

# SOCIAL CREDIT

## For Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

Vol. 4. No. 6 Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1936

Weekly Twopence

### MAJOR DOUGLAS AND ALBERTA

#### A Letter to Mr. Aberhart

MAJOR DOUGLAS in an interview to the Press in London on Friday, March 13, made public a letter which he was despatching to Mr. Aberhart. He expressed a strong desire to assist Mr. Aberhart in every possible way to achieve the ends of the Social Credit Government, of which Mr. Aberhart is the head, and stated that he had already sent various technical directions to this end, and that he was of the opinion that, in view of the fact that close and continuous attention to the situation in connection with these was necessary, it would be highly desirable that Major Douglas should arrange for the presence of a qualified technical colleague in Edmonton for a longer period than it would be feasible for Major Douglas, himself, to stay in the first place, such arrangements to be followed by a visit from Major Douglas himself as the situation develops. Major Douglas also expressed his opinion that by an extension of methods already suggested, the difficulties with which Alberta is faced in connection with the Budget could be met without recourse to increased taxation and without further strengthening the grip of financial institutions upon the Province.

#### Major Douglas's Letter

Dear Mr. Aberhart,  
In order to avoid any possible misunderstanding, may I again make clear to you the nature of the problem confronting Alberta and the world, as I see it? In order to emphasise the consistency of the view that I am putting forward, I would refer you to page 7, paragraph 1 of my First Interim Report.

Since your election, you have taken the view that my function in connection with the Government of Alberta was to provide a "Social Credit Plan." The only meaning that I can attach to this attitude may be illustrated by a homely simile. You appear to consider that the problem in Alberta may be compared to the provision of an improved automobile, while I have consistently endeavoured to make it clear that there is a monopoly of gasoline and that the problem is to get sufficient gasoline before worrying about improvements to the automobile.

As I have been compelled, by the prevalence of this misconception, to make public, my original Contract with the Alberta Government was concerned, primarily, with the existing economic system in its relation to credit supply, and only by implication with what is referred to as a "Social Credit Plan."

In pursuance of your conception of the position, you have deemed it desirable to appoint an Adviser to deal with all questions (pursuing the above simile) concerning the control of the gasoline, with the result that by taxation and otherwise it is proposed still further to restrict the supply, and, although I have from time to time made you specific and important recommendations in regard to this matter, you have suggested that they are matters of detail and in any case have not taken any action with a view to accepting the advice I have felt it necessary to offer. I can only assume, therefore, that in the matter which is of primary importance, you prefer other advice to my own.

I feel bound, again, to make it clear, in

the words of my First Interim Report, in the paragraph to which reference is made above, that "Plans for dealing with the public credit are wholly premature while the power to deal with it has not been obtained."

I am fully conscious of the difficulties of your position, all of which were considered in the same Report, but I am equally conscious of the absurdity of supposing that you are going to win a war of the nature of that with which you are confronted and to which by your Mandate you are committed, without fighting a battle. In my opinion, the advice I have already given you is still the best which can be applied to the situation, and I suggest that if you do not wish to challenge Financial Dictatorship, the matter may be made as clear as possible to the public of Alberta by the publication of the whole of the correspondence, both mailed and cabled, which has passed between us from the date of your election to the present time, in order that your constituents may judge which of the two policies considered in my First Interim Report they wish to pursue, instead of, as at present, pursuing, under a misconception, the policy of capitulation to orthodox finance under the label of a Social Credit Government.

Until actual steps are taken to carry out the advice I have already given to you, I feel that further advice would be useless and even presumptuous. As you quite specifically warn me with complete propriety in your letter of January 24, the responsibility for any action taken or not taken is yours, and I am merely concerned to see that so far as is possible the situation is widely understood.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) C. H. DOUGLAS

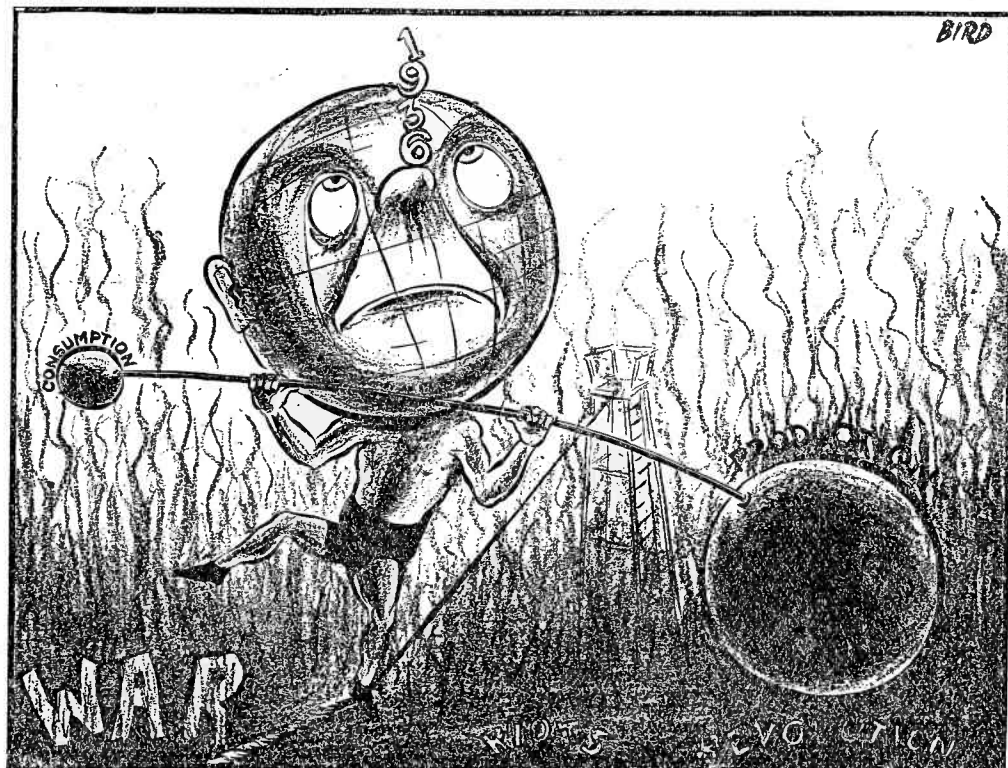
#### GERMANY'S DILEMMA

The time is coming when Government expenditure will have to be fixed, not by the amount to which its credit can be expanded, but by the taxable capacity of the people...

Dr. Schacht... would welcome foreign credits, but none are likely to be forthcoming until Germany's Budget position is clarified... So Dr. Schacht, it is understood, has been conducting a campaign for public economy... He is reported to have gone the length of asking for the dissolution of

State Secret Police on grounds of economy... he is certainly anxious to get back to normal methods of finance. Germany, he probably says, cannot afford to go on spending money at the present rate. — "The Times," March 16.

"Germany cannot afford"! What nonsense people allow these financiers to talk. Germany's supreme problem is what to do with the abundant output of her industry. It is our problem, too.



From "Farming First"

### ALBERTAN DEBT CONVERSION

#### An Initial Tactical Victory Reported

MR. ABERHART announced in Edmonton on March 16 that legislation would be introduced within ten days, to call in the whole of Alberta's bonded debt, and substitute new bonds bearing not more than three per cent. interest.

A saving of approximately two and a half million dollars is anticipated—a figure which is fairly close to that of the proposed increase of taxation against which Major Douglas has been protesting.

The announcement, which added that the present session of the Legislature would continue until the refunding was completed, came as a surprise in financial circles, as the Government had been expected to prorogue the Legislature this week.

According to *The Times* Ottawa correspondent, ministers there "are disturbed about the proposed action," but "are waiting to see the details of the proposed legislation." His despatch concludes with this comment:

The Dominion Government has no right to interfere with Provincial action about bonds except through the exercise of the power of disallowance of any Provincial legislation which it may consider to be contrary to the general interest of Canada.

#### A Matter for Congratulation

Major Douglas has made certain recommendations to Mr. Aberhart in connection with refunding which prevent the penalisation of the small investor.

While the information at our disposal is not sufficient to enable it to be seen whether Mr. Aberhart's pronouncement is in accordance with the advice given, it seems fairly obvious that the proposed action is not one which will be viewed with favour by Mr. Magor and those for whom he is acting, but as he is the adviser of Mr. Aberhart, and has not resigned, he may fairly be assumed to have acquiesced in it.

We can therefore congratulate the Social Credit Movement, both in Alberta and elsewhere, upon an initial tactical victory.

#### THE KING ON CLYDESIDE

His Majesty's visit to the Clyde took him to the heart of our most urgent realities. He saw in the *Queen Mary* a triumph of that technical capacity and economic resource in which our age has eclipsed all history. And from its inspection he made a significant transit to those hovels of human habitation with which Glasgow has mocked her own glory. The antithesis in one that engages every worthy and earnest mind. There have been vaunting civilisations that could ignore "the accepted hells beneath." The supreme factor of health in our own must be its refusal to tolerate any exclusions from the common heritage.

#### The Great Challenge

"Look on this picture—and on that." We cannot mistake the intention of the King's itinerary. On the one hand a manifestation of human faculty and power that holds all nature in fee: on the other a degradation of human existence beyond the barest possibilities of comfort or self-respect. The continuance of this contrast is the key to more than half the unrest of the world. Its denial of social well-being as a standard of organised life becomes a louder challenge with every day. The only "realists" are those who, like King Edward, are alive to its reproach and its warning. — "The Observer," March 8.

