as that of the Chairman as being those most suitable to carry out the functions entrusted to them.

To assist the Chairman in the difficult task of selecting the most suitable persons for the posts on his Board of Directors, the Council of Representatives provided him with a Selection Committee. The functions and responsibilities of this Committee are set out below.

When the nominations for the Board of Directors had been completed to the satisfaction of the Chairman, they were referred to the Council of Representatives in order that the members of that body, as representing the Movement, might exercise the right of democracy to accept or reject personnel. Had more than 30 per cent. of the Council, on behalf of the Movement, rejected any nomination, the Chairman would have called upon the Selection Committee to assist him in nominating another person, which nomination in turn would have been referred to the Council of Representatives. This procedure would have continued until all the posts were filled.

The Council of Representatives having approved the nominations for Directors submitted to it, the Chairman has made the appointments as announced on page 30 of SOCIAL CREDIT for March 6.

(B) The responsibility of individual members of the Selection Committee to the Council of Representatives which elected them—bearing in mind that the Chairman of the Executive Board had been elected by the Council on behalf of the Movement to assume responsibility for the direction and control of the Movement's activities with the assistance of the Directors to be appointed by him—was as follows:

Members of the Selection Committee were responsible to the Council of Representatives to assist the Chairman to select suitable persons for appointment as Directors to be responsible to him for specific functions, provided that the Council of Representatives, on behalf of the Movement, expressed confidence in each of the persons selected by a majority of not less than 70 per cent. of the membership of the Council.

L. D. BYRNE,
Retiring Director of Organisation

SECRETARIAT NOTICES

HAVE YOU APPLIED YET? Please read the notice below addressed to EVERY READER. It applies specially to you.

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Price to Affiliated Groups in minimum lots of one gross (144): one penny each, smaller orders at 1s 6d. a dozen, carriage paid. Retail price of single copies, 2d.

A Christian's Resolutions for 1936.—Reprints of page 171 of SOCIAL CREDIT for January 10, containing the Dean of Canterbury's New Year article is available at 1s. 2d. a hundred, postage extra.

POVERTY ENDS

CAR SIGNS

Suitable for sticking on the back-windows of motor cars, the slogans shown above and below, printed in black or red, ready gummed on the face, are available from Publications Dept. SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A Strand, W.C.2, 6d. a set, post free.

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G.R.T.

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

To the Secretary,
N.W. London Social Credit Association,
70, Addison Way, N.W.11.
I promise to pay shillings to the N.W. London Social Credit Association, or sell tickets to that value, for a meeting shortly to be held in a London theatre.

Signature

Address

Roll of Honour

The following have reported their Task of Honour completed

17. J. SANDERS Sutton Coldfield
18. STANLEY BURTON
Freshwater, I.W.
19. H. J. DOGGART
Bangor, Co. Down
20. G. F. JOHNSON
Stockton-on-Tees
21. J. K. COOK London, N.W.10
22. J. A. CULLEY Liverpool, 14

TO EVERY READER

YOU CAN do something to help the cause for which this paper stands—if you will.

Unless you live alone on a desert island, there is at this moment a special little task that only YOU can do—waiting to be done.

A simple easy little job which will have far-reaching effects of great importance to the Movement.

FIVE MINUTES EACH DAY FOR A WEEK WILL SEE IT THROUGH.

Will you try it?

If you mean business — volunteer NOW for the TASK OF HONOUR — contribute freely and willingly a little time and effort towards laying the foundations of the SOCIAL CREDIT STATE in which the rule of fear and want will be banished for ever.

Don't delay—fill in your name and address overleaf, fix a 1/2d. stamp, cut out and post in an unsealed envelope bearing 1/2d. stamp to "PUBLICITY," SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, W.C.2.

CORRESPONDENCE

Campaign Query

In your footnote to my letter published in SOCIAL CREDIT of February 21, you state: "The efforts of Electoral Campaigners are directed to obtaining support for a policy, not for the individual candidates and most certainly not for Social Credit candidates."

and I shall be glad if you will kindly say how this statement is consistent with clause No. 6 on the Parliamentary Electors' pledge form, which reads:

6. So I pledge myself to vote for any candidate who will undertake 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.

Glasgow R. ERNEST WAY
[It is the policy—not the politician or party—that Electoral Campaigners are asking the electorate to vote for. It is the mandate—not the man—that matters.—Ed.]

Advertising "Social Credit"

The tendency to overlook our neighbour's paper in 'bus or tube when we ourselves are devoid of reading matter is almost universal.

It has struck me that all Social Crediters may not have made full use of this fact.

I have now made it a rule to read my SOCIAL CREDIT only whilst travelling, and on entering a compartment choose a seat next to a "non-reader" and whenever possible between two.

