

# SOCIAL CREDIT

## For Political and Economic Democracy

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Weekly Twopence

### A CHALLENGE TO CONSCIENCE STARVING IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY

IN these days of permanent crisis with politicians running fussily about signing impossible eggshell pacts—with their eyes on the ends of the earth—it is impossible to judge what the effects will be of the extraordinary report by Sir John Orr.\*

It is the first attempt yet made to survey the diet of a whole nation in relation to the money income of consumers.

It proves what Social Crediters have been saying for years, namely, that people are starving in England for lack of purchasing power. The revelations made should rouse the conscience of everybody.

In order to arrive at the variation in consumption at different income levels, the family budgets and dietary surveys were first arranged in groups according to the income per head of the family, the total family income from all sources being divided by the number of persons, irrespective of age and sex, supported by that income.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE POPULATION BY INCOME GROUPS AND AVERAGE FOOD EXPENDITURE PER HEAD IN EACH GROUP.

Group	Income per head per week	Estimated average expenditure on food	Estimated population of group	
			Numbers	Percentage
I	Up to 10s.	4s.	4,500,000	10
II	10s. to 15s.	6s.	9,000,000	20
III	15s. to 20s.	8s.	9,000,000	20
IV	20s. to 30s.	10s.	9,000,000	20
V	30s. to 40s.	12s.	9,000,000	20
VI	Over 45s.	14s.	4,500,000	10
Average	30s.	9s.	—	—

\*"Food Health and Income." Report on A Survey of Adequacy of Diet in Relation to Income, by John Boyd Orr. London: Macmillan & Co. Ltd. 2s. 6d.

It is estimated that half the persons in Group I. are children under 14, and that between 20 and 25 per cent. of the children in the country are in the lowest income group.

The average diet of the poorest group, comprising four-and-a-half million people, half of them children, is, by the standard adopted, deficient in every constituent examined.

Consumption of milk, eggs, fruit, vegetables, meat and fish rises with income.

Thus, in the poorest group the average consumption of milk, including tinned milk, is equivalent to 1.8 pints per head per week; in the wealthiest group it is 5.5 pints.

The poorest group consume 1.5 eggs per head per week; the wealthiest 4.5.

The poorest spend 2.4d. on fruit; the wealthiest 1s. 8d.

The report states: "It looks as if either the purchasing power of this group (the lowest) is so low that the consumption of even the cheapest foodstuffs is limited, or, what is more probable, the appetite in the lowest income is below the average."

"One of the first signs of sub-optimal nutrition is diminished appetite."

#### Half the Nation Ill-Nourished

The examination of the diets of different groups recorded shows that, on the standards taken, in the lower income groups the average diet is inadequate for perfect health.

As the income rises the average diet improves, but a diet completely adequate for

health according to modern standards is reached only at an income level above that of 50 per cent. of the population.

A review of the state of health of the people of the different groups shows that, as income increases, disease and death-rate decrease, children grow more quickly, adult stature is greater and general health and physique improve.

#### Farmers, Take Note!

To make the diet of the poorer groups the same as that of the first group, whose diet is adequate for full health, would involve increases in consumption of a number of the more expensive foodstuffs, viz., milk, eggs, butter, fruit, vegetables, and meat, varying from 12 to 25 per cent.

Thus we see the result of passing legislation arming Departmental Government Boards with powers of restriction in the interests of prices; the effect is to starve the children of the nation.

When will the people wake up and demand their birthright?

Health, security, leisure and an adequate increasing standard of living can be distributed. The methods are known. Only the expressed will of the millions is required to abolish poverty and the enforced rule of fear and want from our country and from the lives and homes of our people.

On with the campaign of the United Democrats for the distribution of National Dividends!

### MAJOR DOUGLAS AND ALBERTA

#### "The Times" and the Facts

ON Wednesday, March 25, under the headings "Albertan Break With Major Douglas"—"Confidence Lost," *The Times* published the following despatch dated March 24 from its correspondent at Edmonton:

The Social Credit Government of Alberta have broken all relations with Major Douglas, the originator of the theory. After a five-hour caucus of all members of the party, Mr. Aberhart, the Premier, announced to-day that "the Government are reluctantly forced to cable to Major Douglas expressing to him that the ultimatum in his cable has precluded the possibility of further negotiations."

Mr. Aberhart refused further comment to-day, but a high Government authority stated that the attitude of the caucus and the Cabinet could be summed up as follows:

Major Douglas has lost the confidence of people who henceforth may hear his theories propounded either in the old country or in other lands. People will be forced to the opinion that Major Douglas is more a theorist than a practical idealist. This knowledge will force them to the opinion that before the principles of Social Credit can be made effective they will need to find someone who has the courage of his convictions to make these principles a reality. This is the problem Alberta now faces.

Thus ends the contact of Major Douglas with Alberta, a contact which began four years ago, when his theories were first placed before the Legislature. Major Douglas's "ultimatum," received on Sunday evening, intimated that the Government must accept a substitute adviser and also scrap the new taxes.

Government measures now before the House give the Cabinet power to investigate the feasibility of Social Credit and put it into force by Order-in-Council when it is deemed advisable. It is expected that the whole question will now be reopened on account of the Major Douglas contretemps.

#### The Facts

Major Douglas comments on the above despatch as follows:

The amount of confidence to be placed in *The Times* news on the situation in Alberta may be judged by reading the foregoing despatch in connection with the following facts:

- (1) No such cable as that to which reference is alleged to have been made by Mr. Aberhart has been received, nor does Major Douglas believe that it has been despatched.
- (2) No ultimatum has been sent to Mr. Aberhart, and no despatch sent by Major Douglas and received in Edmonton on Sunday evening made any reference to taxes.
- (3) Major Douglas had no contact whatever with Alberta four years ago.
- (4) His relations with the Social Credit Government of Alberta are exactly what they have been since his resignation from the position of Chief Reconstruction Adviser to the Government as a protest against the policy pursued under the advice of Mr. R. J. Magor.

Major Douglas adds that, in his opinion, the publication of an anonymous attack by a "high Government authority," probably Mr. Magor, in language which can without difficulty be identified as originating with the Canadian Bankers' Association, reflects much more damagingly on *The Times* than it does on himself.

### SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR

AT the recent conference of the National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches at Bristol the Rev. J. Ernest Rattenbury, D.D., delivering his presidential address, said that—

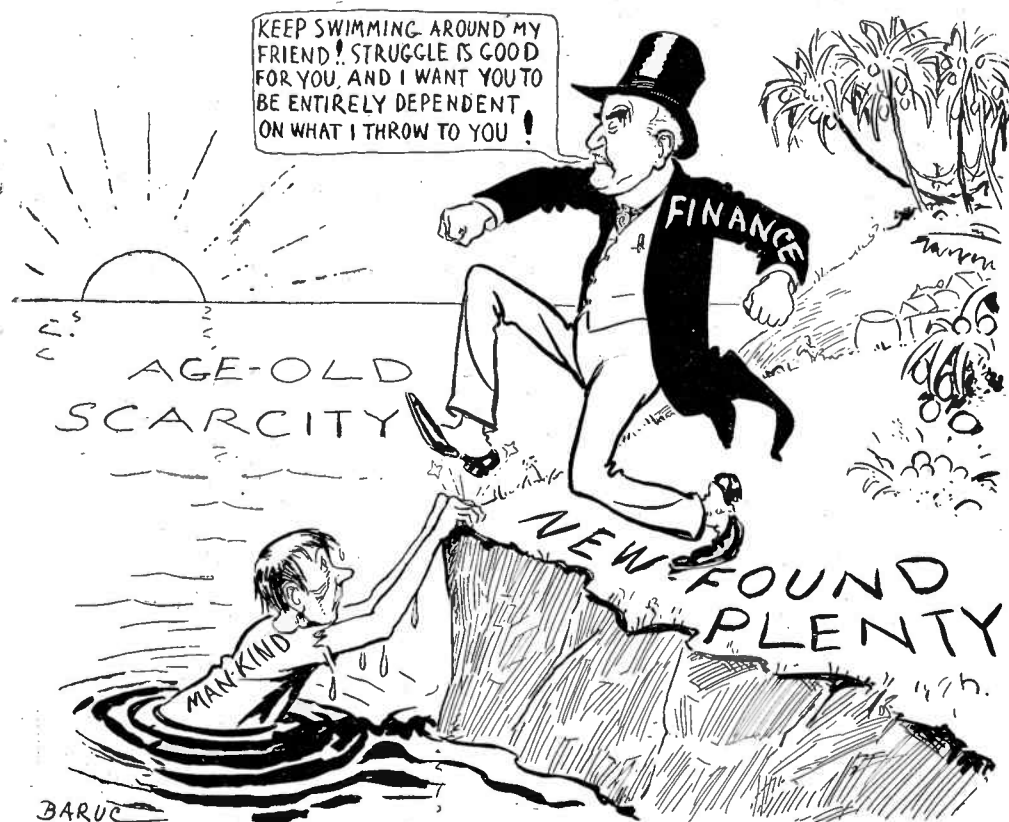
Never was the message of the Reformation—of the redeemed free personality—more needed than in this mechanised age. In some spheres of life the mechanisation of the world was plainer than others. The world of industry had virtually turned millions of free human beings into bits of a machine. Men must for long hours every day repeat a monotonous task which might well destroy originality, individuality, and all that enriched the human spirit.

But the mechanisation of lives to-day, which was less apparent, was none the less real in other spheres. All seemed, when they began to consider the economic conditions under which they lived, bound by gossamer filaments of gold about the feet of Mammon.

Was a redeemed personality nothing but an economic unit? The totalitarian State was a plain menace. Here mechanisation was found applied as a principle. Dictators certainly could claim immediate efficiency, which they bought from frightened persons who sold their souls for the sake of the State. The one appeal of dictators to the public was efficiency, but efficiency for what? Often to kill successfully—and be killed. The model of such a State was an ant heap.

After this good beginning, unfortunately he went on to the old comfortless plea for a change of heart. Dr. Rattenbury is so close to the truth that we feel it possible that he may yet be persuaded that it is action that is wanted—not pious hopes.

The action for him to recommend to his many followers is our Electoral Campaign which is directly addressed to the rehabilitation of democracy by the initiative and responsibility of the free personality.



Man having attained Plenty finds himself being kicked back into the water by Finance.