The King, after he had visited the *Queen Mary* and the slums of that "no mean city" of Glasgow, turned to someone near him and asked, "How do you reconcile a world that has produced this mighty ship with the slums we have just visited?" — "The Times," March 12, reporting Lord Melchett.

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## SOCIAL CREDIT

A Journal of Economic Democracy  
The Official Organ of the Social Credit  
Secretariat Limited.

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

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

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### Germany's Dilemma

WHILE politicians discuss how to avoid the unavoidable; while financiers devise schemes for forcing respect to impossible rules they call "laws"; while the peoples of the nations aimlessly look on, catastrophe steadily approaches.

For nearly twenty years Major Douglas has been warning the world that the choice lay between mastering the machine and letting the machine master us. He has been quite clear—either man must make use of the output of the power production he has invented, or he must be destroyed by its output. But his warning has not been heeded.

Nevertheless there are many who have heard the warning, and, understanding, have passed it on. And at last, even in high places, there are signs that a glimmer of the light has penetrated. Listen to a press report of what Mr. Winston Churchill said in the Debate on March 10:

Expenditure on armaments means wages. The weekly livelihood of a large proportion of the German people has become dependent on military preparations.

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

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

There is no chance of Germany finding additional or substitute employment by trade with tropical colonies or by peaceful conquest of the markets of foreign nations which would in the immediate future compensate for the curtailment of the vast munitions programme on which the whole of Germany is engaged.

The German Government will have to choose at no distant date between an internal and an external catastrophe. Can we doubt what course the man at the head of Germany would be likely to choose?

It is easy to say that it cannot go on. What is going to happen when it stops? It is that which invests this situation with such alarming urgency.

It is mild to call it alarmingly urgent. "We are back to 1914 where the financiers said they would get us" was an ominous phrase in Major Douglas's speech reported in SOCIAL CREDIT last week. We are back where it was inevitable we should return if we insisted that the final aim of life was work. We are at the threshold of the end, when, despite machines that do the work of millions, everyone shall be employed.

But let us try to realise that, unless we decide that we do not want to live and enjoy life, we must take action at once. We do not want to be forced to work. Each one of us undertakes compulsory work only for the means it gives us to enjoy leisure. Each one of us must make that clear to those whom we have appointed to guide our destinies. The immediate method is indicated on our back page.

There is only one way out of the dilemma we have so often described in these pages, and which has at last been so clearly stated in Parliament by Mr. Winston Churchill, and that way is to make arrangements to enable the peoples of the various countries to consume the excess of production which at present they are forced to try to export, and so reduce export trade to a normal exchange of the goods each nation has in abundance for those it lacks. The financial means are available. Major Douglas indicated the principles on which they must be based nearly twenty years ago.

That is the only way out of a world war for which all the great industrial nations are rotten ripe.

It is the only way to peace.

A NATIONAL DIVIDEND is money to buy goods that are now destroyed, and production that is restricted.

### Prisons for Nativity

A twenty-three-year-old girl stole some money from her employer—because she was about to become a mother. Detective Berridge explained to the Marylebone Police Court magistrate: "She had found it difficult to get into a hospital for the birth of her baby because she was not married. I believe she thought the best thing she could do was to go to prison, to have her baby there. So she stole these goods."

The girl said: "I had no money. I was not in a fit state to stay in service. I had nowhere to go."

The Magistrate, after puzzling over her case, said, "I think that the best thing I can do is to send you to prison long enough for your baby to be born and for you to regain your strength. There are adequate facilities in prison for looking after expectant mothers. I will sentence you to six months."

So once again somebody has decided that prison is preferable to the harsh, outside world. It is a well-known fact that many women make Holloway Gaol their winter quarters. When the cold weather comes, they take steps to get run in for theft or window-breaking, and receive a sentence sufficient to ensure a comfortable winter residence. There are even more or less permanent residents in Dartmoor who cannot endure semi-starvation on relief.

There is no remedy for them except National Dividends, and the effect on the recipients would be magical.

### Military Dictatorship?

We have sat still and watched one country after another sliding into something very much like military dictatorship. Half the world is now like a vast parade-ground, and the liberties of populations are very much like the liberties of Privates on active service.

Now, it seems, our own turn is coming. The *Daily Express*, speaking of Lord Swinton, says: "He rolls up the curtain and discloses a scene of a nation about to be mobilised like the garrison of a beleaguered fortress. Arms, transport, trade, industry, agriculture, are going to be shaped and fitted into a frame for National Defence. Even the emergency laws are all there. New restrictions for a new generation."

All this is only an intensification of something with which we are already familiar. We are to be mobilised for war and to lose still more of our liberties. But we have already been mobilised for economic war, which has become more and more intense of late; and in the process our liberties have continually been narrowed down. You cannot consider those two sorts of war separately. Economic war means armed warfare sooner or later. The question is, do we want war or peace? If we want peace, we must insist on the distribution of national wealth — of National Dividends.

### Indictment

Reference has already been made to the great service which Sir John Orr has performed, in making the study which is embodied in his book, "Food, Health and Income."

He has shown that the diet of four and a half million persons, with no more than 4s. a week each to spend on food, is inadequate in every constituent. And that another nine million persons spending 6s. a week get a diet inadequate in all the body-protecting foods.

This, we must say—with a wary eye on Beachcomber (see page 45)—is news to wake the public up. It gives facts and figures of the degradation which we have always known to be the lot of millions of the people of England, Mother of the Free.

May it serve its turn in waking up the electors of this country to demand results.

The book has been published and will shortly be reviewed in this paper.

### Popularising Milk in Scotland

The Secretary of State for Scotland has approved a £26,000 scheme of the Scottish Milk Marketing Board for increasing, by publicity and propaganda, the demand for milk within the board's area. The programme includes supplementing the scheme for the supply of milk in schools at reduced prices. It is estimated that £20,000 will be spent in the next six months, and the greater part of the expenditure will be devoted to press and poster publicity.

Funny, isn't it? The greater part of the money is to be spent not to help those who cannot afford it to buy at reduced prices, but —to help publicity agents—in the pretence

# From a Seat in the Stalls

that people do not buy milk because they have forgotten the stuff exists.

Of course the whole thing may be an elaborate joke about the Scot's preference for "whusky."

### Wealth Represented by Debt

The assets of the Halifax Building Society, the largest organisation of its kind in the world, have reached a new record total of more than £108,000,000. The amount advanced on mortgage last year reached £21,700,000, also a record. Mortgage assets increased by £7,800,000, and mortgage accounts now total over 214,000.

What a happy hunting ground for money-lenders and insurance companies an insecure public is!

The battle-cry of this century is not "New worlds to conquer" but "New Buildings to be mortgaged." The highwayman's motto is no longer "Let us prey" but "Let us lend."

### British Broadcasting

The Charter of the B.B.C. is due for renewal. Control of programmes is expected to be taken from the Postmaster-General and vested in a senior Cabinet Minister who has not much else to do. Of course we do not know who is to be the choice of Mr. Baldwin, but we feel sure that the tone of broadcasts will go up and up and up, and that education of the public in the things they ought to know will go on and on and on.

### False Gods

In the old days the people were kept quiet by bread and circuses. To-day Governments lull us into an uneasy sleep with slogans and "symbolic actions."

Exploring every avenue and searching for formulae has, of course, for many years been the principal occupation of great statesmen. Symbolic actions are a new one. The phrase sounds to us like an illegitimate child of the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street.

After all, our Pound Notes express a symbolic action—namely, a promise to pay us. (Pay us in what?) International and National Debts are also symbols of debts which can never in this world be paid (though, of course, the interest is demanded). International trade is also at least 75 per cent. symbolic (since we have to "lend" nations the money with which to pay us).

So can we blame Mr. Eden for suggesting a symbolic withdrawal of the Fuehrer's troops?

All the world's a stage, but the play is no longer amusing. A few boos and catcalls might bring the management to its senses.

### Tax on Italian Bachelors

The Italian Government believes that the best time to marry is between 30 and 55, and so, according to a recent Reuter message, all Italian bachelors between the ages of 30 and 55 will in future have to pay a tax to the State of 155 lire (rather more than £2 10s.) for the privilege of remaining single. Younger bachelors—between 25 and 30—will pay £2, and those between 55 and 65 a little less than £1 10s.

It would be hard to find a better example of the exact opposite of what SOCIAL CREDIT stands for.

First of all we believe that the money system should not be used as a moral or governmental system. A man is just as good a customer for industry, whether married or single.

Secondly, we regard taxation as an outworn device, relic of an age of scarcity, productive of bureaucrats and costly red tape, and a fonder of class hatred.

In an age of plenty, a falling birth-rate might be the excuse for giving a special dividend to married men. But we doubt whether the question would arise if the money system really reflected facts. What is the principal impediment to marriage today?

### Italian Banking Reforms

While the Bank of Canada is busy taking the step which gives it final control over people's lives, the Bank of Italy is moving up into the position of a modern Central Bank. Henceforward its shares will be held exclusively by savings banks, chartered credit institutes and chartered banks, provident institutes, public institutions, and insurance institutes.

The individual should cast his eye over this list of his deadliest enemies. They need not be his enemies, but they are.

Incidentally, *The Financial Times* states

that private shareholders are being bought out on apparently reasonable terms. This of course is easily done when you have the monopoly of credit issue.

### The Fixed Trust

The small investor has subscribed to the fixed trust movement a sum estimated at £45,000,000 since 1931. The attraction of this form of investment lies in the fact that it permits the investments of a small sum in such a way that the risk, and the fluctuation of income, is spread out over a group or unit containing say 20 selected securities. Although called fixed trusts the fact is that most of them exercise powers of selection as part of the function of management.