I also arrange to have the front page well in evidence so that the large title may catch their eye, before I turn to whatever page I happen to have reached.

On leaving the train I again fold the paper so that the title is shown as I walk along.

When I have reached the end, since I now have exhausted my acquaintances to whom I could forward it, I leave it wherever it has the best chance of being read.

London, W.C.2 BRUNO BARNABE

A Canvassing Experiment Succeeds

Concerning the remarks contained under "Active Service" in last week's issue of SOCIAL CREDIT regarding the distribution of the Dean of Canterbury's New Year Resolution leaflet, it may interest some canvassers to know that two of us hit upon the idea of attaching this leaflet (by means of a paper fastener, not a pin) to the Elector's Demand and Undertaking, placing both in an unsealed foolscap envelope and handing in at each house called upon.

This week's result: 83.3 per cent. and 84.62 per cent. respectively of pledges signed, with leaflet and fastener returned with signed pledge in envelope; new pledge forms only required to be inserted in envelopes.

Freshwater, I.W. TWO ISLE OF WIGHTERS
P.S.—Our this week's prize refusal: "No, I ain't going to sign. These 'ere cattle destroyed is the result of swine fever."

[Results certainly justify this experiment. It would be interesting to see what happens by using the same method with Leaflet No. 7 (see page 40), to be followed up with sales of "How to Get What You Want," as a means of raising funds.—Ed.]

Press Pressure

May I enter the lists of newspaper controversy?

In Birmingham I have found a ready response from the *Birmingham Gazette* and the *Evening Despatch* to publish Social Credit letters provided they are sufficiently interesting. The *Birmingham Mail* has on occasion published similar letters but is not so favourably disposed to Social Credit as the first mentioned papers.

I enclose for your perusal a letter published last week. There is no attempt to elucidate method, I merely had the golden opportunity of replying to a leader on the assassinations in Japan.

After some years of free-lance journalism I am convinced that long dissertations on academic points will not be considered. Many Social Crediters are probably not aware that space is limited, for instance, and also that editors would like to publish parts of a letter but refrain because the publication might injure the whole context. Letters should be short and snappy and completely to the point.

Again, if every Social Crediter would bombard the editors when opportunity presents itself, some letters would be published. Once the editor knows there is an extensive public interest in a subject it is to his advantage to "push" it.

Further, if every Social Crediter would start boycotting those papers refusing to publish articles or letters on Social Credit, the newspapers would soon find it within their powers to allow some notes into their columns. For instance, the *Sunday Express* appears to be hostile to Social Credit. I for one, therefore, am cancelling my order for the *Sunday Express* and looking for another paper that is more liberal in its views.

The *Daily Express* also is apathetic. Perhaps if every Social Crediter reading the *Daily Express* would change to the *News*

Chronicle, or the *Daily Herald* if they wish, Lord Beaverbrook might find something in Social Credit that would interest him. The boycott is the most effective weapon in the Social Credit armoury and should now be used.

Social Credit has gone beyond the academic field and effective use of existing weapons must be made if the movement is to have effect.

Birmingham A. H. BUFFHAM
[The enclosure is an admirably clear and apt pointer to Social Credit as the way out of conditions that give rise to such tragedies as that in Japan last week.—Ed.]

Another Political Party

I fail to see why I should help to pay for anybody's lost deposit should a misguided person put himself up as a Social Credit candidate for Parliament, but I have just received an appeal for funds from a new political party. This party is asking for help to run a candidate for a constituency in Scotland. Probably little harm would be done in the ordinary way, but this appeal says "we need the support of every true follower of Douglas."

To my mind this is either sheer ignorance of the often-repeated wishes of Major Douglas, or else it seems very like deliberate misrepresentation. Perhaps it is merely stupidity. Those of us privileged to hear Douglas at Westminster last Saturday cannot possibly have any doubt as to his desire not to have Social Credit candidates for Parliament. We have heard his warnings about treating Members of Parliament as experts, and we know the cold logic of the fact that it is impossible to collect sufficient funds to secure 317 Social Crediter Members of Parliament in Parliament, apart from the fact that every one of those 317 expert Members of Parliament would be at variance with the remainder of his party over technical details, while thoroughly agreed on the basic principles. The one gem of sound advice in the circular is that "If there is anything you can do, we urge you to do it, now."

Upminster. T. H. STORY

Israel and Social Credit

I do not wish to take up space in SOCIAL CREDIT on religious controversy, but I would just like to ask C.G.D. if he would be good enough to refrain from expressing his views publicly on a subject about which I am afraid he has little knowledge. I believe the Bible from cover to cover, therefore I am convinced of British Israel truth, and as an ardent Social Crediter I think it behoves us to work in harmony and not make vicious attacks on what may be the firm religious beliefs of fellow workers in the movement.