### SOUND FINANCIAL CAMOUFLAGE

According to a report in *The Times*, Dr. Leslie Burgin, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, speaking at a dinner recently, referred to the less fortunate areas which had been more backward in sharing the country's prosperity.

You see, "depressed" is not now good form. "More backward" also is a sinister phrase. The claptrap that politicians can get away with to-day is one of the marvels of the age.

Is there an unhealthy stink somewhere? Go to the quack-politician, who will tell you to cure it by calling it a "less-pleasant" odour.

What a jangle of cracked and tinkling little cymbals presume to govern at Westminster in this dangerous age of power! The United Democrats are right, Parliament is insane, having neither vision or direction. We must give it one quickly or deserve the ruin that will come.

#### IN THIS ISSUE

Increment of Plenty	-	-	-	59
Worshipping Work	-	-	-	60
£8,500,000 a Year	-	-	-	60
The Car of Juggernaut	-	-	-	61
This Day's Madness	-	-	-	61
Active Service	-	-	-	62

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**The Experimental Country**

THE return of the Labour Party to power in New Zealand last December, writes Mr. Anthony Winn in *The Times* of March 30, attracted little attention in England; yet it was "one of the oddest results in the history of Parliamentary Government."

He does not attempt to explain why it received little attention—from the daily press we presume—but the following passage is significant:

The Labour Party proved the tipsters wrong and came back with a majority of 26 over all others . . . and so distinct a bias towards Social Credit as to produce a congratulatory cable from Major Douglas.

In one part of his article Mr. Winn remarks that there is in New Zealand "the kind of disillusion that brought in Roosevelt"; but he omits to remember that Roosevelt came in on a wave of resentment against the banks. We still remember vividly that Roosevelt, as Douglas put it, "delivered an attack on bankers which, in violence, probably exceeded any attack which has ever been made by so responsible an official at any time, anywhere."

Yet in another part of his article Mr. Winn incautiously remarks that

New Zealand showed itself thoroughly dissatisfied with a Government which, *mutatis mutandis*, had done no worse for the people than the National Government in Great Britain over the same period.

If this is true, we are tempted to ask, why all the disillusion?

The fact is that Mr. Winn is rather a woolly thinker in spite of the intellectual superiority over the entire population of New Zealand that he so effortlessly assumes.

New Zealanders will be delighted to know that they are

physically fearless and mentally fearful. Out hunting they jump open wire from choice as much as necessity, but cannot face a conversation which leaves the rutted tracks of sport and farming.

Since Mr. Winn's superficial opinions about New Zealand have been aired in the middle page of *The Times*, we will look a little further at them:

As in Alberta now and in Australia a few years back, Social Credit is more than a talking-point. The Labour Party's active flirtation with it was only checked, not finally ended, by the news of Mr. Aberhart's difficulties; and in the Auckland Province, the largest in the Dominion, the local branch of the Farmers' Union runs a weekly paper in support of Major Douglas's theories. One of these farmers gave me an insight into the woolly sincerity that is typical of much in New Zealand.

The last piece of supercilious arrogance precedes an exhibition which is either extremely woolly or something nastier:

I asked why so many people in New Zealand wished to nationalise finance. Did he think Government servants would administer the banks more efficiently? "No," he said. "But they would be run for the good of humanity."

We must suppose either that this farmer was a Socialist and not a Social Creditor, or else that he was answering a fool according to his folly, for no Social Creditor wants to nationalise the banks — they are powerful enough already.

It is high time, however, to point out that the reports which are reaching this country indicate that the banks are very busy trying to direct attention from their policy to their administration.

When Brer Wolf found Brer Rabbit firmly stuck to the Tar Baby he thought of all the nastiest deaths he could make him die. But Brer Rabbit welcomed every kind of death so long as he was not flung into the brier-patch.

"Skin me, Brer Fox," sez Brer Rabbit, sezee, 'snatch out my eyeballs, t'ar out my years by de roots, en cut off my legs,' sezee, 'but do please, Brer Fox, don't fling me in dat brier-patch' sezee.

"Co'se Brer Fox wanten hurt Brer Rabbit bad ez he kin, so he cotch 'im by de behime legs en slung 'im right in de middle er de brier-patch . . . Den Brer Fox know dat he bin swop off mighty bad. Brer Rabbit wuz bleezed fer ter fling back some of his sass, en he holler out:

"'Bred en bawn in a brier-patch, Brer Fox — bred en bawn in a brier-patch!' en wid

(Continued next col.)

**A Word to the Wise****Can a Duck Swim?**

Last week we remarked of the damage by flood and storm in the U.S.A. that the producers of the things that will be needed to make good the £100,000,000 damage could not help being delighted at the prospect of more orders for their wares.

Those of our readers who are still sceptical may have thought this merely another of our "exaggerated" ideas of the enormous productive capacity of modern equipment.

Sir Josiah Stamp would want to have it all measured before drawing any conclusion, but on March 30 *The Times* reports:

The floods have not been without their silver lining, for they have opened up a prospect of heavy new purchases of all kinds of goods and supplies. Many million dollars' worth of finished goods have been ruined by mud and water, as have many million dollars' worth of raw and semi-finished materials and machinery. Most of these will be replaced.

**A Curious Contrast**

Examination of the statements made in Mr. Anthony Winn's article, discussed in our leading article this week, shows that the New Zealand Government, as previously reported by us, is not only composed of many Social Crediters, but has strong leanings that way.

It is strange, therefore, to read the following note in the *New Statesman* of March 28:

Far more interest attaches to what is happening in New Zealand, where Mr. Savage's Labour Government, with no Douglasite pretensions, is now busy trying to nationalise the Central Bank . . . [our italics].

Does the *New Statesman* know the difference between Social Credit and nationalising the banks, or is it ignorant of the facts disclosed in *The Times*?

**An Effect of the "Queen Mary"**

When the *Queen Mary* sailed from the Clyde last week, thousands of men were thrown out of work—though they may soon be re-employed on armaments.

That is their reward for creating what the King called "that miracle of steel." The result of adding to the real wealth of the community is the impoverishment of the individual members of the community.

But "sound finance" is doing its best to keep its system from breaking down by breaking up several other great ships, and so preventing the country from becoming too wealthy.

Some of those who flocked to Southampton to see the mighty ship arrive are reported to have remarked that they were taking the opportunity of seeing her before she was scrapped!

What fools we are to let those who control our money system thus play ducks and drakes with our lives. We have only ourselves to blame. It is no use blaming the financiers when we, the people, possess supreme power. It is only necessary for us to wield it.

**Too Many Ships**

There is to be a conference in London this month to discuss the question of British shipping interests in the Pacific, which have been suffering severely from American subsidised competition.

At the conference, at which Britain, Australia, Canada and New Zealand will be represented, the principal points for discussion are, according to the *Financial Times*:

(1) Plans for a subsidy; (2) the term of the subsidy and the manner in which it will be contributed by the various governments; and (3) proposals for the reservation of local passenger trade on lines similar to the "coastal traffic" reservation made by the United States in favour of American shipping.

Mr. Alexander Shaw, Chairman of the P. & O. Company, in a statement to *The Times*, said that the question at issue seemed to him very simple—i.e., whether the British mail and passenger ships which link up Australasia and Canada are to disappear from the ocean or not.

They had had to contend with the wholly uneconomic competition of highly subsidised American ships, and their losses had now become insupportable.

Well, the alternative to making use of all the ships is to scrap some of them. The battle is between the shipping companies of Britain and America, and it is getting bitter. This is the economic war that eventually leads to military war.

dat he skip out des ez lively ez a cricket in de embers."

If the people of New Zealand imagine that the banks really fear nationalisation they will awake one day to find they have been swop off mighty bad.

**Two Revolutions**

Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister of Health, opening the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia last week, said we were rapidly becoming a nation of house owners, for, since the war, over £1,000,000,000 had been advanced for that purpose. There had been, he added, a silent revolution in progress, too, an uprising against the tyrannies and irksome, unnecessary, petty household labours which had been imposed upon the housewife. The revolution had swept through the kitchen, letting in air and light and increasing space with a host of ingenious devices to save time and labour and to lighten the modern Martha's task.

Unfortunately, this revolution, whilst letting air and light into the kitchen, has forced in debts amounting to £1,000,000,000.

Somehow the prospect of another revolution that will cause more money to flow into the housewife's purse (as a National Dividend), more good and wholesome food to flow into the kitchen; the irksome unnecessary load of debt to vanish is long overdue. On with the Campaign!

**Ideal Homes and Slums**

There at Olympia are displayed such homes as make work light and life pleasant. They are displayed less because people can afford to buy them than because those who build them must sell them. The problem of the builders is not how to build them good and plenty, but how, having so built them, they can get the people who want them to buy them.

A moment's consideration of this, the house-builder's problem, throws up into a vivid light the "problem of the slums."

Put the two together and ask yourself why they don't cancel one another out?

**New Start—Wrong Direction**

On March 9, in the House of Commons, Mr. Attlee, referring to the proposals contained in the White Paper on defence, said that no Government made any attempt to deal with the real causes of war. Later in his speech he said "We ask that the Government should make a new start and try to deal with the causes of war"—which sounds sensible enough until we read his suggestion that "we ask that our Government should try to recall the world to sanity. At the back of this struggle . . . is the fact that we are living to-day in a world of potential abundance in which an infinitely higher standard of life is available for the world, if nations will only co-operate."

All the political parties show signs of the hypnotic spell—the false belief—that no action can be taken to put our own house, our own country, in order until the whole world co-operates

We can put our own house in order, issue our National Dividend, and distribute the plenty we now restrict and destroy, without waiting for the co-operation of China or Honolulu—but, we must tell our Members of Parliament what we want done, and insist—in unison—on results.

**Instigation to Murder?**

Really the attitude of some of these clerics who barge in on the political arena makes me feel some sympathy with Henry the Second, who in a moment of haste expressed an opinion which led to an unexpected vacancy at Canterbury.—*Mr. Duff Cooper, Secretary of State for War, speaking at Birmingham on March 23, as reported in "The Times."*

This statement followed an attack on the Dean of Liverpool, who had omitted prayers for the Cabinet from the service at Liverpool Cathedral on the previous day, because of disagreement with its foreign policy. The Dean has since been publicly reprimanded for his action by his Bishop, and was the subject of attack in the House of Commons.

