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Weekly Twopence

War Loan Threatened

The People To Pay, Work, Fight—And Pay Again

THEY NEED NOT DO SO

LORD LOTHIAN, in the House of Lords debate on defence, warned his peers that the British Empire today stood in a more dangerous position than it had done for 200 years.

"Everybody knows it. The only people who are not talking about it are the people of this country. On the Continent of Europe everybody is talking about it," he said.

What was happening in Europe today, he went on, was that every General Staff was being asked by its Government, "What are you going to do to preserve our nation in the event of war?"

"Nobody knows," he said, "what we are going to fight for or where we stand. We may wake up one morning, as last year, faced with the necessity of going to war or having a humiliation."

It is certain enough that no one knows what incident will be used, or by what country, as an excuse for war.

But it is as sure as death that, short of a complete change of front, we shall fight for foreign markets.

Playing Paper Boats

A few days later Lord Lothian said some more to which we will return. Meanwhile, what is being done?

Last week with great suddenness, the Treasury issued a Funding Loan for £100,000,000 to pay off Government debt. And a loan to finance rearmament is threatened.

This means more taxation; indeed,

DOUGLAS SPEAKS

To a large audience in the Ulster Hall, Belfast, on

DICTATORSHIP BY TAXATION

See report on page 123.

These are some of his points:

Taxation is legalised robbery.

It benefits only the financial houses.

They are our creditors, but we cannot pay them because they control the power to create money.

"You are the State, and you can change what you do not like.

"You are responsible.

"You must take ACTION now."

A full report of this memorable speech will be given in the Confidential Supplement next week. For particulars of how to acquire it see back page.

an increase in income tax is freely whispered as certain.

More taxation means less spending by the people. They will have to give up some of their already too small incomes to pay for rearmament.

But why should they go short when there is plenty all round? More taxation!

As if battleships were built of paper—and as if there were not much paper to spare!

The Real Rearmament

The next war will destroy both governments, and their present masters, the banks. Neither wants war, and, acting on the best advice that can be obtained, they are taking the only possible course to avoid war, if war can be avoided.

That course is to build such powerful armaments that no one dare attack.

And they will use the war scare to enslave the people still further in the bonds of debt, and under the tribute of taxation.

Further, it will be the people themselves, working long hours, digging in the ground, hewing wood, and tending machines, who, by the help of science and organisation, will build the armaments, man the ships, the tanks, the bombing planes, and the guns.

No paper about that. The paper wizards who produce nothing and do no creative work—they will manipulate the paper. And until they choose, the work cannot be done.

The Cloven Hoof

Lord Lothian, speaking in Newcastle yesterday, said it was almost certain that war would break out during the next three years. He was forced to the conclusion, he said, that lasting peace was not compatible with national sovereignty.—*The Times*, November 23.

Lord Lothian's estimate is probably sound, and even optimistic. It is no excuse for advocating, by any form of words, the undermining of British National sovereignty.

If, when the war does come, we find our sovereignty is lost in it, we shall do well to remember those who advocated it. They shall be pilloried in this paper whenever their damned formula rears its treasonable head.

On July 10 we wrote on almost identical words spoken by the Archbishop of York.

He said: Absolute sovereignty and



The backwash of the Machine

THE country was now within 10 per cent. of the 1929 production, and experts felt certain that the 1929 level would be reached next year, but even at the peak of 1929 there were about 1,800,000 unemployed, and careful estimates indicated that next year, when the same volume of production was attained, there would still be some 6,500,000 to 7,500,000 unemployed.—*Harry L. Hopkins, United States Works Progress Administrator, November 17.*

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS

—*Christian Science Monitor* (Boston)

peace have become incompatible, and absolute national sovereignty must go.

We said: Not only do we disagree entirely, but we must in duty protest. For are these words not treason?

To advocate the abolition of the absolute national sovereignty of Great Britain is to advocate treason. To contemplate handing over control of Great Britain to the League of Nations, however perfect, is still treason. To do so to a League of Nations which has just failed ignominiously to control the third considerable war since its inception is treasonable folly.

Must we be silent because an archbishop is in question—because a bishop echoes him?

We stand for the national sovereignty of Great Britain; for liberty and independence of the British people; for dignified independence in our relations with other countries; for peace with honour—but not before honour.

NOTE.—Lord Lothian has since stated (re *Times*, November 25) that he has not been correctly reported as to his war prophecy, but he has not denied his aspersions on national sovereignty.

DEVASTATING

What Economic Maturity Means

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is visiting South America. His mission, stated to be the Pan-American Conference, is probably closely akin to that of the German Financial Chief, commented on by *The Times* on November 26 in these words:

Dr. Schacht is continuing farther and farther along Marco Polo's route in his search for markets for German goods. Angora . . . Baghdad . . . Teheran. The whole journey throws a curiously bright shaft of light upon the present economic policy of Germany.

That policy, alas, is universal at present—in this madhouse economic system. A madhouse of despair upon which the most devastating comment is made by *The Times* in its report of President Roosevelt's journey.

South American countries have their troubles and threats of war. But they are not yet civilised as we are, apparently. But they will be, as *The Times* foresees: "Not until an economic maturity still distant in time has been achieved by those countries with which the United States has now to deal are such disturbing elements likely to appear."

WORDS TO THE WISE

TAXATION AND PRICES

THE *Daily Telegraph* of November 18 publishes a letter from the Marquess of Tavistock on the financing of the requirements of the Special Areas. He rightly condemns the "archaic practice of obtaining most of the money needed from taxation, as though the taxpayers were the fountain and source of all money," pointing out that the taxpayer can produce goods but not money.

The conclusion of his letter, we consider requires comment, and for the benefit of our readers who have not seen it we reproduce it:

The only purpose for taxation under an enlightened economy would be the collection for destruction of sufficient redundant money to prevent inflation and permit the continued creation and issue of money for purposes of national development or the equating of purchasing power with production.

Lord Tavistock has always been careful to put forward his views on monetary reform as his own and is in consequence, and obviously, just as much entitled to hold the view he thus expresses as are we to contest it.

The press, however, both home and overseas, has on many occasions identified him with the views of Major Douglas, and to prevent confusion we feel bound to point out that the paragraph in question traverses fundamental conceptions of the correct use of financial mechanism.

Briefly, and in principle, money, in some form, should be issued contemporaneously and in equivalence with the production of wealth, and retired contemporaneously and in equivalence with the destruction of wealth.