The trust does not own the shares in the mint, nor does the small investor, since the shares are purchased by "trustees," who are, in practically all cases, either banks or insurance companies. It is for certificates issued by these "trustees" that the investor parts with his money, and it is from the "trustee" that he receives his half-yearly remittance.

The old remittance man used to receive a regular pension, provided he did not set foot in the old country. The new remittance man gets his in return for the surrender of voting rights to which a shareholder is entitled.

The stranglehold is tightening.

### British Israel

Although we have closed the correspondence on this subject as largely irrelevant to the policy of this paper, a number of further letters about it have been received.

We are most anxious not to hurt the feelings of the many adherents of this doctrine, from whom we derive most welcome support. Nevertheless, in pursuit of the invariable policy of this paper to regard every matter objectively, we have been obliged to note that immensely expensive full-page and half-page advertisements advocating these views have appeared in *The Times* and the *Morning Post*; and that one implication of them is that it is not necessary to do anything because everything will come right according to prophecy.

Against this we note with pleasure that we have vigorous co-operation from many British Israelites in the work of the Electoral Campaign, none of whom can fail to support us in our wish to point out the practical necessity of behaving as if these prophecies did not exist.

To believe in the prophecies is a matter for individual decision, and we do not know enough to disprove them. Nor can we see, lacking that knowledge, why anyone should wish to disprove them.

### Women Priests

A rather heated discussion has been taking place as to whether women should be eligible for admission to the priesthood. The commission appointed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York has declared against it, but that acute critic, the Dean of St. Paul's, dissents vigorously, declaring that the Church should adapt itself to changing circumstances.

"The whole situation," he says, "has been changed by the emancipation of women, which has been a tardy consequence of the working of Christian principles in civilisation."

The emancipation of women! Have they really been emancipated? That is very doubtful. Compared with the position they held fifty years ago, perhaps women have been grudgingly admitted half-way towards a position of sex equality. They may sit on committees or in Parliament. To some extent they have been admitted into the professions. But always there remains the feeling that, measured in financial terms, women are not on a par with men.

Roughly speaking, it is assumed that men make money and women spend it. Women, therefore, being consumers rather than producers, are relegated to an inferior position. And so long as production is considered an end in itself, and alone worthy of financing, while consumption has to finance itself from the monetary crumbs which fall from the industrial table, they will remain so.

### Banks Create Credit

THE credits created by the Bank of England . . . caused a large increase in the deposits of the Bank.—*Cunliffe Report, 1921. (Lord Cunliffe was then Governor of the Bank of England.)*



# WAR—AN ASPECT OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT PROBLEM

The money system concerns everybody, and the banker must take orders—not give them—like any other book-keeper.

MANY of us are beginning to recognise certain aspects of the money problem in every modern difficulty—that the money system is the main root of most evils.

War, I think we should all agree, is a major evil, and it is to the relation between finance and war that I wish now to direct your attention.

It is a commonplace in Continental criticism of British diplomacy that we are a hypocritical nation. I believe this misconception is important, and I think I understand from what it arises, and I should like to begin my suggestions by stating what I think is that explanation.

We detest theories, even when we render lip-service to them. For this reason we, on the one hand, place almost excessive reliance upon precedent, because we think that precedent shows that a device has been successfully tried, since, at any rate, it has been tried and we are still alive, and we venerate what we call the "practical man," even though his practice has landed us in a devil of a mess, because he does not ask us to think, and we detest and distrust thinking.

Our diplomacy, however, is nominally based upon and is supported in public by reference to high moral principles, "the Rules of the Game" which are deductive in nature rather than inductive. We flatter ourselves that we are a games-playing nation, but it is quite possible that many of our troubles arise from the easy way we submit to unnecessary bunkers placed in the way of getting the ball into the hole.

## The Path to War

In point of fact, an inductive action must have an objective, whether that objective is defined or not, and I am profoundly convinced that the undefined objective of Great Britain, in common with that of other nations and of individuals, is, primarily, *unconditioned* economic security, no matter under what grandiloquent phrases this policy may be pursued, and, further, that because we are merely pursuing precedent in this matter we assume, without too much investigation, that economic security is unobtainable for everybody, and that it is merely a question of who gets it.

It becomes evident, once this perfectly simple proposition is accepted, that we are committed to a competitive system which must end in war. That, in fact, our whole social system under this conception is essentially warlike, and that the transfer from the modified strife we dignify by the name of "Peace," and which we pretend to conduct under certain rules, to the mass-murder to which we are trending as its logical extension, in which we abandon all rules, is in no sense a difference of kind, but is merely a difference of method.

## The Path to Peace

Now the first thing, I think, on which to be quite clear in this matter is that *unconditioned* economic security, either for nations or individuals, is a perfectly legitimate ideal, and the second point which I believe to be reasonably beyond discussion also, is that it is quite impossible to have anything but *diminishing and conditioned* economic security if we proceed on the assumption that it can be gained only at the expense of somebody else.

May I, at this point, put forward two further propositions for your consideration? The first of these is that if, as I have suggested, unconditional economic security is a legitimate ideal, a sentimental appeal to either any particular class, or to nations in general, to sacrifice any economic security that they have attained, in order that somebody else may progress to that end, is neither logical nor practical. Neither persons nor nations have ever done it willingly, and I do not think there is the slightest chance that they are going to begin, and there is every evidence that both individuals and nations

\* On February 24, 1936, in London.

## DIRECTOR OF OVERSEAS RELATIONS

The omission of Overseas Notes for the last three weeks has been due to the illness of Mr. J. D. Bennett, Director of Overseas Relations. He is still confined to his bed, but hopes to resume work shortly. In the meantime he wishes to apologise to his many correspondents for the delay in replying to their letters—a delay which has unfortunately been unavoidable.

## An Address at the Authors' Club\*

By Major C. H. Douglas

are, in fact, moving in the opposite direction, towards control of their own destiny by economic Nationalism.

There is, therefore, no hope whatever, in my opinion, in an appeal to sentimentalism, and, as I hope to suggest to you, that appeal is the most dangerous in its possibilities which can conceivably be made.

**Neither, in my opinion, is there any hope whatever in so-called "internationalism" with its linked idea of a super-state. It is about as sensible to say that you solve a problem by making it larger as it is to say that you abolish disagreement between individuals by abolishing individuals.**

### The Crumbs—If You Are Good

The idea of internationalism is in many people's minds linked up with a hazy conception of equality both amongst nations and individuals. I venture to say that that is not the idea of those who are working, both openly and secretly, for the abolition of sovereign nations and free individuals, and the substitution of a super-state with an all-pervasive financial control through the Bank of International Settlements. On the contrary, what these gentry have in mind is the provision of a Praetorian Guard and the dis-

into any other form of matter by applying energy to it. The machine is only an incident. If this postulate of potential economic abundance is not true, then nothing that I, or anyone else, can have to say about monetary reform is of any serious consequence.

### Financial Sabotage

You may have noticed that Sir Josiah Stamp, speaking recently to a brief for the Bank of England—of which he is a director, and which quite naturally does not want the money system changed, since the controllers of it are the chief powers in the modern world—made no mistake in identifying the core of the attack upon existing monetary practice and devoted his address to suggesting skilfully, but ineffectively, that the idea of poverty amidst plenty was a myth, and that there was no plenty.

Amongst the many things which he omitted to state was that actual plenty was deferred by economic sabotage and useless and wasteful production consciously and specifically fostered by the banking system. The United States, in organising both destruction and restriction of production, have been more obvious than we have, but our own cotton and shipbuilding industries

of commerce," to which must be added a statement of another bank chairman, Mr. Reginald McKenna, "The amount of money varies only with the action of the banks."

The meaning of this seems to me to be plain enough. Money, of course, is a book-keeping and ticket system, purely artificial, purely man-made, and not subject to any physical limitations. It is completely controlled by what we refer to as "the monopoly of credit," which may be roughly defined as the organisation comprising the international acceptance houses, the central banks, which, for the most part they control, the joint stock and other subsidiary banks, the colossal insurance institutions, which are their offshoots, together with the highly developed devices such as the discounting houses, and, to a much less degree, the stock exchanges of the world.

### The Illusion of Scarcity

Money, instead of being regarded as it should be—as a device to insure smooth distribution—has become a commodity. Following the law of all commodities, under a régime of scarcity its value increases if it is kept in short supply. We are, therefore, living in a world in which, essentially, the only difficult thing to obtain is money, and that difficulty is not inherent, but is man-made and can be man-remedied, just as quickly as any book-keeping system can be modified. Just so long as it is allowed to be based upon a theory of scarcity and at the same time exercise the control that it does exercise upon the production system, so will the production system present to the uninitiated a picture of scarcity, modified here and there by gluts of plenty where the control of money is ineffective in restraining its capacity.

The remedy for war, which is a scarcity phenomenon, is a monetary remedy, and, curiously enough, such a remedy will reconcile the two schools of thought which are constantly wrangling as to whether war is a psychological or an economic phenomenon. It is both, but by taking action upon something which fundamentally is neither economic nor psychological, strenuously as it is represented to be one or the other, but is, in fact, nothing but a book-keeping system, we shall reduce war to the insanity of a struggle for fresh water in the middle of Lake Superior, and, if I may be dogmatic upon the matter, I do not believe that there is any other way in which we shall do it.

I do not believe, however, that we shall do this until we cease to assume that we have to negotiate with bankers as if the monetary system was their private property, but instead take up the attitude that the money system is something which concerns everybody and that the banker, if he is to persist, must take orders, and not give them, exactly like any other book-keeper.