This gesture may appear futile to many people, for it is useless blaming the Cabinet for its foreign policy, which is the direct outcome of our failure as electors to give clear directions to the Government through our Members of Parliament. Everything points to the fact that the Cabinet is yielding to pressure, not from the electorate as it would in a true democracy, but from various "interests" with differing policies which, judging from ministerial vacillations, may be summarised: Back France, Back Germany and Back Out. None of these policies will avert war, whereas a policy based upon a demand for National Dividends would remove the main cause of it, the fight for export markets.

The Dean was undoubtedly expressing the feelings of many people; hence, doubtless, Mr. Duff Cooper's outburst. One cannot help wondering, however, whether the refer-

ence to Canterbury was accidental, or was it considered, in conjunction with the authorities' tender regard for Sir Oswald Mosley's following at the Albert Hall, on Sunday, March 22; a hint to clerics and others, that there is trouble in store for those who use their influence against the Government?

**The Iniquity of Taxation**

The other day at the Mansion House a defendant was summoned for non-payment of £18 19s. 2d. income tax, but the Collector of Taxes asked only for an order for 3s. 5d. and 6s. costs, saying the rest of the sum had been "discharged." Asked if it had been paid he said "No."

The implication was that the defendant had been wrongly assessed. Wrong assessments are not by any means unknown, and, unless the victims resist, they have to pay the tax, and if they do resist they have to pay the costs!

**While There is Risk of War—**

Alarm is at last being expressed at the vulnerability of the great electric power stations and exposed overhead transmission line we have been so busy building in Great Britain during the last few years.

Major Douglas warned us many years ago against this risk. It is a very grave risk, for a few—quite few—well-directed bombs could paralyse much of our industry and transport, especially in the south.

It is a risk we need not have taken, for we have ample wealth of coal, and there was not the least real necessity, only a financial compulsion, to centralise our power supply. It may yet prove to have been the most costly (in the real as well as the financial sense) piece of folly we have ever permitted our financial dictators to commit.

**Centralisation is Dangerous**

The great central electric power stations of to-day are, like the League of Nations, premature. Worse, they resemble the League in being a danger.

As Major Douglas said in answering a question after his recent Westminster speech, it is a matter of priority. Until the people decide to reform the financial system so to produce the results they want, the League of Nations is not merely powerless to ensure peace, but can be used as the seat of a world financial government.

And until we have such a financial system as shall make forced exports and war—their inevitable consequence—unnecessary, the centralisation of power stations, and exposed electric transmission lines, are a danger to our defence.

Only when the danger of war is past shall we be able to consider whether these methods are aids to real efficiency, or whether more decentralisation is desirable.

At present centralisation is a military danger, decentralisation a financial impossibility.

**Poison Gas**

It is natural that an outburst of horror and indignation should be caused by the sufferings of old people, women, and children, to say nothing of soldiers, from the reported use of mustard gas by the Italian forces in Abyssinia.

The effects are hellish, and there are other gases which can be used which are still more inhuman and loathsome. But we will have nothing to do with a Pharisaical casting of stones at the Italian people for a crime that we committed ourselves in the last military war but four, in which we happened to be engaged.

Everybody knows perfectly well that the next war in which we engage will include all the latest improvements.

What we have to do is to blame ourselves, just as much as the Italian people should blame themselves (not that we should blame them—please) for permitting the continued economic warfare which must inevitably culminate in military war with all its bestiality.

**Why Don't YOU Try?**

Nearly a year ago, from far-away New Zealand a man wrote a letter saying only two copies of SOCIAL CREDIT came to his town. He expressed at that time his determination to help to increase the circulation in his home town as part of his contribution to the cause for which the paper stands.

As a result of his voluntary efforts the sales now amount to 90 copies every week in the district where he lives. We would remind our readers that a little task of honour is waiting for each one of them to undertake in this direction. Volunteer to-day—the form is on page 62.

# THE MEANING OF SOCIAL CREDIT

By a New Reader

**S**Ocial Credit is a new money system which is exactly opposite in operation to our present one. The difference is this:

Our present money system makes money our master, so that all the things we need to buy are subject to the amount of money there is in the country and, as there is never enough money to go round (even if all the money were divided up equally), the things that are not bought are destroyed or wasted.

The Social Credit system makes money our servant and subject to the amount of things that are made; that is, the *real wealth* of the country, like food, clothing, houses, warmth, amusements, and so on. There is more than enough for *everybody* in this machine age. *It is only our present money system that makes poverty.*

Under the Social Credit system the money to buy the things we need will be issued to everyone as a right in the form of a National Dividend and the amount of the dividend will be according to how much the country is producing. It will increase or decrease according to the amount of that production.

The question is often asked: Where will the money come from to pay dividends?

### Where DOES Money Come From?

In these days money is mostly paper; cheques and banknotes, and ordinary pound and ten-shilling notes with which we pay for things. In the old days this paper money was supposed to be limited by gold kept in the Bank of England. This limitation has now ceased in this country, and money, created by the banks, is called "credit," i.e., merely figures written in books.

So divest your mind of the idea that there is any value in money, of itself, at all. Its proper place should be that of a ticket to claim the things we want. And that would be the exact place of money in a Social Credit system. The Government would have the money created in exact ratio to the amount of the things that are made and desired for use by the people. And the more we buy the more industries will boom and produce more and more goods, thus increasing the real well-being of the country.

### This Employment Bogey

Hours of employment will be shorter because there will be no lack of money to pay more people for their services. And, as labour-saving inventions increase, work will become lighter and swifter, thus giving greater leisure to all, as well as wealth.

Some say that people will not work if they have National Dividends. Facts prove otherwise. There are thousands of pensioners eager and willing to get jobs, even when they are old. Millions have private incomes, but work in various professions until they are too old or ill. Also, people would understand that if there was no work done there would be *no dividends forthcoming* because production would lessen and so would money.

Then again, people imagine that prices would rise if there was more money to spend, as they always have risen under our present system. But the contrary would happen under Social Credit; prices would be bound to fall as production rose. For reducing prices the retail shops would be amply refunded by the Government, including profits. They would lose nothing but gain more as everyone bought more because of cheap prices. Manufacturers and wholesalers would gain by the increased orders from the shops.

The whole thing to remember about the Social Credit system is that money will be forthcoming according to wealth (production) and not wealth according to money.

### An Archaic System

Our present money system is out of date, and the sooner it is scrapped the better; for it is both ridiculous and tragic that people are allowed to starve in the midst of plenty.

Goods are being destroyed because they cannot be sold. Huge quantities of milk are being wasted, and children go without because parents have not the money to pay for it. Coffee is being destroyed in Brazil. Pigs and cattle have been destroyed in the United States, Holland and Argentina, while in Portugal millions of gallons of port have been poured down the drains.

There will never be enough jobs to go round under our present money system because new labour-saving inventions continually come into use, throwing more and more people out of work. Employers cannot afford to cut hours and employ more labour which could easily be done under Social Credit, and neither employer nor employed would lose anything by it.

When the Social Credit system comes into full operation, poverty, fear, and want, will be gone for ever.

TRUE BRIGHT

# INCREMENT OF PLENTY

Sabotaged by "Sound Finance"

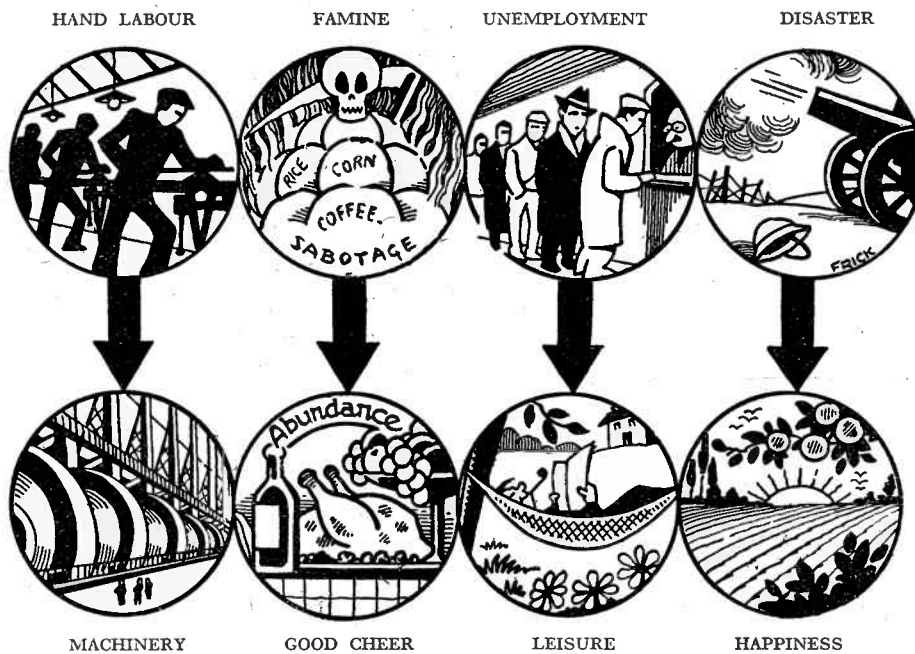
**F**OR every loaf of bread which is baked, and for every suit of clothes which is made, there probably exists the potential capacity, even at the present time, to produce three or four times as much, even without the installation of fresh machinery. So that behind the actual surplus of existing consumable goods there is a surplus (in some cases such as, let us say, that of shipbuilding and machinery making, a colossal surplus) of unused potential products. But even this is not all.

Behind the unused surplus of existing consumable goods and the unused potentialities of existing productive capacity there lies a huge undeveloped capacity to extend our productive capacity.

If anyone doubts that let them consider the immense destruction of productive capacity which has been systematically carried out in this country since the war by the break-up of industrial undertakings and the decadence of industry.

It is probable that the productive capacity of Great Britain has been cut in half since 1920 by the deliberate policy of sabotage pursued by the Bank of England, and it would have been still further decreased had not inventive capacity, organisation, and engineering skill still further improved and increased the output per man-hour of labour employed. So that there are three planes upon which it is true to say we possess immense undrawn-upon sources of real wealth.—Major C. H. Douglas in the "Evening Times," Glasgow, May 6, 1932.

## WHAT IS



## WHAT CAN BE

(With acknowledgments to "La Grande Relève.")

## IMPORTS AND IMMIGRANTS—KEEP OUT

*An Australian's view on Immigration, extracted from the leading article in "The New Times," Melbourne, Friday, February 7, 1936.*

**W**ERE so wealthy that we can't afford the assistance of immigrants. And we're so poor that we can't afford to exchange home-grown goods which we don't need for foreign products which we do. Such is the wisdom prevailing in the economic madhouse which we call Australia.