In consequence taxation is justifiable only when the rate of destruction of wealth exceeds the rate of production of wealth.

The use of the word "inflation" in the paragraph to which we refer is an acceptance of the proposition of orthodox finance that price varies with money, and is equivalent to saying that if the reader of this paragraph buys two copies of the paper which contains it, each copy will contain only half a paragraph.

No sound price system can be constructed on such principles. Redundancy of money, if by maladministration it occurs, should create a priority problem, not a price rise.

The idea of retiring money in order to "permit its continued creation" would seem to suggest the banker's idea of Heaven.

THE DEMOCRAT

MR. ERNEST THURTLÉ, Labour Member of Parliament for Shoreditch, London, E., speaking in the House of Commons on the Public Uniforms Bill, said:

"The Bill will take away some personal liberty, but I think the sacrifice worth while so that—

"democratic governments may be more firmly established."

THEY WANT RESULTS

MEN OUGHT TO HAVE SAY ABOUT METHODS—

headline in the *Daily Herald* referring to Safety in Mines.

Nonsense. Men are concerned not with methods but with results. If miners demand safety they can get it.

And if everybody demands a National Dividend they can get it.

The people in association can always get what they want.

THE LAND OF PROMISE

"For three or four days he had been very quiet; I guess he was not strong enough to cry. Then at 5 o'clock on the morning of October 1, he cried a little. I gave him his bottle; he took a little of it and slept again. When I went to him at 8 o'clock he was," her voice trembled, "he was dead."

Thus Mrs. Edmond Bernier, 23, today described the death of her two and a half months old son, whose death a coroner's jury on October 2 found due to lack of proper food and to unhealthy surroundings.—*The Toronto Star*, November 7.

Another case reported in the same issue of this paper is of a family having to buy 1,302 meals with only \$36, roughly £7 12s., or less than 1½d. a meal.

The Prime Minister of Ontario ordered an investigation following the inquest reported above, as a result of which it is stated that no children have died since October 1 for lack of proper food.

It sounds just like Great Britain, where there is no starvation, although 4½ million people live on less than 4s. a week for food, and another 9 million on less than 6s. a week.

It is understood that one of the reasons for the recent visit of the Dominion Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, to Great Britain, was to arrange for the export of greater quantities of Canadian farm produce to the British market.

THE TREND OF DICTATORSHIP

DICTATORSHIPS, like everything else, cannot stand still. They are converging towards super-dictatorship. If you want to know what super-dictatorship is like, consider the recent election in Peru for the Presidency.

The Social Democratic candidate, Don Luis Equiguren, was getting a large majority. The retiring President, General Benavides, did not like this, so he just ordered the count to be stopped.

He then made his Congress confer executive powers on him for three years and then dissolve itself. His excuse was that an extremist, outlawed organisation was alleged to be among his opponent's supporters!

WISDOM FROM THE VATICAN

HERE are two extracts from Papal encyclicals which are worth considering. "The contention that the civil government should at its option intrude and exercise intimate control over the family and the household is a great and pernicious error."—*Rerum Novarum*.

"Religion teaches the wealthy owner and the employer that their workpeople are not to be accounted their bondsmen; that in every man they must respect his dignity and worth as a man and as a Christian . . . and that it is shameful and inhuman to treat men like chattels to make money by, or to look upon them merely as so much muscle or physical strength."—*Rerum Novarum*, Leo. XIII., 1891.

BRITISH POLITICS

MR. ALFRED DENVILLE, Unionist Member of Parliament for Newcastle

Central Division, announces that he will present £5 to the mother of each baby born in that Division on Coronation Day. The mother's name must appear on the current register of voters, says *The Scotsman*.

This kindly promise may deplete his pocket a little, and can only be a drop in the ocean of his constituents' policy. It is a start in the right direction, and he will secure the unquestioned support of his constituents if he will go further and guarantee to make it his business to see that every man, woman and child in his Division gets a National Dividend.

POLITICAL CONFUSION

"THE most striking characteristic of this country at the moment is a greatly increased political consciousness frustrated by an extreme mental confusion. Everywhere I hear the same story . . ."

This is from the London Diary in the *New Statesman and Nation* of November 21. The story being that everybody is tired to death of the Old Gang.

If it is true, it is a healthy sign and means that people are realising that the Old Gang are not giving them the things they want.

There is no room for mental confusion about the Electors' Demand printed each week on our back page.

REVOLT AGAINST SABOTAGE

"WARM congratulations," says the *News-Chronicle* of November 21, "to the Exmouth fishermen who refused to throw 10,000 herrings back into the sea and sent them as a present to the Exeter poor."

Unhappily the fishermen were losers by not getting any reward for their labours.

Why not issue National Dividends of all this surplus fish, milk, and so forth, so that everybody can have his share without anyone else having to suffer?

CONFUSION CONFOUNDED

MAJOR NATHAN, prospective Labour candidate for Wandsworth, in a recent speech, referred to the four-and-a-half million people in this country who are living below the minimum scale regarded by the British Medical Association as necessary for well-being.

He also advocated that the Government should remove the evils of under-nourishment.

That sounds fine. Then — would you believe it? — it is reported:

"Owing to the failure of the Government's foreign policy, the money that might have been used to feed the children has to be claimed by the defence departments to feed guns."

As the foreign policy was presumably different under the Labour Government, it is a marvel that some ignorant rank and filer didn't ask why the money wasn't spent to feed the children when it *wasn't* being spent on feeding the guns?

Or did Philip Snowden feed the financiers with it?

Do we eat money?

THE SINISTER MILK BOARD

THIS soviet-like or Fascist-seeming institution, not satisfied with the reduction of purchasing power as a consequence of its higher-price-by-law policy, has struck again at the consumer's purchasing power by putting to the reserve £500,000 excess income over expenditure last year.

This item of information was given in reply to a question at the inquiry in London now being conducted by Mr. N. L. C. Macaskie, K.C.

A BIG "HANG-OVER"

MAYOR "Gerry" McGeer, of Vancouver, has arrived in Toronto on his way back after a visit to London, where he was entertained by the Lord Mayor.

His "hang-over" from the Lord Mayor's banquet seems to have lasted out an Atlantic crossing and a train journey to Toronto.

Otherwise, how can one account for such statements as these, reported in the *Toronto Star*?