### Assistance for the Secretariat

If I have to any extent impressed you with the gravity of this subject, may I also suggest that "kind thoughts butter no parsnips"? We have an organisation in the Social Credit Secretariat (which is almost wholly supported by voluntary contributions, both in work and money, and from which, it is probably not necessary to say, only its full-time secretarial staff derive one penny of income). It is doing everything possible not only to disseminate these views, but what, in my opinion is more immediately important, to force action upon them. I should like to ask for assistance to this organisation, assistance both by the intellectual influences which the members of this distinguished Club can wield, and also by the more material assistance that you can give by either direct or indirect financial support.

We all recognise that it is ludicrously inadequate to the attainment of the objectives to which it has set itself, but this can be remedied only by support of the nature of that for which I have asked your assistance. The methods it is employing would require at least another address to explain, but I can assure you that they have been decided upon only after paying great attention to the results of various policies all over the world, and that already, taking into consideration the smallness of our resources, they have produced quite astonishing effects.

The address of that organisation is 163A Strand, and I can assure you of a warm welcome to any enquiries you may address to it.

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**National Dividends  
Would  
Abolish Poverty**

Home Office,  
Whitehall,  
March 17, 1936.

Sir,

I have had the honour to lay before The King the Loyal and Dutiful Address of the Social Credit Secretariat on the occasion of the lamented death of His late Majesty King George the Fifth and have received The King's Commands to convey to you His Majesty's grateful Thanks for the assurances of sympathy and devotion to which it gives expression.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN SIMON

The Chairman,  
The Social Credit Secretariat Ltd.

arming of everyone else, so that those who control the Praetorian Guard may make what they consider the correct distribution of the amenities and necessities provided by this planet. Needless to say, those who acquire this control are going to have what they want, and the rest of the inhabitants of the planet are going to have what is left, *if it is "good for them."*

The whole of this, the prevalent chain of argument, rests on the assumption that security is obtainable only by force, since there must be economic inequality, and those who have less will always attack those who have more. Perhaps an example of a condition of affairs in which such a proposition would obviously be absurd will serve to expose this fallacy. Imagine ten men crossing the Sahara Desert, and carrying with them a supply of water for the journey. It is obviously practical and necessary that the water should be rationed, and that the rationing should be enforced if necessary. But imagine the same ten men to be crossing the fresh-water Lake Superior in a boat, with 250 miles of drinkable water all around them. The rationing of water or the competition on the part of one of the ten men to get more water than somebody else, or any objection on the part of the other nine men if he does, obviously verges upon insanity, probably in the form of a "Power Complex."

### Basis of First Proposition of Social Credit

Now the first proposition on which the theory of Social Credit is based is that we passed out of a condition of more or less modified economic scarcity into one of either actual or immediate potential abundance when we passed out of the era of economic production by hand labour into the age of economic production by solar energy. Please notice that I do not say production by machines. Machines are not the point. The point is that we have obtained control of the transforming mechanism of the universe and we can change practically any form of matter

are not bad monuments to financial sabotage.

Now, if you accept the proposition that, given indefinitely large supplies of power, we can have indefinitely large production with indefinitely small amounts of human labour, you will see what I mean by saying that we have, metaphorically, been transferred out of the Sahara Desert on to the Lake Superior, and the idea that we have to compete for water, as symbolising economic security, is a myth, a bad dream, which has, or ought to have, disappeared with the rising of the sun of Power.

### Banking Control of Industrial Policy

Why, then, does this idea of scarcity persist? The answer is quite easy, and is that although goods and services are plentiful they cannot be obtained except with money, and that the money system is defective. Now I feel sure that at this point somebody will want to stun me with statistics about idle money in the banks, and other matters of a similar nature. If I may say so, I know all about that. I also know all about the exact reason that so-called "prosperity" seems, at the moment, to be returning to this country. It is because a colossal sum in wages and salaries is now being distributed in respect of the production of articles which, fundamentally, are of no use to anyone, and are not, in fact, bought by the population of this country, together with a smaller, but still large, sum in wages and salaries which is being distributed for the production of capital goods which may be of some use to the people of this country but are not being bought by them at the present time, although they will be paid for later in the form of interest upon debts. To the investing classes the Banks are releasing money by buying up industrial shares under cover of Fixed Trusts and thus acquiring final control of industrial policy.

To put the matter as shortly as it can be put, and to use the words of the late Doctor Walter Leaf, when he was chairman of the Westminster Bank, "Banks are the arbiters

# THE SAVING TRUTH-III

By Charles Jones

## A Nation's Inheritance

THE board room of Low Price Footwear Ltd., was dominated by a portrait of the founder of the parent firm, the Fine Crafts Shoe Co. A man who had weathered both the afflatus of Victorian trade expansion and the dismal ebb of prosperity in the post-war period, was set on canvas, lineaments and character complete. He was the symbol of baffled honesty. The open, fearless eye and drawn mouth told their own tale of that conflict in the lives of all industrial pioneers who found the truth of their honest practice contradicted by the covert lie of money. They were the men who never knew their enemy.

A young man stood beneath the picture of his father, rocking with an athletic balance from heel to toe, and gazing steadily upward, until the door of the board room opened and the directors, or as they were now called, the departmental supervisors, entered, followed by the secretary. The young man turned to meet them.

All were comfortably seated.

"Gentlemen," began the young man, around whom the others were ranged, "I think that at this morning's conference we disposed of all the points for co-ordinating departmental activities. There remains the greater question of policy, our common objective.

"I have here a report from Haycroft of the south-western circuit, and I want to discuss it fully and freely. It appears to me that our organisation on the lines of personal responsibility for results in given departments was fully justified when the impetus given to turnover by the issue of National Dividends strained our powers to produce in bulk. But now, gentlemen, I have another point to put before you. The new and surprising factor of one quarter has produced an immediate reaction, which Haycroft, with his sensitive perception of public feeling, has made clear. He writes, 'I submit, sir, that no firm is

now in a position to have a production programme based on a self-devised policy. The public body decides policy by using its own free choice of the goods it wants as a kind of economic vote. And the public vote is always (without any exception whatever in my recent experience) the public vote is *always* cast in favour of the best that is, or can be, produced. 'Low Price' has become a joke in the People's Theatres.'"

The chairman scanned the alert faces about him.

"There is the gist of the matter, gentlemen," he continued. "The vital question of policy in industrial production, as in government, rests with the people. Events have established that fact, and it is in the cold light of fact that I, as your chairman, realise that I am exercising a delegated authority.

We are the servants of the public of which we are a part. The people demand the goods they want, and our function, as I see it, is to obey that demand or fail both as a social factor and an industrial enterprise. So it is as spokesman of the people that I propose to restore the standards and the fame of the Fine Crafts Shoe Co. which my father was so loth to relinquish."

There was a tense pause, broken by an excited babble of approval. Haycroft's report was read and sifted with Baconian thoroughness. Before long, departmental supervisors had outlined their plans for a new production programme, and each man made his quota of decisions to a comprehensive reorganisation. The chairman, whose young face glowed with the light of a new vision, concentrated his team upon

the single objective — to produce the best, and then improve upon it.

The evening was old and the light paled when discussion ended.

In the lull, the chairman rose from his seat a little wearily and touched a bell-push lightly. A smiling serving-man entered, and, at a pleasant nod from the chairman, set out glasses and a decanter which made a crystal twinkling in the owl-light.

"Gentlemen, this means much to me," said the chairman, simply. "I want to drink to the health of the Fine Crafts Shoe Co. and to a restored ideal, the ideal of perfect craftsmanship."

They drank with an almost comic solemnity, as men will in the act of dedication to a hard service.

"That is all . . . or almost all, gentlemen. I have decided to appoint Haycroft as supervisor of distribution. We shall withdraw all travelling salesmen. Judged by results it is a waste of time, as our orders are mostly received by line calls. Advertising will also cease. We shall use the display screens. The television catalogue service, now that it is stereoscopic, will give the public all the guidance and information they need for wise choice when they want it. Thank you, gentlemen."

The men drifted away. The young chairman stood alone again before the shadowed portrait of his father. He was quite still. His eyes glistened.

"Are you in some strange way here . . . with me . . . dad?" he whispered.

"It is not I, but a saving truth which has completed the work you set me. The people, the great nation which has found its freedom at last, has restored your ideal. The Fine Crafts Company is reborn, dad, by the will of the people, and pledged to produce only the tested and perfect work you loved. Such things are happening everywhere. Your struggle and your labours have become a nation's inheritance."

Perhaps it was not entirely an illusion that, in the quiet gloaming, the drawn mouth relaxed, and the painted eyes, into which the young man gazed, lit up with a reflected joy.

The young man walked on tiptoe from the room, and went gladly to his home. (Concluded)

## POOR WHEN WE SHOULD BE RICH

IN order to be realists we must try to rid our minds of notions planted there by what we have read and heard.

That may not be easy, but it is very important. We read and hear time and again that we cannot afford this or that, and we are apt to accept the statement as if it were true.

You and I as individuals cannot afford many things that we want and that others want to sell us, because our incomes are too small, and we may not supplement them by creating our own money.

But the people *together* have the power to create as much money as they need; and if the people can create new material things—like railways, ships, factories, and goods—they ought to see to it that they have money tickets enough to enable them to buy what they create.

It is here that we ought to pull ourselves together and shake off the hypnotism that makes us think of money as more *real* than goods.

We, the people, together have the power. We are foolish not to exercise it. We are more than foolish to allow the money monopolists to use it in such a way as to keep us poor when we should be rich.