On the subject of immigration there seems to be fairly general agreement—whether expressed in the outright hostility of the unions, supported by the so-called-protectionist press, or in the pious we-HOPE-soon-to-be-able-to-resume-discussions-BUT attitude so typical of our bright Prime Minister.

As things are at present, this objection to immigration is quite logical and reasonable. More immigrants would probably mean more destitute unemployment, more black-legging in industry, and a still further lowering of living standards accompanied by a rise in taxation.

What does a country stand to gain by admitting immigrants, always supposing them to be of a decent type? The answer to that is to be found by comparing Australia to-day with Australia as it would have been "if Captain Cook had never landed here."

What should be the limit to admitting immigrants of a physically suitable type and of a socially desired race? Ultimately, the saturation point of a country's settlement and development; immediately, the bounds prescribed by a country's ability to feed, clothe and shelter its new settlers until they have the chance to make permanent pro-

vision for themselves. Presumably no one will suggest that we are within sight of either of these limits.

Then what in the name of commonsense is stopping us from letting in people who would be glad to live here, to help us improve our country, and, if need be, to defend our shores against possible invaders?

Only one thing, according to those who openly oppose any such idea. There is not enough work to go round — WORK, mind you, not goods, not the necessities nor even the comforts of life.

### SOCIAL CREDIT FOR THE BLIND

"Economic Nationalism," Maurice Colbourne's well-known work, which is now in its fourth edition under the title of "The Meaning of Social Credit," has, with the permission of the author and publishers (Figurehead), been translated into Braille for the National Library for the Blind. This library supplies the requirements of 11,000 blind readers. The number of volumes circulated last year reached a total of 314,243.

### SPECIAL BOOK SUPPLEMENT

Next week's SOCIAL CREDIT will be published a day earlier than usual because of Easter. With each copy a Special Book Supplement will be presented. It will contain reviews of recent important books, and a Guide to the New Reader designed to indicate the best line of approach to the subject.

# THE PLAIN ISSUE

**T**O die as "cannon-fodder" in a murderous war is no different in principle or effect from suffering death by the slow torture of starvation and worry. The victims of economic war (miscalled peace) are more numerous than those of military wars, though the torture is perhaps slower and more long drawn out.

A week or two ago the stark facts of the case of a man who killed his wife with a knife and then three of his children, and finally himself, was described in the papers as a TRAGEDY OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

None of us can escape our own personal responsibility for these daily—nay, hourly—tragedies. To put the blame on an abstraction like "unemployment" is a mean and wicked attempt at escape.

"Attempt" is a deliberately chosen word, for in reality there is no escape from responsibility of each one of us.

To deny a man and his family access to the means of life because his labour has been transferred to a machine is not a "tragedy of unemployment." It is simply social murder.

And let no man think he can escape from the consequences of his guilt in quiet acquiescence by the artifice of applying a lying label to the cause of the crime. "Unemployable" salves our conscience.

### The Blame Is Ours

Every person on the electoral register of this country must share the responsibility for the wicked economic pressures brought to bear upon the man who was driven to end his own, his wife's, and three of his children's lives, with a bloody knife—because being an elector gives every one of us the power to stop it, and to stop everyone of the rest of the endless succession of such things.

The time upon us is too pregnant with disaster to mince words; in fact, if we continue to permit the mealy-mouthed to cover foul murder with pharisaical phrases like "tragedies of unemployment"; if we condone by silence and inaction the blasphemy of destroying the bounty of God under such whitewash phrases as "rationalisation," "stable prices" and the like, we shall deserve fully what we shall get.

### There Is No Excuse

And, make no mistake, because — like hypnotised rabbits—we allow so-called statesmen to yammer about "sealed lips" when mass-malnutrition is enforced on the weak bodies of the children in an age of plenty; because we allow the mis-representatives of our will and conscience continually to yield to the pressure of sectional interests, using their defection with hypocritical phrases without laughing their silliness to scorn, we shall certainly soon reap the harvest of mass-murder, battle, death by bullet, bomb and famine.

The only alternative is to act and voice our will individually, definitely, deliberately and with determination—NOW, while there is yet time. YOU are responsible. These things are permitted and committed in your name.

Don't wait for the Government to take you into "its" confidence. YOUR DUTY is to tell your Member of Parliament at once what YOU want. Distribution of the plenty that is possible and with freedom for all—or Crime, Carnage and Chaos. That is the issue. G.H.

### The Rubaiyat of Ah Nah Siam

Our Boys will read our History in class.  
I see myself as in a Looking Glass.  
Clearly I hear my Youngest say of me,  
"Starving in Plenty! Well! THE SILLY ASS!"

Dreaming when Dawn's Left Hand was in the Sky,  
I heard a Banker in the Tavern cry,  
"Awake, my Little Ones, and fill the Cup,  
Then pour it down the Sink to keep PRICE high."

And as the Cock crew those who stood before  
The Tavern shouted, "Open then the Door!"  
Then solemnly they poured it down the Sink,  
And went their way as thirsty as of yore.  
A.G.S.

**N**ATIONAL Dividends are money to buy goods that are now destroyed and production that is restricted.

## The World's Most Potent Force

By James Guthrie, B.Sc., Tasmania

### A Tasmanian looks at the Electoral Campaign

Reprinted from *The New Era*

WHEN we discuss the best method of bringing about the practical realisation of the Douglas Proposals we are discussing a question of high policy — a question which requires very careful and anxious thought by us all.

Personally, I am willing to be guided by the best thought available, but the number of people with sufficient experience and training to give guidance on this subject is lamentably small.

This emphasises the necessity of selecting a leader and sticking to him, and I know of no other leader more capable and more experienced than Major Douglas. And I suggest that we give him the opportunity to express his opinion in regard to Australia's policy.

It may be suggested that Major Douglas is not sufficiently acquainted with the conditions in Australia to give practical advice. I very much doubt this statement. Having lived in England and Scotland up to ten years ago, I can say that I see no reason why Major Douglas cannot give the needed advice. The politico-economic basis of both Great Britain and Australia is basically the same.

Some people consider that the British elections proved that the Electoral Campaign was useless. This, of course, is not true, since the Electoral Campaign is still in its infancy.

### A New Life for Democracy

The electoral idea is a new one, and its value is not at all obvious to many. It was not obvious to me. But recent events are beginning to show the shrewdness of Major Douglas's judgment, as instanced by the following cases.

The first case that crops up is the Seditious Bill, introduced by the British Government. Although this Bill was one of the most insidious and anti-social bills introduced for the last 100 years, its effect was not obvious to the people.

But the Church and the Universities raised such a storm of protest that the Government, even with their large majority, were forced to alter clause after clause until most of the danger was withdrawn.

The second case was the League of Nations Ballot. Before this ballot the Conservative Government were not only indifferent to the League; some of them were openly ridiculing it.

Yet, after the British public had expressed their opinion through the League of Nations Union Ballot the whole attitude of the Government changed. In fact, the Government were forced by the people to take a leading part in upholding the League, and actually won their election on this attitude.

Thirdly, the British Government having won an election, felt that they could quietly reverse their policy and go back to their old allegiance. What was the result? Public opinion, directed and educated and rendered potent under the leadership of Lord Cecil, raised such a storm of protest, and brought such pressure to bear on private members, that the Government shortly after the election faced a crisis of the first magnitude, and only survived it by again reversing their policy and carrying out the dictates of the people.

From these few instances one sees that the power of a directed public opinion bringing pressure on Governments is not a mere theory. It is a force of incalculable power. And I think this idea has given democracy a new lease of life.

### Common Sense

The genius of the British race is to change without changing—to work within their permanent institutions, and to mould them and alter them to changing conditions. Herein lies the genius of Douglas. Some of the members of the great churches, although differing violently in their outlook and methods, remain inside the organisation because they realise that outside the organisation their work and influence would be very much less effective.

It is of vital importance to remember that if our campaign only involved an appeal to pure reason, the question of party action versus the Electoral Campaign would not arise. But our fight is against the entrenched lines of prejudice, apathy, and political cunning.

(Continued next column)

## £8,500,000 A YEAR

By a Hospital Officer

INCOME for the people? Not a bit of it. Merely the cost of providing hospitals for the mentally ill.

Here is a typical case.

Worn out by anxiety, and his general health seriously undermined by his terrible economic struggle, the man is brought one day to the mental hospital. He has been out of work for months. His family is large, a wife and four children. His income has been the dole. There is no work for him. His physical condition declines (remember the B.M.A. Report) and finally his mental health breaks down as a direct consequence.

### Plenty of Everything—In Hospital

He stays four or five months in the mental hospital. During this time he has plenty of good food (denied to him whilst he was able and willing to work). His health receives the attention of highly skilled physicians and surgeons. His treatment costs him nothing. His wife and family are supported by the Poor Law Authorities. Possibly the wife works at some paid occupation. But their income to support the home is small. At the best it is merely an existence.

The patient becomes stronger, his weight increases, and his mental outlook changes to one of hope. Then comes the time for his discharge, a 100 per cent. fitter man, entirely through the application of those goods and services that had previously been denied him as a citizen because he had no money, but which he now obtains without cost to himself, when he becomes a human derelict.

His case is considered by the Board, invariably composed of humane administrators. They know his family circumstances. They say to him, "You may go home on a month's trial, and we can therefore allow you about

£1 a week during that month. If your condition is satisfactory at the end of that month we will give you your discharge. After discharge we cannot help you any longer."

And so for the one month his circumstances are eased.

After that, it's either the pitiful dole if he's still in benefit, or Poor Law relief, or vague prospects of employment. Back in his old environment, with a poverty-stricken family—well, you can guess the rest.

Further treatment in the mental hospital, and again the same cycle.

This is no fiction. I have served in the mental hospital service for 14 years. I have handled hundreds of these cases. This one is typical of, not dozens, but thousands of those admitted to the mental hospitals each year.

THE PUBLIC MENTAL HOSPITALS ARE FILLED WITH PEOPLE WHO HAVE FOUND THE ECONOMIC STRUGGLE TOO MUCH FOR THEM, WITH A CONSEQUENT DEBILITATING EFFECT ON THEIR GENERAL HEALTH, AND THE CERTAINTY OF MENTAL BREAKDOWN TO FOLLOW.

And yet—instead of easing their economic circumstances by the issue of National Dividends—up go more costly mental hospitals. More taxes to pay to keep them, and the ultimate result failure.