In a one-hour interview, Mayor McGeer rapidly outlined an N.R.A.-managed currency programme for Canada, threw Premier Aberhart and his social credit to the wolves, and praised England for its boldness in bringing back an unparalleled prosperity by making its vast national credit available to every citizen.

"If the Ottawa government would manage the dollar as the Baldwin government is managing

the pound sterling, Canada could do everything Aberhart has ever tried to do," he exclaimed.

"We don't have to get mixed up in any field of experiment. England has done it, and all we have to do is follow England's method . . ."

Mr. McGeer may not have had an opportunity to see some of the citizens to whom he suggests the vast national credit has been made available.

But surely he heard mentioned the "Special Areas."

Perhaps he thought they were specially prosperous and did not realise that their speciality consists in a population of some millions living on about a dollar a week per head for food.

TWO PET THEORIES DEBUNKED

NEW ZEALAND'S Labour Government has lost no time in introducing legislation for shorter hours and better wages, but these pet theories of Labour Parties the world over never work out in practice as expected.

Shorter hours have not increased employment to any extent, for employers are introducing more efficient methods to keep up production without taking on more hands. As to higher pay, this has actually increased unemployment in certain classes, for employers are now engaging boys and girls without previous experience which would entitle them to a higher rate of pay.

Furthermore, these efforts have tended to raise prices so that higher wages have not necessarily meant increased purchasing power.

The New Zealand Government seems bent on showing the world how not to do things, for instead of starting with the idea of giving to all freedom in security, it started with a plan which is being forced on people willy-nilly. National Dividends would make the regulation of hours and pay by law unnecessary, for they would give people freedom to choose the terms on which they would cooperate in any undertaking.

THEY SAY WHAT WE SAY

"NATION OF SLAVES"

"WHATEVER Mr. Baldwin may say, we are fast becoming a nation of slaves," said Captain Barnard Acworth, chairman of the Liberty Restoration League, in an address he delivered at the weekly luncheon of the Birmingham Junior Chamber of Commerce.

"In a thousand ways," he said, "we are now quietly submitting to interference with the proper conduct of our own affairs which 30 years ago no Englishman would have tolerated."

As examples he pointed to the increasing number of Marketing Boards and declared that a quasi-secret society, the Political and Economic Planning Group, was forcing an economic policy on this country which gave powers to great corporations to stop private enterprise and even the right to close an industry or to force an amalgamation. He urged them to oppose the passing of legislation that would have the effect of turning every man in the country into a paid servant of some such powerful corporation.

These corporations could close a man's business, prevent his starting a business, or throw him on to the streets without any right of approach to the King's Courts of Justice because these bodies were actually judge, jury and executioner.

DIETICIAN HAY SAYS—

HERE in England you have opportunities to make yourselves into a nation without a superior. You have an equable climate. With a better understanding of food you could become A1 in a single generation. You could be self-contained. You could produce within your own borders everything for the perfect health of every inhabitant.

A NICE HOUSE TO STARVE IN

IN his description of the Housing Exhibition in Limehouse, our special representative points out that, in the industrial areas, the alternative now is a decent home and insufficient food, or sufficient food and a bug and rat infested cellar. Good homes are now being made available in very large numbers.

But nearly everywhere the rents are out of proportion to the incomes of the tenants. The consequence is that, when there is a nice, clean, hygienic cupboard, the cupboard is inevitably bare. We may quote as an example what are described as "Houses for the Aged," which consist of a pleasant single room with a bath and a kitchen. The rent is ten shillings and sixpence, which just exceeds the Old Age Pension. The aged person is, therefore, being invited to starve to death in the nicest possible surroundings. The rent problem is, indeed, intimately connected with the evils of malnutrition.—*Church Times*, November 13.

DR. BLUNT LOOKS TO THE CHURCH

"I BELIEVE we are at a moment of transition when the future of democracy will depend entirely upon the way in which the people of England choose to handle the opportunities of liberty which democracy gives them," said the Bishop of Bradford (Dr. A. W. F. Blunt) speaking at the Ilkley branch of the League of Nations Union.

Dr. Blunt, whose subject was "Democracy at the Cross-Roads," said that one of the major issues of the present time was the challenge being offered to democratic ideals on all hands. The challenge was being openly offered on the Continent and it was being subconsciously offered here in England.

An Urgent Call

To introduce either Fascism or Communism would be of infinite harm for English people and mankind in general, he continued, but he could not help feeling disquieted by the signs of the times.

Democracy had still got to justify itself, and as he looked round for the force or influence which was to give English democracy its chance of redeeming itself it was to the Church of Christ that he looked.

He did not believe that democracy would redeem itself except by spiritualising itself, and the call to the Christian Church and the Christian bodies was as urgent a call as was ever made to Christians.

We're ready when you are, Dr. Blunt.

FREEDOM OR SERVILITY?

This is a Fight to the Finish

Dictatorship By Taxation

MAJOR DOUGLAS
(In a Speech at Belfast)

"It is no use realising that taxation is legalised robbery, is unnecessary, wasteful, and tyrannical. If you stop at that, you will have not only to pay the taxes that you now have to pay, but, as Sir Josiah Stamp, one of the Directors of the Bank of England, said a short time ago with that engaging candour which we are beginning to expect from the Bank of England,

"Direct taxation thirty years ago in relation to its effect on individual effort and action seemed to reach a breaking-point and was regarded as psychologically unbearable at levels which today are merely amusing . . . But primarily there can be no doubt that with the right applications of experimental psychology and adjusted education, the mind of man would be still more adaptable."

"It is now a fight to the finish. Within the next few years you will either become subjects of a servile State, exceeding in powers anything known to history, quite possibly well-fed and even secure, just as many slaves were well-fed and secure in the days of chattel slavery and bitterly resented their freedom, or you will, but only by means of the greatest struggle in history, have achieved all these things, together with freedom — freedom of speech, freedom of action, immense leisure, immense opportunity.

"No one is going to get these things for you. You must choose whether you want them, and if you decide that you do, you must take action almost without a moment's delay."

This challenge was made on Tuesday night, November 24, by Major C. H. Douglas, speaking in the crowded Ulster Hall, Belfast, on "Dictatorship By Taxation." It was a closely-reasoned and scathing attack on the whole system of taxation and those who administer it, and it ended in a call to arms in defence of the liberty which he said is being filched from us.