NIKE NOUS

## MAJOR DOUGLAS'S WESTMINSTER SPEECH

Owing to certain regrettable typographical errors there were two mistakes in our report last week of Major Douglas's speech to Social Crediters on March 7 at the Central Hall, Westminster.

We therefore print the corrected passages concerned below:

To imagine that we are born into the world to be governed by something not inherent in the cosmos is one of the most astonishing pieces of hypnotism that has ever afflicted the world.

### 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 civilisation will survive only time will show, 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

## TWO VOICES BREAD OR STONES?

In the House of Commons on February 11

Mr. Kirkwood asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he will take steps to ascertain whether there is a shortage in this country of any of the goods required to satisfy the need and comforts of the entire population, with a view to the unemployed workers being organised for the production of such goods; and will he consider, should the investigation reveal that there is no shortage, how the system of distribution, particularly among the working class of this country, can be improved so that it can keep pace with production?

Mr. Runciman: I see no necessity for a general investigation. I am convinced that the well-being of the community generally is best served and improved by the steady development of the social, economic and financial policies of the Government.

In the House of Lords on February 19

Earl Stanhope: With reference to over-production, even if they could succeed in bringing back international trade and the home trade in each country to the same figure as before the war, there would still be

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, could it have been produced, was action. And it is *EVEN NOW* action that is our only hope.

over-production of wheat and meat, and increasing disparity between the wages of the West and the wages of the East. The Government were seriously turning these questions over in their minds. Although the difficulties were very great, they were not such as the Government were preparing to evade.

## THE POWER OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND WHO SAID MALIGN?

The Bank of Canada, one of the many new Central Banks, has been in existence one year, and the governor, Mr. Graham Towers, was trained at the Bank of England.

Addressing the first annual meeting of shareholders last month he characterised as nonsense the theory that the Bank of England exercises "a universal and malign influence in financial matters the world over."

We should like to set down beside this the remark made by Mr. Montagu Norman at a similar meeting at the Bank of England, as reported in *The Times* of March 21, 1930:

A previous speaker, Mr. Hargreaves, had said "They held the hegemony, so far as this country was concerned, in finance, and he thought he might say, considering the way in which they were regarded in foreign countries, that they also held the hegemony of the world."

Mr. Montagu Norman commented "He was glad to note what Mr. Hargreaves said about the hegemony in one place and another. He believed it was largely true, so far as overseas were concerned, and if it was true, it was largely the result of work which the Bank had devoted, first of all to stabilisation of Europe, and secondly to the relationships between the central banks, which were originally advocated at Geneva."

## THE BANK OF CANADA GOVERNMENT CONTROL IMMINENT

The threat contained in Mr. Mackenzie King's pre-election statement is the subject of a resolution at Ottawa by Mr. Dunning, the Finance Minister.

The resolution seeks to increase the capital of the Bank of Canada and purchase a controlling block of shares by the Minister of Finance. Also to increase the number of directors and provide for their appointment so as to secure Government voting control on the Board.

What Mr. King said was, "I plead for a sweeping Liberal victory to carry out my policy of public control of currency and credit. Until the control of currency and credit is restored to the *Government* all talk of Sovereignty of Parliament and Democracy is idle and futile." (Our italics.) "Nationalisation?" said Mr. Montagu Norman, "I welcome it."

Students of the methods adopted by the Money Monopoly of getting their own way are referred to Major Douglas's article in *SOCIAL CREDIT* dated January 24, 1936.

## PENALTY FOR INDEPENDENCE

John William Holyland, of Maltravers Road, Sheffield, was fined £2 recently for not sending his boy to a training centre under the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1935.

He protested strongly against the State interfering with the rights and duties of a parent. The boy was his own responsibility, he said, he had never asked the State for assistance and he resented the State giving assistance where it was not required.



# THE CHURCH OF ROME

By Ezra Pound

AS nearly as I can make out from such research as providence has permitted me, both among books and men, the position of the Vatican is as follows:—

I. The Vatican cannot be dragged into local political shindies or into any political shindies.

II. Even more definitely, no high official of the Vatican can go out and make noises which would cause the Vatican to get messed into local political or other political shindies.

III. This does not imply that the Church is either amoral or immoral with regard to money and credit, it does not imply that the church maintains or tolerates an hierarchy of moral values which permits the faithful to approve a morality so brittle or so little pervasive that it will not extend down through and out into all economic acts.

In its greatest era the Church, more than any organised body before or since, took pains to determine a hierarchy of values.

## The Classics and the Just Price

There is, it appears, something in Aquinas about the Just Price which it perhaps behoves Social Crediters, above all other groups of monetary and credit reformers, to examine.

The Roman Church has, above all other Christian churches, been specific even in regard to some economic actions, to witness in our time, "Rerum Novarum," "Quadragesimo Anno," Leo's "Sapientiae Christianae," Pius' Consistorial address in 1903, Leo's encyclicals "Libertas" and "Immortale Dei." The canonists are against *usura* and favour *partaggio*, a concept which has had a new and vigorous life in Social Credit as Douglas's "increment of association."

It is my own conviction, based on the enormous and very painstaking erudition of

Claudius Salmacis, that the Roman Empire rose with the triumph of agricultural usury (medium six per cent.) over maritime usury (medium 20 per cent. with a very mixed understanding of usury and seagoing insurance). Salmacis wrote three volumes on Usurers and their Habits; in that of 895 pages, exclusive of 100-page index, lying beside me, he goes very minutely into examination of what Greeks, Latins, Hebrews and Arabs meant by their terminology.

It is the kind of work I heartily recommend to our budding Ogdens and teething lexicographers. Claudius wanted to know what writers meant by their words, and what it implied.

When the sea-captain went on a riskier voyage he paid a higher rent for the metal coin he took with him, he paid for the risk. Well now, in a given case, could the lender grab his ship if he came back without metal or merchandise?

If we had any scholars, any Latinists in our universities, anyone interested in Renaissance culture, they would perhaps have looked into these rigorous pages.

## The Douglas Attack on Usury

But whether *usura* was considered mild or corrosive, it was not computed against ink and air; whether it was regarded as reasonable or oppressive it was rent on actual coin.

Some of our more querulous Crediters might hold up their wrangle as to whether usury begins at 7 per cent. or at 6½, to note that 12 per cent. has usually been considered usurious, and that Douglas made a smashing attack on usury the moment he exposed the nature of bankers' process. All bank loans, loans at a factive usury of 70, 60, or 30 per cent., as in the last gouging of the French populace for the benefit of the British banks and their French correspondents who presumably pocket a local com-

mission for a "loan" which moves no single 50 centime piece from London to Paris, all these activities are *usurious*.

## Over 200 per cent. Interest

Christopher Hollis digs out a beautiful case of usury factive at 210 per cent. in the U.S.A. after the Civil War.

When we have got rid of 60 per cent. usury, and 30 per cent. usury, and even 16.73 per cent. usury, hailed as the dawn of a new era and the "Defeat of Debt," we Social Crediters can begin to ask ourselves whether we differ from Rome and from the Roman Ecclesiastical doctrine.

As to practical banking wisdom, taking a date when the Church was not so very religious, looking simply to the Medici's three centuries of banking experience, 5 per cent. to the actual loaners of coined money, in a case where the *credit* of the bank was based on the abundance of nature, was considered *sound banking*.

That would be one-half of one per cent. on bank loans as now conducted. A half per cent. in relation to actual metal.

Usury, *usura* was not reckoned against mere ink and ambient air.

Where *moneta* means coin, usury was computed in relation to *moneta*.

## The Latins Know Money is a Ticket

Both French and Italian have one word *billet*, *biglietto*, for railway ticket and bank ticket: *biglietto di ferrovia*, *biglietto di stato*, *biglietto di banca*.

There is to my mind a profound agreement between Douglas and the canonists. Not because Douglas meant to reach an accord, or knew he had done so, but because both were seeking and both found the truth. There is almost nothing in the Church's economic teaching which the Beckett shops and Rothschilds can face.

The kind of religion which Lenin, with *absolute justice*, called the opium of the people, is the antipodes of Catholic thought from 900 A.D. to 1350. It is the absolute antipodes of the kind of intellectual daring which Dante admired and praised, when he called one of the great theologians "*santo atleta*," an athlete of the spirit.

# THE NATION'S HEALTH BROADSIDE BY BEACHCOMBER

We take our hats off to Beachcomber (whom God preserve) of the *Daily Express*, for the best comment we have seen on the kind of solemn nonsense that is talked about what everybody knows perfectly well.

Every time a new pamphlet, brochure, or whatnot appears, dealing with the subject of the nation's health, I jot down one or two of its main conclusions before I have looked at it. These conclusions are always the same.

They always tell the reader in many thousands of words that the destitute are not getting enough to eat. But surely this staggering discovery has never been put so startlingly as in the latest production on the subject of health and food — which is nowadays always called "diet" or "nutrition." Now read this carefully and ask yourself if it could be beaten.

The important aspect of the survey is the inadequacy of the diets of the lower income groups and the markedly lower standard of health of the people, and especially of the children in these groups, compared with that of the higher income groups.

Sublime! To arrive at this conclusion, committees sit for years, kneedeep in figures. In the days before compulsory education, any one by the roadside could have told you that the rich have more food than the poor.

## Another Startling Discovery

Those who are interested in social hugaboo might do better than read my own little book entitled "The Effect of Artificial Heating on the Body Corporate." On page 234 appears this challenging statement:—

Examination of 234,898 cases has shown that prolonged exposure to cold, brought about by lack of means to procure the requisite fuelling for artificial heat, is more incident in winter than in summer; and, further, that those with large and settled incomes, living in sound houses, are, on the whole, less prone to suffer from this form of discomfort than those of lower status, who cannot command incomes of such magnitude.