I once tried to interest a powerful newspaper in the plight of these people, tried to get it to tell the public the facts of the disastrous effect of slum environment and poverty, but I was told that if the facts were published it might offend their readers.

"Might offend their readers!" What a travesty of civilisation!

## MONEY AND PRICES

THAT house of mine has been the very devil, but it is a good sign that readers are not dismissing the matter from their minds without making an effort to understand it.

One very esteemed reader, himself a contributor to these pages, says, "If, as seems quite permissible, we may assume that the £1,000 house is a private dwelling house, and that he sold it to a private individual who wanted to live in it, then it is just and proper that the £1,000 of money should be cancelled."

I quite agree, provided the buyer of the house never wanted to sell it again for the price he paid; but I did not make any special qualification of this sort because I wanted the illustration to establish the principle that, although the money had been cancelled out of existence, the price had been left behind. Even the owner of a private house hopes (though he seldom expects nowadays) to be able to sell it, if circumstances arise to compel him to leave it, and he hopes that he may not have to sell it at a loss.

The same correspondent I have already quoted goes on to point out that if the house is to be used in some way whereby it becomes capital equipment for a trade or industry, so that cost for upkeep and eventual replacement of it will be charged into prices of goods or services, then the retirement of the £1,000 is premature.

My point is the one of principle that so long as the price remains the retirement of the money is premature.

NIKE NOUS

ning, and we cannot fight these by throwing another party into the political arena.

**I believe we have no possibility of united action or unanimity of opinion, so necessary to our movement, unless we place ourselves under a competent and experienced leader—and that leader is Major Douglas.**

I suggest that the combined associations of Australia should write to Major Douglas, asking him to give advice as to Australia's policy, particular care being taken to present the two points of view prevailing in Australia. Meanwhile, I suggest that the subject is not one on which to dogmatise.

In South Australia taxpayers are finding £2,000,000 a year to help wheat growers. Dairy and fruit trades are also subsidised.—*"Telegraph," February 7, 1936.*

### Propagandists

See Secretariat Notice (page 62).

### LIGHT IN NEW ZEALAND

Mr. M. J. Savage, Labour Prime Minister of New Zealand, is reported to have stated that in regard to the Government's policy in completing public works, railways and the building of houses, the financing would be carried out by the use of public credit and not by borrowing.

### DARKNESS IN EGYPT

Sir Otto Niemeyer, on his world tour of advising different Governments what to do (none of which, by the way, has dared to disregard his advice) has now arrived in Egypt from India.

He is to consult with the Government of Egypt on the latter's project of transferring the bank note issue monopoly and Government accounts from the National Bank of Egypt to a central bank, leaving the National Bank to continue as a purely commercial bank.

## Worshipping Work

The Modern Mania which tries to paint the curse of Adam as a blessing

THERE are two alternatives before the coal industry, according to Mr. Geoffrey Crowther, writing in the *News Chronicle* recently.

"Either we continue as at present," says Mr. Crowther, to whom life's object is WORK, "spreading the amount of employment in the coal industry over the greatest possible number of men, which means low wages all round, or else we reorganise the industry so as to employ fewer men but pay them better."

Although it throws men out of WORK, the latter, he thinks, is the better way. But—

"A new labour-saving machine only creates unemployment at first. It is only when the men it has set free are put to work at something else that it contributes to the common good."

This might be true if there were any shortage of other things. But far from any shortage there appears to be a superabundance. Let us take a few extracts from the papers at random, stressing certain words:

"Since we are practically self-supporting in maincrop potatoes, a bumper year or increased plantings might well leave us with a surplus of which we should have difficulty in disposing."—*"Daily Telegraph," April 29, 1935.*

"It will be particularly unfortunate should attempts at regulation of supplies to the markets fail just when some lessening of world production holds out the hope of some lasting improvement in the international wheat position."—*"Daily Telegraph," May 27, 1935.*

"Deluge of Unwanted Milk."—*"Daily Telegraph," June 28, 1935.*

"Amendments that have been proposed to the Pigs Marketing Scheme will tend to restrict still further the production of bacon."—*"Daily Herald," June 15, 1935.*

"Cotton to set its House in Order . . . A scheme for the elimination of redundant plant was produced."—*"Daily Telegraph."*

"Mr. Heasman has called attention in this little book (*The Competitive Distribution of Wealth*) to an important factor in our economic structure which is ignored by economists and unsuspected by the public. It is simply that a large proportion—perhaps three-quarters at a guess but nobody knows how much—of our businesses is completely redundant. At present, however, they perform a function as a means of distributing income to a number of persons without which they would starve or have to be maintained directly at the public expense . . . The public is taxed through prices to keep these persons at their present standard of living . . . The unemployed are merely those who have failed to make redundant jobs for themselves. At any rate in their case there can be no pretence that they are doing something economically useful . . ."—*"The Church Times," November 26, 1935.*

From the foregoing it would seem that men liberated from the pits are not required to work at any of the occupations referred to, because machines have contributed to the common good instead of them.

However, Mr. Geoffrey Crowther thinks that we have to find "some way by which the wonders of scientific invention can be harnessed to the needs of the ordinary man, and yet at the same time the misery of the victims of progress can be relieved." This task, he says, is to occupy us during the next few decades!

It can't be done, Mr. Crowther, if you insist that as a condition everyone must WORK—that unless he works he shall not receive the money with which he may buy the food to eat.

But there is a way of relieving the suffering of "the victims of progress"; one which would at the same time give relief to shopkeepers unable to sell their goods, manufacturers unable to get orders, and nations unable to find outlets for their surplus products.

It is to issue National Dividends to all, regardless of whether or not they are directly rewarded in wages for the work they do, so that people need not keep shops that are not wanted or wait for new industries to be developed before they can buy the goods already made by existing industries.

D. BEAMISH

### PHOTOGRAPHS OF MAJOR DOUGLAS

Copies of the photograph which appeared in SOCIAL CREDIT of November 29, 1935, can be supplied at the following prices:—

Postcards . . . . . 2d. each, postage ½d.

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G. W. L. DAY gongs

THE CAR OF JUGGERNAUT

THE successful passage of the Cotton Spinning Bill through Parliament is a striking tribute to the power of perverted thinking and Machiavellian strategy. It is like the Car of Juggernaut.

The Bill arranges for the scrapping of another ten million humorously-named "surplus" spindles. It is not the first time that millions of spindles have been condemned to death by a packed jury and duly executed. This time there has been a good deal of murmuring in court.

But in this wonderful world where everything evolves with lightning speed, the art of Hocus-pocus is not exception. The Daily Dispatch remarks: "The comparatively easy passage of the Bill through committee is an excellent illustration of the wisdom of conferring on chairmen of standing committees the power to select amendments. Had the old procedure operated, the Bill's chances against an astute opposition would have been faint. As it is, the time schedule has been adhered to religiously."

Everything, in fact, has ended in gentlemanly exchanges of compliments. Mr. Williams, M.P., asked whether cotton mills' returns and figures would be published for general information. Dr. Burgin replied that "information intended for public consumption" would be made available as soon as possible.

Mr. Remer, M.P., wanted any of the official Prodnoses of the board who used the information they extracted from mill owners for their own financial advantage to be liable to fine or imprisonment. Dr. Burgin replied that it was objectionable to

suggest something in the nature of a slur on the board. It was quite pretty to hear them.

Thus, the Government, at the behest of Finance, has won another battle against material plenty. It is about to have another ten million spindles executed. No quarter was asked, and none was given. The Financial Times, indeed, says that even the opposers of the Bill were unable to suggest any principle "superior in exigence to the one which states that plant of proved redundancy is only 'dead' when it is scrapped."

But as in all modern wars, it is not only necessary to defeat the enemy: aggression must be justified. So this admirable paper goes on to say that the passage of the Bill is an instance of "the reluctant, but in this case fully warrantable, interference by the State in an industry which has lamentably failed to put its own house in order . . . it is difficult to see what other action the Government could have taken, failing measures even more objectionable to the spinning interests."

While the rules of the financial game remain unchanged, the cotton industry is thus presented with the alternatives of dying a natural death, or being bled to death by leeches. Perhaps even this analogy is a little unfair to medical science. Economics has not yet advanced as far as Medicine in the 18th Century, but is more like the Hindu pseudo-medical charlatanism described in Mother India — a Mumbo-jumbo of ceremonial torture.

"If prices are substantially raised," says the Financial Times, "then a further

redundancy Bill will be required in due course. It is important to regard elimination of superfluous capacity as only a first step to the thorough reorganisation of the spinning, indeed, of the whole cotton industry."

Reorganisation! How often we hear the word, these days. It is a magnificent term to use when we mean curtailing our power to satisfy the people's needs. If the mouthpiece of Finance said "a first step to the suffocation of the whole cotton industry," somebody might get up in Parliament and ask what was happening. But "Reorganisation" sounds reassuring. It suggests Progress, Efficiency, and the Honour and Glory of the British Flag.

How beautifully easy it is, too, to prove by the strictest of logic that the way to restore Prosperity is to destroy Plenty. By the same process of reasoning our forefathers proved that the way to propagate a religion of love was by the active exercise of hate. A new sort of thinking is needed which soars above the limitations of formal logic.

Economic theories go wrong from the start by starting from false premisses, and ignoring facts. Our distribution system depends upon scarcity, it will work only if scarcity can be wangled. Plenty is a fact which is inconvenient to a scarcity system — logic requires that it shall be removed.

The globe is split up into many warring factions parading under a variety of misleading names. But really there are only two main camps: those who wish to destroy Plenty, and those who wish to produce and distribute it. In which army do you wish to fight?

SOCIAL CREDIT and the WORKER

BEFORE I had the good fortune to hear of Social Credit I was very depressed by my outlook on life. Socialism seemed to be the only answer to its problems, and that appeared to be so dependent on idealists to work it that the human element seemed to be certain of wrecking it.

When working in a construction gang every man is completely and constantly aware that he is working himself out of a job as fast as he can, and also that only the fastest and best workman will be considered for the next contract, if any.

I was brought up to realise the necessity of obtaining economic security, and so out of a wage of under £2 a week began to save up to obtain £2,000, which I hoped would bring in £1 a week and enough to live on. I found I should have to save for 150 years so gave it up in disgust. So I went abroad where the wages were very big to compensate for malaria and bandit risks. Three years of 12 hours duty a day for seven days a week found me a capitalist with £500. The war had begun by then so I was able to continue earning good wages in the Merchant Service, and so the story continued.