The Old Tax and the New

It was impossible, he told an attentive audience, to understand taxation from any consideration of money statistics, which, as at present compiled, bore no relation to facts; it was necessary to begin with real or physical economics.

The origin of tithe, for example, was a genuine tax of one-tenth of the agricultural production of the taxed land, for the physical maintenance of the clergy because they were too busy to raise their own crops. The tithe-payer did a little extra work or else had a little less to eat, and there was nothing in this to cause a loss to the community or to make it impossible for the agriculturalist to live.

The modern tithe was a money tax, said Major Douglas, and it was imposed quite irrespective of the value of anything produced on the land, becoming simply an overhead charge—a cost of production which increased the price the farmer must charge in order to live off his farm.

If he could not raise his price, as is generally the case, he made a money loss, and ultimately ceased to farm, because he did not grow money, he grew produce, and money is demanded from him. "This is exactly what has happened in England," he pointed out, "where three million acres of farming land have gone out of cultivation since the war.

"But the evil does not stop there. Since the farmer does not make a reasonable living, he does not keep his land in good order and he has no money to spend upon the products of other industries."

The "Soak the Rich" Fallacy

The only justification for taxation, Major Douglas continued, would be that, with the whole of a community in maximum employment, not enough was being produced to maintain the total population by reason of the excessive consumption of a small proportion of the population. The theory of taxation as a justifiable expedient rested upon two propositions, first that the poor are poor because the rich are rich, and therefore that the poor would become richer by making the rich poorer, and secondly, that it was justifiable to have a system of accumulating riches and to recognise this as legitimate while, at the same time, confiscating an arbitrary portion of the accumulated riches. The latter proposition was much the same as saying that the object of a game of cricket is to make runs, but if you make more than a small number they will be taken off you.

"Please allow me," he said, "to emphasise the point that I am in complete agreement with those who contend that some individuals are unduly rich, just as I am absolutely confident that taxation is not the remedy."

If one imagined all the purchasers of Rolls Royce cars to be taxed so that they could no longer buy Rolls Royce cars, it did not mean, he explained, that the poor could buy Rolls Royce cars, but that such cars would not be produced. This would be perfectly

satisfactory if the production system were lacking in some production which the freeing of men from making Rolls Royce cars would enable them to produce, as in war-time, when luxury production ceased. But in peace-time we knew perfectly well that we have what is called an unemployment problem, that is to say, a surplus production problem, and that, under the existing financial system, regards full employment as being the best method of keeping us in slavery to financiers.

Where Taxation Goes

"The first point, therefore, on which to be clear," Major Douglas went on to emphasise, "is that the heavy taxation under which we suffer works directly to the advantage of the financial houses which control the banking system, even without enquiring as to the destination of the money. But if you will look at the back of your tax demands, you will find that the total amount received from income tax, sur-tax, and death duties, is approximately equal to the amount required to pay the interest on the National Debt, and that other forms of taxation supply the money for social services, to the extent that it is supplied."

"It is the claim to the ownership of money which is the core of the matter," he asserted. "Any person or any organisation who can create practically at will sums of money equivalent to the price values of all the goods produced by the community is the virtual owner of those goods, and, therefore, the claim of the banking system to the ownership of the money which it creates is a claim to the ownership of the country."

If the stock and bonds which the Banks had appropriated in the last fifty years had been placed to the credit of the community, not only should we be free of taxation but we should have been drawing a substantial dividend.

Nationalisation No Use

Major Douglas asked his audience not to be misled by any such phrase as "The



MAJOR DOUGLAS
... The greatest struggle in history.

Nationalisation of Banking." The State and the banking system were very nearly one already and wholly one in policy.

A Tyrannical Device

In one noteworthy passage Major Douglas painted a picture of the stranglehold of the banks over the community by likening it to a company in the clutches of debenture holders who have got their debentures free. "We are every one of us in debt to these debenture holders even though some of us may hold debentures, and the policy is to load us individually and collectively with debt so that we shall be the slaves of our creditors in perpetuity.

"It is impossible to obtain the money to pay off the debt, owing to the fact that our creditors are at the same time in sole control of the power of creating the money which is required to pay off the debt. Taxation is not primarily an economic device, it is a tyrannical device."

Individual Responsibility

"You cannot fight a system," he said, "you can only fight the people who put a system into operation. You cannot fight robbery, you can only fight robbers. You cannot fight malaria, you can only destroy mosquitoes."

There was no justification in the working of the universe for the idea that if someone is paid by an organisation to do an injustice, the responsibility for the injustice lies upon the organisation and not upon him. "If you put your finger in the fire at the orders of the company which employs you, it is you who will be burnt, not the company."

Pressure Politics

"I have been accused," said Major Douglas towards the close of his address, "of advocating rebellion against the State. Nothing of the kind. What I am telling you is that either you are the State and you can change what you do not like, or else the State is your enemy."

As to how real pressure could be applied he referred to the Electoral Campaign which, at his instigation, is being carried out in Belfast and, in fact, all over the world.

"Get into your consciousness," he said, "as a living, driving motive force that this is your country and that the conditions in it are your responsibility, and that Government officials are your servants and not your masters."



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Something Must Be Done

THE power of the press is greatly over-rated, and is diminishing. There have been many indications of this, culminating in the overwhelming victory of President Roosevelt with 80 per cent. of the newspapers bitterly opposed to him.

Nevertheless, there is a danger that the ballyhoo surrounding the KING'S visit to the South Wales shambles may exploit the healthy sentiment for a very human Monarch, and raise false hopes in the hearts of despairing millions for measures which he is constitutionally powerless to initiate; and therefore a danger of subsequent reaction.

The KING'S own well-known sympathy for the distressed and the oppressed reflect the opinions of his people, and is well expressed in his widely-advertised phrase, "Something must be done."

The power for good of a Constitutional Monarch is greater than the detractors of monarchy allow. He is the continuous repository of constitutional procedure. Governments may come and go, but the KING remains at the centre of the affairs of State, gaining experience, uniquely above faction. He has power of advice, in matters of Government, but no power of action. No new action can ever be initiated by him.

It is to be hoped that, moved by the suffering of the unhappiest of his subjects, he will not walk into what has every appearance of being a well-laid trap; and that the other phrase, "Something will be done," also reported, is only a stronger expression of his feelings, and does not mean that he has any intention of accepting responsibility which he has no power to discharge, and which should be well and truly laid on other shoulders.