M. HOOD

My anonymous critic is rather too sweeping. My letter did not link Social Credit with a "cult" but with a school of thought; while his references to what he calls "British Israelites" are in such bad taste that I refrain from answering them.

I would, however, presume to offer "C.G.D." a little personal advice. If he will rid his mind of snobbishness and religious intolerance he will find himself in closer harmony with the philosophy of Social Credit. And if he will align Major Douglas's economic teaching with any form of religious teaching or belief, he will find that it doesn't actually matter what brand of Christianity a man professes; neither does it matter whether he accepts the Bible wholly or in part—literally, figuratively or just spiritually. The vital point is that, not only is there nothing in the Douglas teaching that can conflict with any Christian's convictions, but that he shows us the only practical way of achieving those conditions necessary for a full Christian life.

"C.G.D.'s" parochialism would get a very cold reception in Australia where the Douglas spirit is rising strong. At urban meetings in that country, it is no uncommon sight to see the local ministers of every denomination ranged publicly on the platform behind the Douglas speaker and finding in his policy a common point of agreement and understanding.

Walsall REGINALD H. W. COX
[We publish the above letters with the reservation that we ourselves are entirely impartial; we hold no brief for or against either side; and we think the correspondence had now better cease.—Ed.]

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"With the competition for passenger traffic between road vehicles and railways, class distinctions on the latter might well be abolished," says the writer of a letter to the press, and suggests the abolition of first class.

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Announcements & Meetings

Notices will be accepted for 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.

Cardiff Social Credit Association
Meeting at 10, Park Place, on Monday, March 16, at 8 p.m. Mr. R. W. Hannagen will speak on "Fallacies of Nationalisation." Chairman: Mr. E. F. Moroney.

Glasgow Social Credit Association
Meetings each Wednesday at the Rooms, 200, Buchanan Street, March 18: A. McMaster, "Scotland and Social Credit."

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.

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

The next meeting of the Club will be held at Capella's Restaurant, 11, High Holborn, W.C., at 6.15 p.m., on Thursday, March 19. Speaker and Subject will be announced to members by post. Visitors are welcome.

Norwich
Abolition of Poverty Campaign
On Tuesday, March 24, 8 p.m., at Stuart Hall, Edward Hewlett, Esq., will speak on "YOU can Abolish Poverty." Admission Free.

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Qualify now. Rapid courses. Fees moderate.
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PORTRAIT OF MAJOR DOUGLAS
Reproductions of the portrait of Major Douglas which appeared in SOCIAL CREDIT for November 29 issue are now ready.
Prices are as follow:-
Postcards 2d. each, postage 1/2d.
Cabinet size, unmounted 1s. " " 1 1/2d.
" " mounted 1s.6d. " " 2d.
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Group Revenue Supervisors and overseas readers may obtain supplies for re-sale at a special discount of twenty-five per cent. on all orders for one dozen or more of any one size.
Orders accompanied by remittances should be sent to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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Leaflet No. 4
For Recruiting.—Contains a space for address of local group or supervisor. For distribution at meetings, or delivery by post or from door to door after collecting signed demand forms.
6s. for 1,000 (postage 9d.); 3s. for 500 (postage 9d.); 1s. 6d. for 250 (postage 4d.); 7d. for 100 (postage 2d.).
Leaflet No. 5
Elector's Demand and Undertaking.—The instrument of the Electoral Campaign, in purple on orange or purple on white.
(Post free) 7s. 6d. for 1,000; 4s. for 500; 1s. for 100.
Leaflet No. 6
For Personal and Business Friends.—Not suitable for the house-to-house canvass, but for use in offices, factories, or by travellers, or at parties. Space for 24 signatures.
(Carriage extra) 27s. 6d. for 1,000; 3s. for 100; 1s. 6d. for 50; 9d. for 25.
Leaflet No. 7
For Getting Workers and Funds.
A cheap give-away leaflet which should attract buyers of the 2d. pamphlet "How to Get What You Want."
(Post free) 3s. for 1,000 (in lots of 1,000); smaller quantities at 1s. 6d. for 250.
The Dean of Canterbury's Forms.
Combined letter and pledge form.
6s. 6d. a thousand, post free.
Obtainable from the offices of SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

SOME IMMINENT ECONOMISTS

No. 2. F. W. Hirst, Eskew

By Frotti

MY dear old fruit-johnny, Last week have I dealt with Sir G. Paish, who was proscribed in Norfolk papers as a "Notorious Economist." Now another cutting has reached me of clever articles in the *Birmingham Gazette*, by a celebrated gent-chappy of names of F. W. Hirst. And low and be blowed! this bloke is stiled "The Imminent Economist!"