Two Fears

I then found that the fear of losing what I had saved was worse than the fear of having nothing in times of stress. I also found that the two things you simply can't obtain by looking for them are happiness and security.

Happiness comes only to those who do not think about it, and there can be no security in any community of persons or nations unless all in that community are secure. The wage system of rewards says "Work or starve even though there be no work," while at the same time forcing all workers to produce more than they consume, and thus compelling them to work themselves out of work.

Then came my introduction to Social Credit, which teaches us that our incomes should consist of two parts — what we can earn, and what is due to us from our National Heritage.

Then Hope

This National Heritage section of our incomes would turn unemployment into leisure and the interval between jobs on construction work into a holiday instead of a time of anxiety. This is what Bellamy wrote in 1887 in "Looking Backwards" in regard to the National Heritage.

"How happened it that your workers were able to produce more than so many savages would have done? Was it not wholly on account of the heritage of the past knowledge and achievements of the race, the machinery of society thousands of years in contriving, found by you ready made to your hand. How did you become possessors of this knowledge and this machinery, which represents nine parts to one contributed by yourself, in the value of your product? You inherited it, did you not?"

Yes, indeed, it is our common National Heritage, and each one of us ought to be drawing a National Dividend on it.

ROBERT D. F. POWELL

"DAUNTLESS DOUGLAS"

A new sixpenny illustrated weekly newspaper called Cavalcade publishes in its Business and Finance section on March 21, under the heading "Dauntless Douglas," a very fair account of the present relations between Major Douglas and the Provincial Government of Alberta, as detailed in a previous issue.

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

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

Form with fields for name, address, and a box for a stamp. Includes text: SEE 1/4d STAMP REVERSE

CUT ROUND THIS BORDER

THIS DAY'S MADNESS

By Kantab

IN a Birmingham police court 36 ratepayers are summoned to show just cause why they have defaulted on their rates. Up speaks one of them and offers to pay off his arrears at half-a-crown a week.

"That's all the house is worth," says he. "It's tumbling down. Worse than a German dug-out, it is, and I have to pay 12s. 6d. a week for it."

The Bench mutter and shake their heads. One member says the house was built only four years ago. By what strange process of alchemy should it now resemble a battered dug-out?

Are these the houses which ratepayers would choose to have built had they any say in the building? Probably not, but these waters are too deep for a Bench. So it makes an order for each of the 36 defaulters, and goes on with the next case.

Pools and Puzzles

Sir Ben Turner, speaking at Birmingham, probes a little deeper into the whys and wherefores of this mad world. All of us are so engrossed in futilities, he says, that we have no time to notice what is happening under our very noses.

"I am disturbed," he sighs, "to see workpeople so concerned with dogs and football pools, and business men with crossword puzzles, when there is so much social work to be done."

Then he adds that he would like to see more humanism in industry. John Smith and Mrs. Brown should be more than mere numbers. Workpeople have not benefited enough from improvements in machinery.

Alas, no, Sir Ben! We have become instead like the machinery we have invented. Let some press magnate set a million workpeople betting on football pools or dogs, and another army of business men solving crosswords, and they will continue under their own momentum till all's blue. Such is the Law and the Profits.

We shall not benefit from our machinery until we refuse to be controlled by press-buttons and switches.

Apostles on the Dole

Perhaps the same creeping paralysis overwhelmed the Mayan civilisation of South America as is laying its hand upon our own. Although a maritime nation, we are scarcely able to put to sea.

Here is Mr. W. H. Barron, a Cornish Fishery Officer, saying that although more than 600 Cornish fishing boats have been registered by the Cornish Fishing Vessels Insurance Society, which was formed in 1925, yet by the beginning of this year only 157 were still insured. The rest were mostly

withdrawn because the owners cannot pay the premiums.

So much for the progress of fishing during the last twenty centuries. If Galilee had been as economically advanced as Great Britain is to-day, several of the Apostles would have had no occupation to give up when they answered the Call.

The Miserable Elizabethans

But up in Liverpool, Mr. F. W. Foley, Hon. Sec. of the Liverpool and District Bankers' Institute, sings quite a different tune. The average wage-earner of to-day, says he, enjoys a standard of life compared with which the wealthy classes of Elizabeth's day were poverty-stricken!

There now, would you have guessed that from reading the Elizabethan poets? But bankers always know.

It may not seem so, but the reason (says Mr. Foley) is that the world has not yet learnt to plan during years of plenty for a lean period. We are experimenting with marketing boards. In a few years every primary commodity produced in Great Britain will be similarly supervised, and eventually the system will be extended to all types of industry. "Only by state control shall we achieve balanced production."

Ah, what a world it will be! The age of Drake, Hawkins and Frobisher will seem crude and disreputable in comparison. For in their days production was anything but balanced, and the wealthy had not even enough money to insure their lives.

THE WEEK'S BISCUIT

For saying in Parliament that the prosperity of Great Britain could not be fully realised except by an increase of her export trade, and for suggesting that they should examine by what means colonial produce could be marketed in those countries in Central Europe and Asia where the purchasing power of the people was low, Viscount Scarsdale wins this week's champion biscuit.

THE GOLDEN CALF

The weekly return of the Netherlands Bank, issued to-day, shows a further increase of gold stocks by £1,200,000 (at current rates), to £100,700,000. . . . The note cover in gold stands at 93.1 per cent., against 91.4 per cent. a week ago.—Financial Times, March 24.

At the end of January the unemployment percentage of all organised workmen in Holland rose to the high record of 39.7 per cent., against 37.5 at the end of January, 1935, an increase of 2.2 per cent. At the end of December, 1935, the figures were 37.8.—Financial Times, March 30.

SHOT AND SHELL

For six years James Dash had been unemployed. Then he got a job as road worker. He worked for three days, then collapsed and died. A friend said at the inquest that he was soft and out of condition. The coroner said men unemployed for a long time should get back into condition slowly. Verdict was "Death was accelerated by work."—Daily Express, March 19, 1936.

When there is a surplus of currants in Greece, the alcohol is extracted and used for street lighting. At one time there was heavy over-production, and in 1903 the acreage was 185,000; to-day it is around 130,000.—Daily Express, March 20, 1936.

COTTON SPINNING.—World's total spindles reduced by 732,000 since last July. Total Lancashire spindles in 1927 were 57,325,000; in 1934, 45,893,000; and last year 42,688,000.—Financial Times, March 10, 1936.

COAL MINING. — In 1911 there were 460 mines at work; in 1934, 239. In 1911 the total output was 39,132,700 tons; in 1934, 39,852,051 tons. Men employed underground in 1911, 117,047; in 1934, 112,967. The output had been maintained by extension of use of machinery, increase of explosives, and an extension of mechanical haulage.—The Times, March 11, 1936.

For every dollar expended on railway development, the National wealth has been increased by reason of such development by over ten dollars, and this National wealth would never have been brought into being without the railway development.—Canada's Weekly, March 13, 1936.

A farmer sued for 19s. 8d. rates at Wallasey, was stated to live in stables, and eked out an existence by astrology and knitting. His stock had been sold to meet tithes and rates, amounting to £50 per annum.—Daily Telegraph, March 6, 1936.

Total assets of building societies in England in 1918 were less than £70 million; at the end of 1934 they were £555 million; during 1934 advances on mortgage exceeded £100 million.—Daily Telegraph, March 6, 1936.

The average of wholesale prices for February showed an increase of 4.2 per cent., as compared with February, 1935, the index numbers being 91.7 and 88.0 respectively.—Board of Trade Journal, March 12, 1936.

A 34-year-old widower of Bury, who unsuccessfully attempted to gas himself, was sent to prison for a month for neglecting his four children. The only food in the house was five slices of bread and a little sugar.—Daily Express, January 11, 1936.

# ACTIVE SERVICE

## Hereford Progresses

Until recently we of the Hereford Group were obliged to meet in one another's houses or offices. This left a need when it came to the question of an address to which we might refer the public. Moreover, we were very concerned to get SOCIAL CREDIT posters on show, as we could not get newsagents to make a consistent display, and so we set about finding suitable premises. The rent of central premises was prohibitive, but we saw a notice in a street just off the centre of the town "Lock-up Shop To Let." Behind the old-fashioned bow window was a room some 12 feet by 9 feet with some nondescript furniture. The position was central enough and the rent, apart from the fact that our funds were a minus quantity, was reasonable. So we clinched the matter and took possession of our new headquarters, 29, Union Street, Hereford.

Then, equipped with wallpaper and paint, we set about re-decorating the interior, working at high pressure during the evenings and for odd half-hours. We had the exterior painted a brilliant green, a cheerful contrast in the drab line of the neighbouring premises. With the title "Hereford Social Credit Group" painted on the fascia, under the window three boards carrying SOCIAL CREDIT contents bills, and behind the window an assortment of books and pamphlets, the place was completed as an advertising station, a literature shop, and a cheerful meeting room.

We man the shop every evening, taking turns for duty, and intend as interest grows and as we gather recruits with time to spare to keep open during the day. We have a nucleus of helpers gathered in after a recent meeting addressed by Col. Wylde in the Town Hall, and we are to follow up with a meeting which the Earl of Tankerville will address at the Shire Hall on April 23. After that, with the converts which we expect to rope in, we mean to get really busy. In the meantime, we are perfecting our canvassing organisation, and when the time arrives, under the lead of our zealous and enthusiastic Supervisor of E.C., Commander Richardson, we shall commence the attack.

## East London Calling

The United Democrats in East London have got busy with the Electoral Campaign, under the capable and energetic leadership of Mr. Herbert Dixon.

All readers within reach of this area willing to help on this vital task are requested to get in touch at once.

A notice appears on the back page giving the campaigners' rendezvous for two evenings. More workers are urgently needed. Rally up!

## Newcastle's Enterprise

There must be many groups in various parts of the country wanting to help in the Electoral Campaign but feeling themselves unable to make a start. They might do worse than re-read about the new 2d. a week club recently started in Newcastle and described in SOCIAL CREDIT for March 27. If there is nothing else such groups can do at the moment they can undertake to see that this club is supplied with books and literature. A weekly copy of SOCIAL CREDIT might be appreciated in a district where 2d. means one child's food for a whole day.