That the KING should be embroiled in the present sorry business of politics would be both unnecessary and useless.

Amelioration of the lot of the people, in the distressed areas and elsewhere, is the responsibility of Government using all its resources and powers.

These resources consist of a rich and fertile land, a sinewy and ingenious people blessed with knowledge, skill and modern equipment; and a civil service comprising both the departmental machinery of government, and that equally civil service, the public utility undertakings and professions, the banks, manufacturers, merchants and traders, all of whom exist for no other purpose, fundamentally, than to serve the individuals comprising the nation.

THE powers of Government are equally universal, embracing the use, modification and initiation of the Law, its majesty and its machinery, and those ultimate sanctions of the state, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.

With these powers, and these resources, nothing which is physically possible can be beyond the ability of the Government to command in the interest of the people; or equally, in fact, in the interest of any section of the people which can mobilise effective pressure upon it.

The constitutional position is quite clear, and entirely adequate. The elected Government of the country is responsible for managing the affairs of the country so that every citizen shall have the utmost benefit from association in this great nation. It is elected by the people, with powers to govern in accordance with the will of the people, and if it does not know what that will is it should find out.

If it will not find out, or if it govern in the interest of some body other than the people, the remedy is in the hands of the people; not of their KING.

Millions of us in this country get little benefit from our rich association. Our freedoms are filched; we are oppressed by intolerable taxes; grievous restrictions, both petty and grave, encompass all our actions; many are miserable, undernourished, diseased and uncared-for.

The KING, voicing what millions feel, exclaimed "Something must be done." But—

We are the people of England
And we have not spoken yet.

DEMOCRACY IN A STRAIT-JACKET

THE Victorians, who, in the pre-Stopian days of unrestricted production, found themselves saddled with bumper families, devised a system of education whereby the young were trained to be as little nuisance as possible to their elders. Our Old Mother Hubbard British Governments of to-day are assiduously copying their example.

There is no doubt that they are casting envious glance at Papa Adolf and Uncle Musso. When these stern disciplinarians decide to alter the family policy overnight, they just do it.

Our own democratic rulers cannot go on like this. Any shouting there is, seems to be done by rude fellows wearing red ties and black shirts. If they issued any dictatorial orders overnight, they would probably be given the raspberry, as the saying goes.

Such difficulties make the job of governing awkward and unpleasant. A move is therefore afoot to model present-day government over here a little more on the lines of Victorian education.

For example, there is this Public Order Bill, debated in the House last week, which aims at making our Police rather more like the Gestapo, with power to break up a meeting which is growing too noisy, to direct a procession in whichever direction they wish, or to bankrupt a political association by throttling its funds.

The Bill empowers the Police to demand the name and address of any persistent interrupter at a political meeting and, if necessary, remove him by force. It gives the chief Police officer complete discretion with regard to the conditions under which a procession may be held, and its route. The decisions of the Police are not to be subject to challenge in a Court of Law.

Part of one remarkable clause reads: "Any person who in public wears an article of clothing, or who in public wears or bears visibly in or on his clothing any distinctive mark, badge, symbol, or armband with intent to indicate membership of or association with a particular political

organisation or movement within the meaning of this Act, shall be guilty of an offence."

As Mr. Kingsley Griffith, M.P., pointed out, this gives the Attorney General extremely wide powers of prosecution. He suggested that if his powers were exercised to the full, nobody would be safe unless he were in a state of nudity.

G. W. L. DAY

The government supporters said that the Bill did nothing to prohibit innocent uniforms such as those of hospital nurses or the Salvation Army, nor to ban meetings of a non-rowdy character.

But a critic pointed out that the acid test of liberty was freedom of speech under circumstances where there was likely to be a rough house.

Another speaker, Mr. MacLaren, remarked caustically that this plea of defending the liberty of the subject, which the sponsors of the Bill were advancing, had time and again been used to curtail our liberties in the past.

Both the Bill and the debate are clear illustrations of the shufflings and deceptions which take place when the eyes of politicians are focussed on methods instead of on principles. It is only possible to judge an Act of this kind when we know what is the principle behind it.

What are the aims of British politicians to-day? There are only two. The first (if it can be called an aim) is to ease the external pressure wherever it is felt. The second is to make the job of governing as easy as possible.

Dictatorships on the Continent, you will notice, do both these things to the full. They pulverise external pressure and unify autocratic control. Therefore, so long as the aims of British politics remain what they are to-day, there is bound to be a gradual drift towards dictatorship of the Continental pattern.

Let us be fair to our Cabinet Ministers.

Theirs is not an easy job. Unlike the dictators, they have to face many external pressures, and they are only human. There is not a man living who does not sometimes consider the difficulties of his job, whatever they may happen to be, and try to reduce them. If people didn't do this, there would be no efficiency.

But there are two ways of removing difficulties. One is to stamp them out by force, which may or may not be possible. The other is to remove the cause of them.

In general, those arts and sciences where the latter method is used are the only ones to progress. For example, if doctors observe a rash on a patient, they don't operate on the spots, but try to cure the disease which produces them. Medicine, therefore, makes progress.

On the other hand, the old system of education tries to cure ignorance by brain-stuffing instead of enlarging the mind, and to the extent that it does this it fails.

The government observes political disturbances, which are symptoms of unrest due to artificial poverty and restriction. But instead of removing the cause it treats the spots by the Public Order Bill.

Mr. M. Beaumont, M.P., said he thought extremism stood little chance because the bulk of the people believed they were getting a square deal out of the present Constitution. If they ceased to do so, legislation would be useless.

Do we really believe we do? That is the point. The fact that there is any extremism at all shows that some people, at any rate, don't believe they are getting a square deal.

If we were getting the best possible deal, there would be no external pressures to speak of and scarcely any difficulty in governing. The patient would be cured and discharged, and his doctors could have a holiday, so that we should all be happy.

The thing to do, then, is to consider whether we are getting a square deal, and, if we are not, unite and demand that we shall.

YOU TELL US—

SOCIAL CREDIT wishes to give its readers, and especially its new readers the chance to make up their minds on what they want from the world they live in. The first dozen of a series of important questions, which you alone can answer appear below.

You should be able to answer each of these questions with a simple Yes or No.

YOUR answers if you care to send them to SOCIAL CREDIT (163A Strand, London, W.C.2), will tell us what YOU want from life. But what is more important, they will tell YOU.