## Bunk

We feel impelled to append a quotation from the leading article in *The Times* on Food, Health and Income, on March 13:

Sir George Newman summed up the findings of the doctors, and concluded that malnutrition had not increased to any considerable extent . . . These findings, while satisfactory, did not, as is often asserted, amount to a declaration that nourishment among the English people was entirely satisfactory. On the contrary, all that was said was that no diminution of nourishment had taken place during the economic crisis. That there was, and had been for a century or more, ample room for improvement was willingly conceded.

## SOUND FINANCIAL SABOTAGE

Thanks to the output restriction which came into effect about the middle of last year the copper position has undergone a progressive improvement. Stocks have been reduced . . . —"*Financial Times*," March 16.

## THIS WEEK'S BISCUIT

For saying: "But the Treasury, after all, is the community," Mr. Elliot, Minister of Agriculture, has won a biscuit.

**We plough the fields and scatter  
The good seed on the land;  
And it is fed and watered  
By God's Almighty Hand.  
But, when the harvest ripens,  
There's such a frightful lot  
That—as there is no Money—  
We leave it all to rot.**

—W. L. Bain.

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.

CUT ROUND THIS BORDER

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REVERSE

# G. W. L. DAY on GOVERNMENT versus CHARITY

SIR John Orr, by publishing some of the facts about malnutrition, has almost succeeded in stirring the sleeping conscience of the nation.

Quite a number of people are beginning to refer to him in their public speeches. Lord Elgin, in outlining the programme of the Carnegie Trust for the next five years, said: "There are acres and acres of land in Scotland capable of producing quantities of these wholesome articles of diet mentioned by Sir John Orr—milk, eggs, poultry, vegetables, etc.—but there are acres and acres of land going out of cultivation because farmers cannot afford to produce these articles at the price which the market offers.

"The catches of our fishermen are restrictively regulated, and we even hear of large catches surplus to quotas being dumped in the sea or used for manure, and yet millions of persons are failing to secure an adequate daily supply of wholesome, balanced diet."

He went on to say "Is it not possible that the impulse of an allocation from our resources might provide the spearhead of an attack to break through this vicious circle and to show the way to the production in our own country of these bountiful supplies at a price which would satisfy the mouth of the consumer and the pocket of the producer? I can conceive of nothing which would be more worth while and nothing which would make a greater contribution to the welfare of the nation."

In the next column to this speech, *The Times* prints another by the Minister of Health, patting the Public Analysts on the back for being the chief defenders of the people's food; and also the report of

a proposal by the Herring Industry Board to grant loans for the purchase of steam driers—for scrapping!

In other words, we raise money to destroy fishing fleets with the object of replacing them with newer and more modern boats in which our fishermen can make bigger catches per £1 of capital invested—and then dump the fish back in the sea, or sell them for manure.

And our Public Analysts improve the quality of our food so that we may have the comfortable feeling that we are restricting farm produce of the very highest quality and in every way fit for human consumption. This, of course, is enormously reassuring to the 4,500,000 people who have only 4s. a week to spend on food, and to the parents of the 20 to 25 per cent. of the nation's children who are getting a diet which is deficient in all the necessary constituents.

Lord Elgin senses the absurdity and utter injustice of the position, and even toys with the idea of using the Carnegie Funds "to provide the spearhead of an attack" on it.

Think of that! Here are we, a nation of between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 people fully capable of producing (with the aid of a little genuine barter at first) enough food to enable each one of us to feed like a fighting cock. But instead of arranging for this to be done, all governments elaborate methods of keeping at least 50 per cent. of us near the starvation level. And hundreds of charitable organisations not only accept the situation but devote their funds in heroic attempts to alleviate it.

These Carnegie Trust Funds, and so forth, are trying to give the people what

they sorely need. The Government, on the other hand, is denying the people the things they need. It is therefore an anti-charitable organisation.

What is the good of our subscribing to charities and at the same time acquiescing in the policy of governments? We are doing one thing with our left hand and undoing it with our right hand. The contradiction is glaring. Why can't we see it?

We subscribe to charities because we are moved by the poverty and suffering of various classes of our fellows. But these sufferings are artificially perpetuated. There is no longer any need for them. We might just as well have a State system of White Slavery, and then found a Rescue Society for Fallen Women.

If you can imagine the next National Government conducting its business for the benefit of the men and women of the nation, instead of in the interest of its moneylenders, what would it do? To begin with it would start thinking in terms of men and women, not money. It would aim at giving the people all the things they wanted, beginning with the things they wanted most. All the funds at its disposal would be employed to this end.

What would be the funds at its disposal? The whole resources of the nation—monetised for the benefit of the nation, not pawned.

It would use the nation's credit as a spearhead to break the vicious circle and to distribute those bountiful supplies at a price so compensated that it would satisfy the mouth of the consumer and the pocket of the producer.

What about it, Sir John Orr?

foundered with loss of life. No one could be satisfied with the conditions for safety in view of these facts. —"*Daily Herald*," February 21, 1936.

Production quota of tin reduced from 90 per cent. to 85 per cent. for second quarter of this year. Stocks in this country amount to only ten days' normal consumption. —"*Daily Telegraph*," February 20.

The tea quota is to remain at 82½ per cent. for a further year. An increase to 85 per cent. would have released an additional 20,000,000 lb. of tea "which might have depressed prices."

Producers say that an advance of 1½d. a pound is needed before they can make adequate profits.—"*Daily Express*," December 31, 1935.

A new machine for the production of cheap waterproof coats is leading to the replacement of adult workers by young girls, at a mere fraction of the union rate of pay. —"*Daily Worker*," February 24, 1936.

Mr. Ben Smith (Lab., Rotherhithe) said that since Mr. Runciman became President of the Board of Trade 131 British ships had

## ACTIVE SERVICE

### Faith Without Works is Death

IT is a matter of no consequence whatever that a large number of people believe in the efficacy of Social Credit. The question is—what are they going to DO about it?—  
Major Douglas at Westminster on March 7.

### Points for Campaigners

Here are some points which have cropped up in the course of the Electoral Campaign. With regard to the Will of the people: which sort of will do we want for the firm backing of our sane and reasonable demand? The vacillating will of the unstable voter, the man who gives a promise easily and breaks it easily? Or the firm will of the thoughtful, educable citizen?

Both types will serve to indicate to a Member of Parliament the numerical support, or opposition, he may expect in his constituency. What will weigh with him is the fact that an elector who can be persuaded to sign the pledge form can also be persuaded to vote for, or against him. Both types can be induced to act after the

Member of Parliament has kindled hope, or indignation, by his agreement, or his refusal, to give the necessary undertaking. The Electoral Campaign is a series of steps.

### It Moves

In the North-West London District the "Seven-day-per-weekers" are not only fairly numerous, but happen to be particularly well organised. To them the attainment of a sufficiency in freedom is the fixed goal, and a lecture on "What is Social Credit?" is as important as a lecture on "What is an Egg?" to a chicken farmer interested in producing plump chickens for the table. North-West London has begun arrangements for a big meeting for increased membership in response to the call for action made by Major Douglas at the Westminster meeting. More action needs more workers; more workers will be obtained from more members. They are asking all Douglasites in all parts of London to give a hand to make the meeting successful. North-West London will reciprocate in some way desired in turn. YOU can help by promising to take or sell five tickets NOW. Write to the Secretary, S.C. Association, 70, Addison Way, N.W.11.

All was not quiet on other portions of the many fronts last week. Raids are reported of 245 pledges in the Isle of Wight, 600 at Stockton, 1,731 at Newcastle, and snipers have been active at Blackpool, Bedford and Northampton.

### Where

### Two or Three Gather Together

A growing number of Social Crediters are forming the habit of meeting together for lunch, or a glass of cocoa, at the A.B.C. Restaurant in the Strand, near Charing Cross station, Southern Railway, between 12.30 p.m. and 2.30 p.m. on Fridays. They have a large table in a room on the second floor, and their evident eviction of the former occupants is apparently the subject of remark on the part of other habitués. Visitors have come from Australia and America to seek information on action for Social Credit, and others will be welcomed. It is useful to meet and get to know one another, and results in actual work being accomplished. Our back-page artist would call it a "Frotternal Gathering."

Readers of this column should pay attention to Secretariat Notices on this page, and to the announcements on the back page.  
T.H.S.

## SECRETARIAT NOTICES

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

**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.

**Back Numbers of "Social Credit."**—There is still a quantity of back numbers of SOCIAL CREDIT available in bundles of fifty assorted copies, suitable for free distribution as specimen copies, at 1s. for fifty, carriage free.

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

Will those qualified, or willing to work in order to become so, please send in their names and addresses to The Secretariat, 163A, Strand, W.C.2? Please state whether available in the afternoon, or evening, or both.

**How To Get What You Want.**—Specially written by G. W. L. Day and G. F. Powell to bring home to electors their responsibilities and their powers. This 2d. pamphlet will serve as a very powerful education in Social Dynamics, simply and racyly written.

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

### The Prevailing Assumption

Our domestic revival depends upon the continuance of the building trade and the armaments programme. A continued absorption of the unemployed must depend on the development of foreign trade. — *Sir Josiah Stamp in the "Morning Post," February 7.*

### And That's That

Ill-informed critics have denounced Britain's defence plan as the product of old men in a panic.

It is, in fact, a war plan calmly worked out over two years by military experts at the behest of the shrewdest minds in finance, politics, and industry.