## 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.

## A Call to Action

Lt.-Col. Creagh Scott Urges  
"Dividends Not Doles"

ON March 26 Lt.-Col. Creagh Scott addressed a small but enthusiastic audience at the Watts Hall, Southampton. The meeting was arranged by the local branch of the United Democrats, and Dr. E. H. Stancomb took the chair.

The speaker began by emphasising the unique situation which existed at the present time in so far as there was no material obstacle, such as scarcity or the inability to produce, to the satisfaction of all our needs and the complete and permanent removal of crushing and degrading poverty.

The abolition of poverty, which was so abundantly unnecessary in the present age of plenty, would ensure the freedom and economic security of all. Yet, while freedom and security were perhaps the two things desired most by the people, there was no political party which advocated the "abolition of poverty" in its programme.

### The Urgent Need

In stressing the urgent need for immediate action, Col. Creagh Scott declared that the difficulty arose from the fact that the mass of people had been schooled deliberately to wrong thinking. "We are thinking in terms of scarcity instead of in terms of abundance," he said, "and wrong thinking inevitably results in wrong action."

He pointed out that the abundance which exists to-day *could* be distributed to all — there was no physical barrier to this. "Abundance is an entity," he said, "poverty is a nonentity," and regarded this it would not be necessary to take from "the haves" to give to "the havenots."

Col. Creagh Scott said he could not understand why the people of this country did not rise up in revolt against a system which subjected them to continual poverty and gave them Doles when the wealth of the country should ensure them Dividends instead.

### Claim Your Inheritance

As shareholders in the great producing concern of Great Britain Ltd., a dividend was our inherited right. "Demand a National Dividend," he said, and accept the age of leisure to which the machine has brought us.

Col. Creagh Scott then explained the Electoral Campaign to Abolish Poverty, and cited a constituency in the North in which the sitting Member (a Liberal, and Member of Parliament for 18 years) had been defeated because he refused to obey the will of his constituents to set the "abolition of poverty and the demand for national dividends before all other issues."

### United Action

He urged a united effort towards action which would ensure that a Government pledged to this demand was returned, and suggested that it was the duty of each elector to vote for those candidates who would undertake to press for this reform.

A National Dividend could be issued without any increase in taxation and with no rise in prices. He added that the method by which the dividend was issued was immaterial to those who demanded it, "and I cannot believe," he concluded, "that a land which can provide the genius required for the invention of wireless and television should be nonplussed by this problem."

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Jacklin	0	10	0
L.M.D.	1	1	0
Belmont	0	3	0
T.L.	0	2	6
S.L.	0	2	6
R. W. Shackell	0	10	0
B.A.M.	0	1	0
Mrs. G. Starky	0	7	8
R. W. Reynolds	0	8	4
	£25	18	0

## WAR PREPARATIONS BRING "WEALTH" DEMAND FOR SMOKE SCREENS

Ilmenite—the mineral from which smoke screens used in naval and aerial warfare are derived—is bringing wealth to native miners in Malaya as a result of the present uncertain international situation.

Most of the foreign purchases of ilmenite have been on behalf of Germany, Japan and America. Before sanctions ilmenite was also purchased for Italy.

The Geological Survey Department of the Federated Malay States has now issued a report which refers to the "considerable interest" being taken in ilmenite.

According to this report, the amount of ilmenite exported from the Federated Malay States in 1933 was 201.1 tons, and in 1934 50.1 tons. In 1935, 2,500 tons were exported from the State of Perak alone. Miners are working day and night to cope with the demand.

In India, where large quantities of ilmenite are also found, it is reported that production has been doubled in the last two years.—"Financial Times," March 25. (*Our italics.*)

## PROMOTING UNEMPLOYMENT

The British Cotton Industry Research Association is an organisation of research covering every stage of production from raw cotton to finished cloth. Its principal functions are:—(1) To lessen the cost of production; (2) to keep up the constantly increasing quality and standard of Lancashire textile goods; (3) to see that all new scientific discoveries made at the institute and elsewhere are immediately applied to the processes of the industry; and (4) to help the members of the association to produce goods appealing to the consumer in appearance and satisfactory to the consumer in performance.—Lord Derby opening extensions at the Research Association's headquarters at Manchester on March 25.

"Unemployment" is a measure of industrial efficiency.

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## SECRETARIAT NOTICES

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

**Conference for Propagandists, London and Home Counties Area.**—The Director of Information invites all Supervisors of Propaganda and independent propagandists in the above-named area to a conference at the Loudoun Hotel, Surrey Street, W.C.2, at 3 p.m., on Saturday next April 4. The object of the conference is to consider future propaganda policy and activities.

**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 racy 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.

**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.

## THE ROAD TO HELL?

Good Intentions or Good Deeds?

EVERYONE is familiar with the proverb "The road to Hell is paved with good intentions," but this is not the only road which needs paving, nor the only destination it is possible to reach by road. The road to peace and prosperity can be constructed only through the work and sacrifice of all our readers; it must be paved, not with good intentions, but with good deeds.

A special fund for the paving of this road is being opened, and this year 140,000 paving-stones must be laid down if our goal is to be reached in this generation.

Every reader is urged to see how many one shilling paving-stones he can secure from his friends and acquaintances who are sympathetic to our objective, the paving of the road to peace and prosperity. Each such friend and acquaintance has other friends and acquaintances, and these, in turn, have others, and so on, *ad infinitum*.

If every one of these contributes even one paving-stone, our road will soon be completed. So let's get to work at once! Every group is urged to go "all out" in order to secure shilling paving-stones.

Monthly records will be published giving the name of the group which has succeeded in laying the largest number of stones (in proportion to the number of its members), and of the runner-up, and also of the most successful individual worker. Revenue Supervisors are asked, when sending in their monthly collection of paving-stones, to state the number of members in the group, and the name and score of the best individual collector.

At the end of the competition the group which tops the list will be awarded the "Pioneer's Shield of Honour," and, similarly, the individual who makes the best record by the end of the competition will be awarded the title of Champion Pavior for the year.

See Readers' Competition below.

## A Competition for Our Readers

Prize of Three Guineas!

Several Prizes of Five Shillings

The High Road to Freedom is now in course of construction. Volunteers are wanted to assist in road-making operations, by suggesting ways by which a Group could raise, in three months, £100 for the purchase of paving-stones. The sender of every suggestion published will be given a preliminary award of 5s.

Group Revenue Supervisors are asked to test these suggestions, and at the end of three months to report on the results secured by their adoption. The author of the suggestion which is shown to have raised the largest sum of money will be given a further award of three guineas, or, alternatively, books to this value, chosen from the list published in SOCIAL CREDIT.

Competitors are asked to make their letters as brief as possible. Any method which can be stigmatised as gambling cannot be considered. The Editor's decision will be final. Every letter submitted must be accompanied by the coupon printed hereunder, together with a 6d. postal order, crossed, and made payable to the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

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Name .....

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# CORRESPONDENCE

## Truth About the Slump

From your review of "The Truth about the Slump" in last week's issue of SOCIAL CREDIT, your readers might think that this masterly exposure of the forces working for world domination could be obtained only from the author far away in New Zealand. Happily this is not so as I stock this book and shall be pleased to send a copy to anyone enclosing a postal order for 4s. 4d.

JOHN MORICE

[See advertisement at foot of column.—Ed.]

## Well Done, Indeed!

A great deal more prominence should have been given last week to the letter from Mr. Arthur Bullock of New Zealand, and, moreover, mention should have been made of the really wonderful results obtained by him in selling SOCIAL CREDIT over there.

I happen to know that it is not a very great time since Mr. Bullock ordered his first supply of six copies. His personal order now amounts to 72 copies each week and, furthermore, he has made himself responsible for supplies to two shops amounting to another 18 copies, making total sales to Mr. Bullock each week 90 copies.

This, I venture to suggest, is a great achievement, which might well be emulated by some if not all of us here in the Mother country. His letter shows the way and the figures I have given need no further comment, except that they should act as a stimulus to those who honestly desire to help the Movement in this country.

There is a "Task of Honour" for all to undertake. Let us look forward to a near future when SOCIAL CREDIT will be carrying its message into every home in the British Isles.

Then we need have no fear of results. Well done, Mr. Bullock!

LESLIE PATTERSON

[We deliberately placed Mr. Bullock's letter in the correspondence columns because our evidence goes to show that, of all features, letters to the editor are the most carefully read. We are glad Mr. Patterson has drawn attention again to Mr. Bullock's splendid work and example.—Ed.]

## To Doubters

Those who doubt the necessity of the Electoral Campaign should watch Social Credit politicians and then get on with the job.

The Hon. W. A. Fallow, member of the Social Credit Cabinet, Alberta, in his recent speech on the budget, floundered badly when he mentioned that he and his colleague, Hon. C. C. Ross have each, separately, been offered more money for investment than exists in the whole of Canada. Instead of disclaiming the need of such "outside money" he went on to refer to Alberta being the only province in Canada where "legitimate investors" are clamouring for an opportunity to invest their money. Legitimate investors!—says which?

In looking through back numbers of our journal, I notice the phrase "democracy to be effective must be continuous." Could we try to find someone in every street to send a monthly letter of instructions to parliamentary representatives, signed by all those residents who want poverty abolished before anything else?

Cardiff

PASCO LANGMAID

## The Terrible Truth

I have been reading a book by George Lancing called "Fraudulent Conversion" (which was reviewed in your issue of September 27, 1935).

Some of the pictures of poverty the author draws are appalling and if true are a terrible indictment of the present state of civilisation. Note the "if true." The mere fact that the book is a novel does make us think that the pictures he draws are very much exaggerated.

And this suggests the question, "How are we to tell whether they are over-exaggerated or not?" One of the characters in the book says: "What newspaper would consent to print what I have to tell them? It would be damned from the start as rank socialism, or worse." The answer, (not given), is that there are newspapers whose policy is rank socialism or worse, and that even in these we find no such tales of distress as the author of this book tells.

Do even these boycott such stories, or is the truth that such stories are really fiction and nothing else?

Another character in the book says this: "Why doesn't somebody start a paper of

his own and tell people just what they ought to know?" Well! We've got a newspaper—SOCIAL CREDIT. Why doesn't SOCIAL CREDIT contain these things which even the papers who publish rank socialism and worse, refuse to print? Because there's no truth in such stories?

The stories in "Fraudulent Conversion" are, if true, enough to stir anyone, except those written about, into some sort of action and, again, if true, are of inestimable propaganda value.