Do You Want —

Freedom to choose or refuse one thing at a time?

A dictator to decide what is good, what is not good for you?

Adequate qualities and quantities (in *your* opinion) of food, clothing, other necessities and luxuries; a decent standard (in *your* opinion) of housing accommodation?

The Government to set you to work on a job the Government thinks you ought to do?

If you lose your job to have to go hungry even though food is being destroyed and its production restricted?

If you believe in your power in association with your fellows to secure for you the things you want; if you are willing to fight for these things, you will answer "Yes" to this next question—

Freedom to choose the work you like best?

Freedom to live your life your way? (The less interference from individuals or institutions, the happier you expect to be.)

Freedom for your fellow-citizens to order their own lives? (Also with the minimum of interference.)

Freedom from involuntary poverty for yourself and your neighbours?

Your Member of Parliament to act as your master?

Your Member of Parliament to represent your will for the results you desire?

Will You —

Help to win Freedom, Security for yourself, your neighbours?

If your answer is Yes — say so on a postcard to The United Democrats (non-party), 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

A SUFFRAGETTE LOOKS BACK, ASKS—

WOMEN—HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN 1912?

You Marched For Votes: You Have Wasted Your Victory

THE CAMPAIGN YOU COULD LEAD TO-DAY

THROUGH the city went the women's procession, along the Strand, down Whitehall to Westminster — banners waving, purple, white and green; green, white and gold; bands playing Ethel Smyth's march; two miles of women to demand "Votes for Women." The year was 1912.

Tolerant Londoners looked on in some amusement, but with more wonder. All Britain was talking of the women's movement. For the first time the country was shown what could be done by tireless organisation directed to a single end—not to argue, not to beseech, but to demand.

No detail of organisation was neglected. Each member of the movement knew that she must submit herself to discipline as a private in the ranks so that the longed-for objective could be attained.

How splendid was the loyalty shown by those women to their gallant leaders only those who took part in the fight can know.

Perhaps the war helped. But unless these women had demanded the Vote it would never have been given.

There were many arguments against the enfranchisement of women. Most of them were foolish. We were told we would neglect our husbands and children if we had political power, or we would cast our vote for the handsomest candidate at the polls.

But there was one argument which annoyed me intensely.

"What is the use," I was asked, "of giving women the vote? It will make no difference at the polls. Every one of you will vote as her husband or father does."

There was no answer to this except "Time will show."

* * *

IT is now nearly 20 years since women were first admitted to the franchise, and I must confess, to my sorrow, that there was a great deal of justice in this criticism.

We used to tell one another that women would be a great reforming influence in politics, that it would no longer be a dirty game, that the maternal instinct, when it became articulate, would never tolerate the grave social wrongs which disgraced our country.

But politics are still very much what they were in the bad old days of male suffrage.

Poverty and disease still stalk the land, people are still under-paid, over-worked, badly fed.

Despite their gifts of organisation and splendid loyalty, those women pioneers have fallen into the same trap as the men.

One would have thought that those years of strenuous effort would have taught them the value of a clear-cut and single objective. But they have followed the example of their husbands and fathers in plunging into the maze of party politics.

One woman assures me that we must get more women into key positions in the Government. Then, she says, we shall make real progress with the reforms that women have at heart.

Suppose, after several years, a large number of women did get into Parliament. What could they do?

Bring forward their reforms and be told the country couldn't afford it?

Can't we do something with our votes while we are waiting for these women Cabinet Ministers to grow up?

There was a song they sang in 1912. It went:

"They see the dawn is breaking and they quiver with unrest,

"For they know their work is waiting to be done."

It is a long time ago, and women are still waiting for the dawn.

They must often ask themselves why the vote has made so little difference to them. The answer is that they have not yet learned how to use it.

They are no more ignorant than the men in this respect, but somehow one had always expected them to be more practical.

At election time those women who take the questions of the day seriously find that they are asked to decide whether a higher standard of living shall be attained by means of Nationalisation or by Capitalism, or whether Free Trade is more desirable than Protection.

They are asked to decide on a method, not to indicate a desired result. This

is not the use to which the ballot should be put.

What woman would employ an electrician who expected her to instruct him in the best method of wiring her house?

She would say she was paying him to provide electric light, and that it was not her place to tell him how to do his work.

Moreover, she would suspect him of trying to divert her attention from his own inefficiency.

In exactly the same way the party system is a device to divert the elector's attention from results which are usually undesirable, and women should have nothing to do with it.

Many do show their disgust by staying away from the polls altogether.

What is the use of voting, they ask, when it makes no difference, and things still go on in the same old way?

But it should make a difference! What was the use of that fierce struggle for the vote if it is to make no difference?

The secretary of a woman's club told me the other day that it was difficult to get members to attend meetings on the League Assembly or international world problems, but that it was easy enough to get them together to discuss "Equal Pay for Equal Work" or "Pensions for Spinsters."

Of course! The ordinary woman has still some common sense.

Her instinct tells her to put first things first. She does not rush off to a charity committee leaving the beds unmade and the dishes unwashed.

There is a wonderful opportunity waiting for the leaders of the Women's Movements in this country—to mobilise this dormant voting power and raise the country out of the slough of despond into which it has fallen.

Let the leaders forget such questions as the stabilisation of currency or the imposition of sanctions.

How many women, or men, for that matter, have the time or ability to understand such things?

Let them pause for a moment and ask themselves what the women of this country really want.

Isn't it: "A sufficiency of food, clothing and shelter for every one?"

Everyone can understand that. For everyone knows that we live in an age of plenty; that goods are being destroyed and restricted.

If only we could rediscover the devotion and enthusiasm that won us the vote!

Given the same careful organisation it would take perhaps not more than two years to enrol the majority of the women of this country into this magnificent cause—to demand the abolition of poverty just as we demanded the vote.

We should succeed. There is not a shadow of doubt about that.

Now turn to the back page of this paper and read the Elector's Demand and Undertaking.

Don't wait for your club to do something. Join the campaign now, and then get your fellow workers to come in with you.

Remember we have only a short time in which to act. Don't miss one of the biggest opportunities for service that life is likely to offer you.

B. M. Palmer

News From Overseas

FALSE ALTERNATIVES

The Triple Peace in Belgium

THE comparative failure of the recent attempted Rex demonstration in Brussels notwithstanding, the Rex Party, aided by world events, continues to gain in influence.