Don't you think, sire, in view of these things, that it is time someone in your paper rote of Mr. Annotti Frotti as the "Innocent Economist" or something of those sorts? I do.

Well, really, old mans, Master Hirst is indeed a turn, I mean most constrictively originous in his argumentings, and he well succeeds in deducing most inimitable conclusions.

First he writes: "The free countries of Europe regard British strength and influence as their main support against aggression, but . . . they are even more impressed by our financial strength, by our *balanced Budget*, by our public credit, and by our *great reserves which*, in spite of our immense National Debt, are still available against an emergency."

Now, indeed, sire, as Barge-of-Avon so tastefully puts it, "Tell me not the mournful numbers, debts where is thy sting?" All is for the best in this best of deposited worlds, I think. And by emergency, of course, he is meaning only dangers or troubles which come suddenly, like a war, for instants, or a draught or earthquakes—not some long-drawn out things such as Depressed Arrears, Bankruptures, Unemployability, Malnutrations, Diseases or Mater's Morality. These are not in any sense emergencies but Specialities, (Special Cases, Arrears and so long) because the word "emergency" is derived from "urgent" and a Greek's preface, "em," meaning "dam."

"All the Great Powers except Great Britain have been unable for several years past to finance their expenditure on armaments without heavy recourse to borrowing and still other worse expedients."

What, you may well quiz, dear fruit-fellow, are these still other worse expedencies? Well, I hardly like saying to you, it seems so orful. Let me put it in wordings of Hearse himself.

"The last stage is to print money. At that stage there is practically no check whatever on expenditure, since it costs practically nothing to print money."

How beastly, sir! No one to stop you from buying whatever you damwell please, even if you are only low-down, under-nourished bloke-chappy! And what reliefs that financial integritudes of National British Government has caused it not to do

this cheap expedition, nay, not even to borrow for armamenting, that is not until it wanted to build some some arms—and then it was only £300 millions from Noble-hearted Bankers. Moreover it has so sagely been effected that the other nations still stand aghast at our balancing Budget; and poor old Hearse-boy has not yet heard of it.

"Neither Germany nor Italy can borrow abroad. War and armaments have reduced these two countries to a state of insolvency."

In which state, sir, they can go on spending moneys just like water, in a most piteous way, everything booming about all over the place. Further he says, of Germany, that,

"The gap between tax-revenue and expenditure is anything between £200 and £400 millions sterling, and it is all being raised by more or less inflationary devices."

Which devizes Doctor Shoat, the Ricebank man, is so craftily operating, sire, that everything on the surface of the gardens looks loverly.

"With these terrifying examples before us, are we to yield, to swerve from the path of sound finance by borrowing large sums?"

He means, dear Bard, if we had not already borrowed them. I ought to explain that no imminent economist can be said to have informations of facts and eventualities until it is printed in London School of Economics Textbooks—and this £300 million is not yet on the record. So Hearse has not heard it, nor will, possibly, not even until N.B.G. starts printing moneys on its own creditings.

But to return upon our muttons, sire, the horror of it all is that these countries, the inflatable ones, just go gaily proceeding onwards, without caring even if indeed their Budgets are unbalancing. What a cheek!

Even the Frenchy-fellows had to obtain temperamental loan from London Bankers recently of 40 millions, because French unemployed chappies are so distrustful that they horde their savings instead of lending it to governments at a high ratings of interest.

Well, Hirst and Paish and I are all of the same mind really—nothing but another warfare will give us genuine excuses for forgetting Sound Finance in the duration. The only questions is—at whom shall we ultimate?

But, poor old Hearse, I don't know what he will say when someone tells him of N.B.G. having already borrowed £300 million of credit from Banks! Still at least his justifiable indignance will be lessened by reflections that they might have done lots worse things, such as even print money-coins on their own credit, costing nothing.

Sire, anything but this!

Yours fearsomely,
FROTTI

P.S.—Two more Biscuits, I think?

Common WEALTH
"And if there be any one that makes many poor to make a few rich, that suits not a Commonwealth."—Thomas Carlyle's "Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell."

MERRY ROUND
"What is a vicious circle?" inquires G. A. (Harwich). Well, rags make paper, which makes money, which makes banks, which make loans, which make poverty, which makes rags—and there you are? —From "Tit Bits."

The Quick and the Dead
They, too, are dead who can, but will not, speak.
What life have they, who claim not what they seek?
The gifts that God has made abundant and profuse
They have not courage to demand and use,
But rather let them be restricted and destroyed
Than wake their sluggish minds with ill delusions buoyed
And choose to starve 'midst plenty than let their voice be heard.
W. HARRISON

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 (1/2d. stamp) to The Only 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 M.P. here won't undertake this I will vote for some other party and keep on changing until my policy has been achieved.

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

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