And it is a wise, far-sighted, and far-reaching plan—that is, if you accept the assumptions of the people in whose interest it is made.

**No other assumptions are acceptable, anyway.**

The present economic trend was almost paralleled in pre-war years, when the Drednought campaign staved off the slump till the end of 1913.—*"Sunday Referee," March 8.*

## Roll of Honour

The following have reported their Task of Honour completed

- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 23. G. CLOUGH          | Blackburn         |
| 24. R. NORMAN          | Newcastle-on-Tyne |
| 25. F. G. FRENCH       | Hastings          |
| 26. MRS. G. F. JOHNSON | Stockton-on-Tees  |
| 27. J. G. FUGGLE       | Woodford Green    |
| 28. H. MCGILL          | Gateshead-on-Tyne |
| 29. W. DUNSMORE        | Newcastle-on-Tyne |

## 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 ½d. stamp, cut out and post in an unsealed envelope bearing ½d. stamp to "PUBLICITY," SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, W.C.2.

## An Appeal from the Dean of Canterbury

FOR the second year in succession Miss McCallum (as you will see from the correspondence columns) has offered the rent of her home for our funds. This represents a very real sacrifice of domestic comfort and of money.

May I appeal to you all to show your appreciation of this sacrifice—to make it worth while—by giving further financial support to the Secretariat? And in this connection I would draw special attention to the concluding passage of Major Douglas's recent speech to the Authors' Club which I am told is being published in this issue.

A sacrifice of money now may prevent a useless sacrifice of lives later, for it may enable us to win through and so prevent the war which now threatens. At least it will save us from self-reproach should that war come, and should we have failed to strive to the uttermost to prevent it.

HEWLETT JOHNSON,

Director of Revenue, Social Credit Secretariat Limited

## STOP GAMBLING—BACK A WINNER

THE Public Morality Council has added its support to the Bill against the pool betting business, viewing with profound concern the moral consequences involved.

This would seem to be another case of scratching at the surface, for the penny pools which have now become a regular feature of millions of homes are not really evil in themselves, but the natural outcome of circumstances—a hope of attaining a release from the fear of poverty either present or threatened in the future.

In other words, those who condemn sweepstakes as evil, are either blind to or purposely refuse to see the cause of this almost universal desire to try one's luck.

Under our present absurd system in which the majority of mankind lives in poverty whilst surrounded with plenty, it is pathetic that men should be reduced to gambling in the hope of achieving release from want.

Therein lies the chief cause of gambling. Is it not strange that men who are willing to devote so much time and trouble against such heavy odds will not see how much more effective it would be to use their voice, the voice of a democratic people, to demand from their government the abolition of poverty?

### Poverty Absolutely Unnecessary

That the abolition of poverty is possible must be obvious to the least observant. Scarcely a day passes without some newspaper proclaiming the fact of the destruction or restriction of plenty.

Since there is plenty in the world, it is ridiculous that most of us should not have our share of this plenty. It is absurd that we should see it cast back into the sea, ploughed into the land, wantonly burned, or restricted by Potato Boards and other official bodies. It is almost incredible that scarcely a murmur of protest is heard at such criminal destruction.

Yet it is so.

But it need not remain so!

Let us demand the abolition of poverty.

Since the machine has caused and will continue to cause unemployment (which should be looked upon as a blessed release from slavery), many are unable to earn wages; so let us demand of our Members of Parliament that a National Dividend, with which we may obtain our share of the goods which are now destroyed or restricted, be distributed, irrespective of whether they actually work or not, to every man and woman willing to do their share of the

world's necessary work when it is offered them.

Let us make our Members of Parliament demand that experts be found to do this which, as we can see, being physically possible *must* be financially possible.

Let it be done without any addition to taxes, and without a rise in prices, without robbing Peter to pay Paul.

It can be done, since true wealth—God's gifts to man, and man's inventive use of these gifts—is around us in abundance. All we need are the tickets to have this wealth distributed among us.

Let us lift our voices and demand them, and remove once and for ever the shame of unnecessary poverty and all its consequent evils.

Let us stop our penny pool gambling for uncertainties and stake our all on a cert—on National Dividends which will make each and every one of us a winner!

BRUNO BARNABE

## 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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Fellow "Social Crediters,"

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

1935 Morris 10/4 Saloon de Luxe, 9,000 miles. £115.

1935 Morris 12/4 Saloon de Luxe, 7,000 miles. £125.

1935 Vauxhall 14 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, £145.

1935 Austin 18 h.p. York Saloon de Luxe, £195.

1935 20/70 Hillman Saloon, 7,000 miles, £185.

1934 3½ litre Bentley Special Park Ward Saloon, £975.

1934 Ulster Imp Riley, 9 h.p. Offers wanted.

1936 Wolseley 10 h.p. Wasp Saloon, 1,800 miles, £135.

1935 Chrysler Heston Airflow 8 cyl. Saloon, with wireless, £275.

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# CORRESPONDENCE

## "The Cottage" Fund

As a means of adding to the current year's revenue of the Social Credit Secretariat, I propose renewing the loan of my furnished cottage for holidays from Easter onwards this year.

Owing to the response to last year's offer of the cottage, £20 odd was realised and cordial thanks are due to all those Social Crediters who helped in the realisation of this amount by renting the cottage for holidays.

Further particulars appear in an advertisement.

(Miss) J. L. McCALLUM

The Cottage,  
West Parley,  
Wimborne

[The gratitude of the Secretariat for Miss McCallum's generosity is expressed by the Dean of Canterbury (Director of Revenue) on the opposite page. The advertisement of The Cottage is on the back page.—Ed.]

## Taxation is Vexation

Readers of our journal SOCIAL CREDIT, must often come across in the lay and technical press, remarks made by business and influential men, which make one think that they have some more or less definite trend of thought towards our outlook on money, life and government. Taxation, the most unpleasant but powerful agent of Government, is often referred to.

Will all readers of SOCIAL CREDIT look out for such statements and cut out the references and send them to me? It should be useful in more ways than one that we should try to get into touch with them.

JAS. EDW. TUKE

1, Lincoln's Inn Fields,  
London, W.C.2.

[A special section of the Department of Information has been established to deal with the question of taxation, and Mr. Tuke is kindly co-operating with the Assistant Director in charge of this by collecting data. We hope that Mr. Tuke's appeal will receive widespread support.—Ed.]

## Propaganda

Here is a suggestion which some of your other readers may think worth following up.

I have to-day sent a letter\* to our local paper in response to their gift of one week's free issue and a request that I become a regular customer. I propose sending a similar letter to all firms who circularise me with advertisements of their goods. Advertisers rely upon constant reiteration, so must Social Crediters.

W. H. WIGLEY

[\* The letter points out that the writer's purchasing power, like that of the vast majority of persons, falls short of enabling him to buy many of the things (including the local paper) he would otherwise enjoy. This shortage, it is added, hits consumer and producer alike, and keeps the whole nation poor unnecessarily.—Ed.]

## Action Stations

I am sure we all agree with Mr. Roberts that everything should be done to get more fuel to generate these stations with a continuous supply of power.

For the last 50 years the Socialist and Labour organisations have been teaching and preaching the invincible power they themselves (the people) have in their own

hands, and to use that power at Election time, and return a Socialist Government. The masses to a great extent have used that power, but they feel they have been let down by the dissemination of the leaders in their own ranks and have been betrayed.

As an Electoral Campaigner with some experience, the question put to me mostly, and very earnestly, too, was: Is there any section of the community, outside of the poverty line, willing to uplift the poor without some ulterior motive?

Do not make any mistake, the masses know they have the power, but by their experience they doubt the sincerity of any movement actually to carry out what we propose to do: Abolish Poverty and secure the issue of National Dividends.

They also know that there is plenty for everyone, and that it could be distributed.

Get over this obstacle of doubt, and prove that we mean exactly what we preach, and that we intend to go on, no matter what may happen, to remove the great octopus that stands in the way to real security, freedom and liberty, then we shall succeed.

The only way, and no other, is for all the present personnel of the Douglas Groups (superior persons and otherwise) to get out on the canvass, who should have no other objective but that of gaining for the world security, freedom and liberty of the individual.

If every member of the present groups did what our leader asks us, and tells us is so imperative, what a difference it would make to our great cause immediately!

We should by this action strengthen all stations without delay; at the same time we should be ringing the bell of true democracy and going a long way to smash all doubts about ulterior motives by showing that there are all classes who are determined to rally round and help to bear the burden of our great leader, Major Douglas, and of the Secretariat, and usher in the Dawn of a New Earth and a New Heaven.

The whole movement must act at once and continuously if we are to be successful.

Newcastle J. O. PRESTON

[And as we are not a party and are therefore not asking to be put into power, but saying to the elector "Make your present Member, or any candidate, do what you want," the pressure will be irresistible.—Ed.]

## This is Poverty

Millions are eagerly proposed for war preparations; but we want bread, not bullets. Through post war unemployment and inadequate relief I am forced to exist on 4s. a week for food in one room, without fires or cooking facilities. Here is a week's expenditure. I drink water only.

	s.	d.
2 wholemeal loaves	7	1/2
1 1/2 lb. margarine	7	1/2
1 jar marmalade	6	1/2
Fish and chips	6	
1 lb. cheese	7	
Onions	1	1/2
	4	0

Can anyone kindly suggest a more nourishing diet to prevent me entering an institution? I am 63.

Maidstone A. E. MINTON

[Millions are also available to enable people to buy the food and goods that are being and can be produced, and will be issued just so soon as people demand them clearly and unitedly. Perhaps this tragic example will stir those who have not yet made their demand to take action at once, and to join in the campaign to make the demand united.—Ed.]