Its programme, described as the Triple Peace, is to achieve Religious Peace, thus bringing to an end quarrels over such questions as state subsidies to sectarian educational establishments; Linguistic Peace, to end dissension between the French, the Walloons, and Flemish-speaking sections of the population; and Social Peace to put a stop to class warfare.

The Rex has succeeded in putting an end to the religious squabbles (how, is not clear) and by joining forces with V.N.V., the Flemish National Union, has not only secured a great accession of strength, but appears to have achieved the second objective—Linguistic Peace.

These successes have undoubtedly strengthened the position of the Rex and its young leader, Leon Degrelle, but neither he nor his Party appears to realise that the achievement of the third objective—Social Peace—entails more than the suppression of Communism which, like war, is only a symptom of that world-wide disease, "poverty in plenty."

The Two Alternatives

The Rex rose to prominence by accurate mud-slinging—the exposure of political and business jiggery-pokery.

The source of the information on which this campaign was based is unknown, but it may be surmised that it was one and the same, as the source of a subsidy of two million francs a month which the Rex is now reported to receive from two Brussels bankers.

Having successfully discredited political democracy in the eyes of many, Degrelle is now following the technique of his friend Hitler by an anti-Communist campaign which seeks to suggest that there are only two alternatives before Belgium—red rule or a corporate state under his dictatorship—the situation in Spain being held up as a dreadful example of the outcome of the former.

This campaign, to quote a correspondent, "is scaring people out of their wits with the Communist threat."

It is suggested that the recent action of the King in renouncing collective security was one result of the campaign. It was intended to prevent opposition from the Rex and their Flemish allies to increased armaments, on the grounds that they were for use in support of Russia in case of another war.

Incidentally, it should be noted that Degrelle, although a Walloon, is bitterly anti-French, which probably accounts for his winning the co-operation of the Flemish National Union.

The Third Alternative

The two alternatives being presented to the Belgian people are identical with those offered to the people of every democratic country today.

It is a choice of evils, which has been admirably described by the American political observer and historian, Walter Lippmann:—

"Men are asked to choose between security and liberty. To improve their fortunes they are told that they must renounce their rights. To escape from want they must enter prison. To regularise their work they must be regimented. To obtain greater equality they must have less freedom. To make more secure the national solidarity they must oppress the dissenters. To enhance their dignity they must lick the boots of tyrants. To realise the promise of science they must destroy free inquiry. To promote truth they must not allow it to be examined.

These choices are intolerable. Yet these are the choices offered by the influential doctrinaires of the contemporary world."

These choices are indeed intolerable, but they are not inevitable.

If people will refuse both, and instead of quarrelling over methods for the correct division of an insufficiency, they will unite in demanding that the plenty now physically possible be made financially possible, they

can defeat those whose policy it is to keep them in subjection.

A Ray of Hope

There are some in Belgium who realise that this choice of evils is unnecessary, and I am asked by one of them, Mon. C. de Wit, to invite any readers in Belgium interested in the formation of a Douglas Social Credit Group to write to him at 28, Avenue Rubens, Antwerp.

AUSTRALIA

Two news items this week show how the ferment of the Demand Results Campaign is beginning to work.

In Adelaide, South Australia, the City Council decided to raise a loan of £70,000 for street works.

The secretary of the United Democrats organised a protest against this proposal, and having secured the support of 283 ratepayers, the Council—presumably under the terms of its charter—has been forced to take a referendum of the ratepayers.

It is a small victory, perhaps, but it is an object lesson to people of their power if they will unite.

From North Queensland comes a report of what was evidently a most effective speech on the Campaign for the Abolition of Poverty.

The speaker was Mrs. L. Quinlan, M.A., secretary for the Campaign in the Kennedy Division, and the audience, the Council for Douglas Shire.

"Subsequently," says a press report, "in council business a letter from the Main Roads was read intimating that the work on the bad part of the Cook Highway near Craiglie had been deferred. Cr. W. S. Johnston said, 'We should not take that! We should demand that the work be immediately gone on with.' 'What! converted already?' twitted his fellow councillors."

A Cross-Section of Society

This campaign organisation in the Kennedy Division of North Queensland has recently sent in a list of officers.

This list demonstrates how the campaign for results unites people of different interests.

Those shown in it include an office clerk, clerk to a shipping company, the secretary to the local harbour board, a farm hand, an electrical engineer, the Shire clerk, a painter and a sign writer amongst others.

They all want the same thing—the abolition of poverty and the issue of National Dividends to enable people to buy the goods now restricted or destroyed.

FROM THE U.S.A.

In a recent article on the presidential election, Carl Vrooman, former U.S. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, said:

"So far as I am aware, no one has diagnosed our unsound and unjust financial system in such a way as to put the business men of America properly on their guard against the present sinister monopolistic control of money and credit by a small group of financiers. . . .

"As a result, a small coterie of financiers has come to dominate nearly every important economic function and activity of our national life. Unless the more intelligent business men, professional men, labouring men and farmers can unite on a common platform and under a common leadership, to break the stranglehold of this financial near-dictatorship, our individualistic civilisation is doomed." (My italics.)

It is a far cry from North Queensland to the U.S.A., but the people there are already doing that very thing which Mr. Vrooman advocates in his own country.

They are uniting on a common platform representing the greatest common measure of people's desires. Such unity need not be restricted to the "more intelligent," for everyone knows what he or she wants, and therefore all are qualified to demand it.

In this way the financial stranglehold to which Mr. Vrooman refers can be broken. It is the method advocated by the man who eighteen years ago "diagnosed our unsound and unjust financial system" and put all business men, prepared to take the warning, "properly on their guard." M.W.

A Bruno Barnabe Newage Cameo

MR. NEWAGE replaced the telephone receiver, turned to his wife.

"Well, dear, Mr. Sinclair says the final drawings of our new home are complete and awaiting our approval."

"Oh, George! I'm longing to see them; shall we go round right away?"

"I don't see why not."
Five minutes later they were gliding silently along in their car through streets whose air was sweet and clean.

Leaving their car in the basement garage, they ascended the lift and were ushered into the architect's office.

"You certainly didn't waste much time," said Mr. Sinclair. "Tell me how you like these." He handed them a sheaf of drawings.

* * *

"THEY'RE beautiful!" exclaimed Mrs. Newage. "How much more sensible it is having most of one's furniture built in."