The point I wish to make is that if SOCIAL CREDIT could publish some such stories whose truth could be guaranteed and which could be verified by anyone having the wish to verify them, then we Social Crediters would have, not only valuable inspiration, but a weapon which would be of immense value against those who are disinclined to take active part in the Electoral Campaign.

CHARLES HILPATH

[The fact is that even Lancing's pictures of poverty fall short of the truth. What about the man who recently died of starvation in a hen house, refused relief by the authorities for seven weeks? That story was true. The evidence we give every week is not "sob-stuff." It's real.—Ed.]

## A True "Follower" of Douglas

In reply to Mr. T. H. Story:—My appeal was written in a matter of seconds. The phrase "true follower of Douglas" came not from ignorance, a desire to mislead, nor (I think) madness. It came spontaneously.

The Social Credit Party of Scotland is not concerned with methods, but results. No one yet is expert at achieving Social Credit, and until someone is, we must try every method available. The Electoral Campaign has been tried—by myself—I speak where Douglas is ignorant—and from doorstep to election, it has failed. And we consider ourselves true followers of Douglas in that, so that he might remain The Oracle, we are eating his words.

Finally: Here are 317 men who promised to obey the electors' demand in order to further their careers; men who are or will become, consciously or unconsciously, servants of the Enemy, Finance; men not "thoroughly agreed on the basic principles" of Social Credit, but in majority totally ignorant of them. And here are 317 men who have scorned delights, sacrificed career and private life, and sworn to the Holy Ghost in themselves that, if it is in nature to establish Social Credit, they will make it a living reality.

Choose ye, choose ye, whom will ye have to serve?

Glasgow

GEORGE GILFILLAN

[Mr. Gilfillan does not state the alternatives before us accurately, which are:

- I.—If the Electoral Campaign succeeds.
  - (a) There will be 317 men who have signed a public declaration that they will obey the will of their constituents.
  - (b) 317 men who have publicly declared "I have seen evidence which convinces me that the majority of the electors in this constituency desire first legislative place given to the abolition of poverty and the issue of National Dividends in clearly defined circumstances."
  - (c) 317 men who will say "I stood publicly for that and they elected me. I am pledged consistently to vote against all measures giving precedence over the abolition of poverty and the issue of National Dividends."
- II.—If the Social Credit Party could succeed and could be returned (which we doubt, but let that pass.)

We shall have 317 men and the utmost that any of them can do is to act in exactly the same manner as the first lot, although the latter may think a lot more than the former.

Both have sworn, the first lot before his constituents publicly to insist on results, which any elector can check for himself and the second lot also swore (to the Holy Ghost in themselves) to establish a method, i.e., Social Credit, which apparently even Social Crediters cannot check, because, according to Mr. Gilfillan, no one yet is expert in achieving Social Credit.

Why the Social Credit Party of Scotland which, again according to Mr. Gilfillan, is not concerned with methods but results should support 317 men who swear to establish Social Credit, which is a method, it is difficult to see; but perhaps Mr. Gilfillan's letter (like his last one) "was written in a matter of seconds" which is very possibly the period of time in which he expected the Electoral Campaign to carry all before it.—Ed.]

## The Church of Rome

Error due to my bad typing in column 3, page 45, of SOCIAL CREDIT for March 20. Fourth paragraph should end with the phrase "as now conducted." Printer's error in next line (a line of lino dropped) it should have read: "A half [per cent. on fountain pen money equivalent to five] per cent. in relation to actual metal."

Rapallo

EZRA POUND

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- 1935 Humber 12 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, 9,000 miles, £195.
- 1933 Austin 20 h.p. Whitehall Saloon, £125.
- 1934 Austin 16 h.p. heavy, Saloon de Luxe, £140.
- 1929 Austin 16 h.p. Saloon, 13,000 miles only, £40.
- 1933 Ford 14 h.p. Tudor Saloon, £37 10s.

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## THE TASK OF HONOUR

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**Announcements & Meetings**

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

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

**Cardiff Social Credit Association**  
Mr. P. Langmaid will preside at a meeting at 10, Park Place, April 6, at 8 p.m. Mr. G. H. Lockley will speak on "Where Does the Money Go?"

**Glasgow Social Credit Association**  
Meetings each Wednesday at the Rooms, 200, Buchanan Street.

**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.

**East London United Democrats**  
Campaigners meet Monday and Wednesday, April 6 and 8, Midland Railway Bridge, Leytonstone Road, 8 o'clock sharp. Any willing to help welcomed.

**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 will be 6.15 p.m. on Thursday, April 9, at Tibald's Restaurant, 13, Theobalds Road, W.C.1, near Bedford Row (trams from Westminster pass the door). Speaker: R. B. Gaudin, Esq.

**To Let**

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**Bound Volumes**

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

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

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**CLOVEN HOOVES and GOAT-HEADED GODS** By *Frotti*

**JOLLY Fruit-Bean,**  
Has it ever been occurring to you, old man, that you cannot control the creations and issuings of goats? You haven't tried? No, Sirrah, I did not think that, but I was asking if you were aware that birth-rites of goat-animals cannot at will be deflated or inflated, and that this is at present very important points, which if you had read your journals you would know. I am referring, Sir, to articles by Mr. Cleland Scott, Esquire, in that Noble Rag, the *Speckletater*. And to all students of monetary theory, such as ourselves, dear buoy, it is indeed of absorbing momentum. It appears that all over Africa, or at least in uncivil parts therefrom, the standard of currency is the Goat. If you wish for cigarettes, or a wife, or such other consumable luxuries, Sir, you pay three or one or so many goat-animals. When goats are scarce, naturally the values of wives to the goat declines—I need not bother inculcating you with financial laws at this jointure, sir, especially as I do not consider you capable of comprehending same. Well, really, this audacity of the untutored Ethiopie in establishing walking currencies liable to circulate freely at any moment has been exorcising bankers and others to no mean decree. It is felt that it is absurd, not to say impietous, to have money-systems which is not only free from credit-controlling by bankers, but is on its own feet, and (most sacrireligious of all) its creation and cancellings is in tender mercies of Providence!

**Ultimate Good**

As Mister Scott says, very bittersome: "White opinion throughout Africa is unanimous concerning the evils of the Goat Standard. For once the white man can give a judgment that is completely unbiased, for very few goats are owned by Europeans." "White opinion is concerned in this case solely with the ultimate good of the African." Grate Scott, old deer, those old formular words—does it not recall you the beauties of National British Government's election-slogans on occasions of the fall of the fiancées in 1931? Also it sounds, indeed, in parts not unlike communist speechings on Capital, with entiresome unprejudged opinions that those who own some capital ought not to, for their own ultimate goods. "The goat to the African corresponds to currency, stocks and shares, banks as well as medicine-chest, and to a certain extent is similar, for celebration purposes, to a special whiskey and soda or a bottle of wine to us" . . . "One could not expect the population of England to view with complacency a very great reduction in, say, small change, unless one was prepared to offer something in place of it." I agree, most heartily with Scotty here, mong share ammy, for it does seem a cheek really, and I am rejoiced to observe that, steadily as the populations of England has its small change reduced, always they receive somethings in return, as is only righteous—Unemployment Insurance Cards, or Means Tests, or Final Demand Notes, Conscriptions—something, any old how, in place of their vanished moneys. Perhaps if the Africs were offered some of these benevolences they, too, would have a turn of stomach on the goat questions. Apparently, also, these goats ruin the trees and grass. So, "Unless the goat-population is reduced voluntarily, starvation will reduce it to a far greater degree." In other wordings the Africans must tighten their belts and accept lower goatings, in effect, a goat-cut all round, or there will be a flight from the goat and wide-flung

poverties and crises. I quite agree, Sirrah, since it is so thoroughly in discordance with best economical thought in England. In particularly fine passages, our flying Scott says most prettily: "Each beast has four feet and each foot has two hooves." (And I quote this, not because it is at all reverent, sir, but merely as finite and complete answers to all who assert that economic-alists have no knowledge outside their own self-starting systems). "Considering the passion the African has for his goats, one might expect him to take some pride in their improvement. But this is not the case. They are all undersized miserable specimens, to European eyes a complete liability." "But if a reduction of their numbers is suggested, a great wail goes up immediately." The same being true of the uncivil classes here, old beeno, in 1931, you remember. When I am first coming over from Tahiti, where our currency is at one time Stewed Missionary, otherwise known as Long Pig, the miserable little pound and half-pound notes issued by Bank of England looked to me a complete libellity, too, and I used to wonder why unemployed and other grumbling chappies did not take an interest in their improvements. But no! No interests at all. Only when bankers, N.B.G. and other benefitters suggested reducing in their numbers—well, sire, then there was indeed a grate whale at first, but more cultural civilities conquered, and all was later deranged satisfactorily. "Efforts have been made to try to improve the breed by the use of imported Angora or Swiss Billys, but though the resultant progeny, known as 'grade,' is bigger and gives more milk, the native remains totally unenthusiastic." Just like the Milk Board, sir. And, no doubt, the native is really ignorant enough to think that *money is money*, whether it is a fife-shilling peace or fife-shillings worth of coppers. "This is undoubtedly due in part to the fact that the 'grade' is more delicate . . . if the 'grade' is neglected, he merely dies steadily and persistently, until none are left." I believe it was a bloke-cove named Addison Swift who invented this *Speckletater*, sir; and what he would have thought of the *grammar* of that last sentences I can't bear thinking. He would leave no stone unturned in his grave. But Scotty's meanings at least are clear, even if his English needs as much improving as the African goat. It is obvious that J. M. Keynes has been here, trying for persuading the Afric that this dissolving money of Silvio Gesell was really for their ultimate good. The African has refused to bite, Sire, except, perhaps, Mr. Keynes. Finally, drastick measures are now towards to deal with this problems. Bonuses are suggested, just like N.B.G.'s subsidng industries. The Afric who reduces each goat by half, as I understand it, will be paid a bonus. It is not said whether these bonuses are paid in goats or half-goats. He can then buy better sheep and cattle with the proceeds, and these can be trusted to die off steadily and persistingly. But, as Scott-Sahib concludes, with secondary flash of most brilliantine genius: "Droughts are bound to occur; and with less stock the loss would be proportionately less." Sire, how true! Addison himself never said this. But I am not sure I am advising Mister Scott to travel out in Africa.

**HE MIGHT BE BUTTED IN THE PANTS BY HALF A CROWN!**  
Yours anticipating,  
FROTTI

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**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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