Read and induce your friends to read

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Each 1/- net

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Where would the Money come from?

That would be Inflation!

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## ECONOMICS for EVERYBODY

By Elles Dee

and their eyes will very soon be opened. Price 3d. (post free 3 1/2d.) Reduced terms for quantities. From SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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DEFECTIVE VISION CAN NOW BE CURED easily and rapidly by THE NEW SCIENTIFIC METHOD

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Edited by

G. K. CHESTERTON

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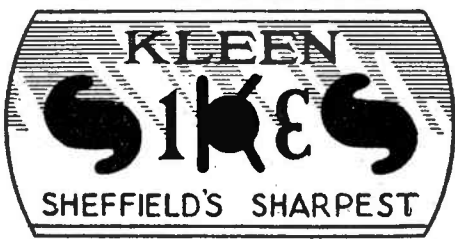
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KLEEN BLADES

**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**  
The meeting on Monday, March 30, will be held at the Engineers' Institute, Park Place, at 8 p.m., when the Director of Internal Relations, Mr. A. L. Gibson, F.C.A., will deliver an address entitled "What is this Social Credit?" Admission: 1s. and 6d.

**Glasgow Social Credit Association**  
Meetings each Wednesday at the Rooms, 200, Buchanan Street. March 25: V. Syme, "Steps Towards the National Dividend."

**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.

**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.

**Brighton and Hove Douglas Social Credit Association**  
A series of five Lectures by prominent speakers will take place at Booth's Restaurant, East Street, Brighton, at fortnightly intervals, commencing Thursday, March 19, at 8 p.m.

**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 in Capella's Restaurant, 11, High Holborn, W.C.1, 1st floor, at 6.15 p.m. on Thursday, March 26. Speaker: Major D. Thomson. Subject: "The Crowd and Collective Insecurity."

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

**Bound Volumes**  
Orders for bound copies of Volume II of SOCIAL CREDIT (from February 8 to August 2 last year) can be accepted. These volumes include a comprehensive index. Orders for Volume III (that is, from August 9, 1935, to February 7, 1936) can also be accepted now, but these will contain only a very condensed index. Price 10s. 6d. each.

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

**Unemployment is a Sign of Prosperity. Pay it Dividends.**

**A Demand For Government Typists**  
Qualify now. Rapid courses. Fees moderate. Miss Kate Taylor, 524, Grand Buildings, London, W.C.2.

**ELECTORS' LEAFLETS**  
*Demand National Dividends*  
**Leaflet No. 4**  
**For Recruiting.**—Contains a space for address of local group or supervisor. For distribution at meetings, or delivery by post or from door to door after collecting signed demand forms.  
6s. for 1,000 (postage 9d.); 3s. for 500 (postage 9d.); 1s. 6d. for 250 (postage 4d.); 7d. for 100 (postage 2d.).

**Leaflet No. 5**  
**Elector's Demand and Undertaking.**—The instrument of the Electoral Campaign, in purple on orange or purple on white.  
(Post free) 7s. 6d. for 1,000; 4s. for 500; 1s. for 100.

**Leaflet No. 6**  
**For Personal and Business Friends.**—Not suitable for the house-to-house canvass, but for use in offices, factories, or by travellers, or at parties. Space for 24 signatures.  
(Carriage extra) 27s. 6d. for 1,000; 3s. for 100; 1s. 6d. for 50; 9d. for 25.

**Leaflet No. 7**  
**For Getting Workers and Funds.**  
A cheap give-away leaflet which should attract buyers of the 2d. pamphlet "How to Get What You Want."  
(Post free) 3s. for 1,000 (in lots of 1,000); smaller quantities at 1s. 6d. for 250.

**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.

**FROTTI WILL FIGHT**

**M**OSTLY among us intelligentsia, Editorial Highness, and not a few among the intelligentsia also, we are divided over views upon nutty subject of this Cotton Bill, now discoursed before the Houses of Parlourmaid, and are inclined to take compromising situations upon it. For indeed some of its providings are truly excelsior, of that there can be no manner of doubtings. For instants, the scrappings of ten million spangles, the ones that are said to be redounding to their credits, will be paid for by a levee among the coarse spinners. This is excessively wisacre policy, Sir, and none the less so because spinner-fellows are coarse enough to be irritable over it.

They should recall that what can't be done up should be put up. And, indeed, excellent Bank is putting up hansom loans to enable these ungracious fellow-chaps to purchase spangles and destroy them. Only coarseness, venturing upon vulgarity, could express dubiousness of this Plan, goodness me, and I defy them to do it.

Then again, secondary claws of Bill provides that if cotton-spinner firm wishes modernifying of any subsisting machinery, they must follow the understated procedures:

- (1) Raise, by means of Bank Loan, no doubt, new Capital to buy up Old Machinery from another factory, and destroy it. Then:
  - (2) Raise new Capital again, by same processes, to buy New Machine for themselves.
- Nothing, my Bloke-friend, could be a snifter scheming, I consider, don't you? With these measurements I am in complete discord, and only wish it were applical to other things also, like opening new Bank Branchings, or issuing new credits. For I prefer seeing really superannuated plannings applicated likewise to all and sundried, without fears or fevers.

But unfortunately Gravier Issues are at Steak.

Sir Walter Preston, maker of cotton machinery, and recently returned from Japan (where, very likely, he was selling cotton-machines to Jappy-chappies) comes forward (in the Sunday *Absurder*) with truly startled news that, man for man, Jap working-boys are as expensive for running as English varieties—and that, too, in spite of

deprecating Yen! The soul-secret of Japanese success, he says, is Organising and the uses of up-dated machinery.

Sir Walter continues that if we are wishful to recaptivate lost marketings, we must extend the cotton industry, not restrict it. Capital must go for modernifying, rather than for scrapping, the spangles!

And he adds that, as maker of cotton machinery himself, he is not ill-pleased if he shall see Lancashire prosperous once more. Because, I suppose, selling only to Jappies is apt to become slightly boresome, even to the best of coves.

All this puts new lighting upon matters, doesn't it not, dear old Buoy? For no doubt readers of these your distinctive columbs have not failed to see, at present adorning walls of Tube station-places, very electrocuting poster which says:

"Japan Must Fight Britain  
40 millions in 1904  
100 millions in 1936  
1,000 millions in 1940?"

—though whether, Sir, figures are referring to Japanese Natural Debt, or the Wretched-stered Unemployed, or what not, is a mute point. I do not know.

Obviously, though, for us to fight successfully, we need to have both our own foreign markets and Japan's as well in the bargaining. Indeed, and I cannot utter these warnings too gravily, unless and until we recaptivate Japanese markets,

**THERE MAY BE NO WAR AT ALL!**  
Walter must do his dambest to see that Cotton Bills does not become laws. Then he must hasten to surplussing Britain and Japan alike with machinery for producing cotton-goods, as impartially and often as he is able, keeping only one principle facts in minds, that the quicklier he does this the sooner he will be enabled to turn out machinery for producing gun-cotton-goods as well.

I denounce myself confidencely, Editor-Bloke, that these are our true and honorary destinies; and I would put my Japanese shirts on it that I am right, if I had a shirt.\*  
Solemnly yours,  
FROTTI

\* I have one, but it is at the Wash.

**Variations on Old Themes**

Day by day and in every way  
We are getting ? ?

**W**ELL what are we getting? Sillier and sillier, or poorer and poorer, or—well, have it your own way, it really does not much matter.

It is as plain as a pikestaff that the Directors of the B.B.C. and other Sound Economists have got Coué at their finger's ends and believe in reiteration.

If you say anything often enough somebody (perhaps most somebodies) will believe you. That's the way it's done.

And they are not without justification, since it becomes daily more evident that the bulk of middle-class English people (who listen in from early dawn to dewy eve, regardless of what else they may be doing, or wanting to do, or are unable to do because of the din), are so bemused and bemuddled by the multifarious contradictory indications received per loudspeaker, that what very slight amount of cerebral originality they ever possessed is now moribund, or in extremis.

So they obediently spend what they have

not got till the day comes when, hey presto! the bank forecloses, and then—well—need I go into the lurid details? Somebody, if it is only the butcher and the baker, goes short, and of course that convinces them all that we are a "poor country."

This satisfies Mr. Sound Economist A. Meanwhile more B.B.C. megaphone information confirms the impression created by the press that "unemployment is down," and consequently WE, that is THE COUNTRY, are up—or "getting round a corner." Cheerio.

This satisfies Mr. Sound Economist B. But hush!—hurry slowly—because before the day is out we shall have a gramophone record to inform us via British Medical Association, or the Royal Society, or some other gravely responsible body, that malnutrition is causing much anxiety.

Down come the flags, half mast, and Mr. Sound Economist C. can sleep o' nights.

But there, "what can we do?" What can anybody do? Who's to do it? And when, and where, and what, or HOW?

Oh Dash, what is the use of going on like that, it's no help, and it gives me the jibbers. SHUT UP!  
FIREWORKS

**ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN**

**B**ELOW is the form Parliamentary electors are being asked to sign. Please read it carefully, sign (if you have not done so already) and send it (½d. stamp) to *The Only Democrats*, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. 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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Published by the Social Credit Secretariat, Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Tel. TEM. 4154 (Secretariat). TEM. 7054 (Editorial and Publishing). Printed by The Blackfriars Press, Ltd., 18, Middle Temple Lane, E.C.4; and at Leicester. Sole Agents for Canada: The Imperial News Co.