"It saves a great deal of housework," remarked Mr. Newage.

"Far more hygienic, too," added Mr. Sinclair. "Dust traps have ceased to exist—not that there's much dust about these days, anyway."

"Besides, think of when one moves. No more impossible juggling about trying to fit furniture bought for one set of rooms into a completely different set," said Mrs. Newage.

"What a difference to when we were first married," she said, turning to her husband. "You see, Mr. Sinclair, we could only afford to buy a few pieces of furniture; the rest was composed of odds and ends our parents could spare. The joke was that some of that had belonged to their parents, consequently our home was like the Old Curiosity Shop. How I hated it!"

"Of course, we also bought some of our own on the hire purchase system, but the continual worry of being in debt and once losing a whole suite through inability to pay nearly drove us crazy," added her husband.

"It certainly has revolutionised things now that requirements in furniture are consulted before the house plans are drawn up. We architects have a real chance of producing really practical and far more artistic homes."

"I like the way you've rounded off all the furniture," said Mr. Newage. "Sharp angles aren't so pleasant to bump against."

"It also harmonises with the dustless rounded finish of the corners of the rooms," said Mr. Sinclair. "If you've no further suggestions, here are the estimates."

* * *

"IT'S amazingly inexpensive," said Mr. Newage.

THEIR OWN HOME No "Generous Terms" Needed

"A fraction of what it would have been in the times of tariff wars, taxation and all the other costs that had to be included in the price."

Mr. Newage turned to his wife. "Well, my dear, what do you say?"

"I think it's perfect."

"That settles it, then, Mr. Sinclair. Start the building operations as soon as you can."

"Right. You should be in your new home in a few weeks."

"Wonderful how these new building materials and machines have speeded things up."

"We had most of them even in the old days," replied Mr. Sinclair. "It was only short-sightedness in failing to make money balance production that restricted their use. Funny how long it took people to see that."

IN PAWN

By
Joseph C.
Dwyer

BUSINESS may have turned that certain corner, but you can't prove it by the pawn shops.

Of course, bad business for most people is good business for the gentlemen who will allow so much on what you're forced to get rid of in order that the butcher, the grocer and the landlord may also live.

"There has been a slight falling off of customers during the past couple of years," a pawnbroker told this Journal reporter.

The same type of people are coming in, he said; and by the same type he meant practically all types . . . from poor, half-starved, beaten men and women to smart-appearing citizens who maintain "a front," come adversity in however large quantities.

"It does seem so now. Well, goodbye, Mr. Sinclair, we're more than pleased with what you've done."

* * *

AS they went down the lift Mrs. Newage turned to her husband:

"Won't that be a dream of a house, George? It'll almost run itself. And that kitchen! It contains everything and more of all those lovely labour-saving devices I used to gloat over at the home exhibitions but could never afford to buy." She sighed contentedly.

"One thing that struck me as so practical was the fact that with the furniture all planned along with the house, all the lights are in their right places." That'll reduce eye-strain."

"It must have made a difference to real artists like Mr. Sinclair not to have to be restricted and forced to use shoddy materials as they so often had to do before the abolition of poverty."

"It's not only made a difference to them, but to their work."

* * *

"IT'S like a new world, George."
"It is a new world, my dear, thanks to National Dividends."

HIGH-WATER MARK OF IDIOCY

DURING the past five years Brazil has, in her own efforts to support the industry artificially, destroyed nearly 39,000,000 bags of coffee. She has also burdened the industry with heavy taxation out of all proportion to that paid by producers of coffee in other countries. — *Financial Times*, November 13.

"Do many come back to redeem the articles?" we asked.

"Not more than 10 per cent." was the answer.

After six months the pawnbroker doesn't have to keep the article for the ticket-holder, he explained. It's open to any bidder.

"Do you witness many heart-breaking scenes?" we asked.

"Yes, women often cry when they come in here," he said. "They leave wedding rings, a lot of them, and engagement rings, too."

The glass case in front of him was loaded with pocket watches, mostly thick, gold time-pieces that perhaps once graced flashy vests and caressed full tummies.

What stories they could tell! . . . of joys and sorrows . . . of fast spenders, up to-day, in the depths to-morrow . . . of hard-working fathers who lost their jobs . . . a litany of owners. . . (In the *"Edmonton Journal"*)

WHO SAID THE UNEMPLOYED ARE IDLE?

THE word "idle," in its sense of "not occupied: doing nothing" and "affording leisure" is often used to describe the unemployed.

If you are one of those who think of the unemployed as the "idle," try this.

Miss a meal or two and get hungry. Sleep. Next morning rise and don your shabbiest suit. Leave behind all your pawnable property and all your money and instruments of financial credit (except enough for your one way fare to some strange town about 200 miles away). Buy your ticket and travel penniless to the strange town and forget, for the duration of this experiment, that you have a home and friends.

You are now in a strange town "without a friend in the world," "standing on your own feet," without a job, without money, you are at least an imitation member of your army of "idle" unemployed.

You tramp the streets hunting a job. No luck. Your feet ache. You ache all over. You are ready to drop with hunger and cold. You must find a warm place to sleep, never mind a bed, any warm place. You must find food or perish. You need your birthright, National Dividends.

Are you idle? Are you hell? Yes, hell, but not idle!

No Peace for the "Wicked"

An "unemployed" person cannot have leisure; nor can he be idle while his mind sweats over the problem of securing to-day's or to-morrow's food.

And if, under the strain, he weakens and commits an offence, then let's remember

Benjamin Franklin's "It is hard for an empty sack to stand upright."

It's no use just being sorry. You must act and help to eliminate mass torture and mass murder, by demanding National Dividends (without taxation) and the Abolition of Poverty and by doing ALL you can to urge others to do likewise.

E. J. ATTER

THE COLONEL AT ABERDEEN

AMONGST the good work done by Col. Creagh Scott during his recent tour in the Far North was his address at the evening service in the Unitarian Church in Aberdeen. Entitled "Man's Will or God's Will?" the Colonel's talk stressed the necessity of man demanding his sovereign rights.

Later, in the Central Hall, Col. Creagh Scott gave an inspired talk on the "National Campaign for a National Dividend," and showed how the machine age had made possible a dividend for every British citizen. On November 2 he addressed an even larger meeting. Taking for his subject "Democracy or Disruption," he emphasised that it lay with the people themselves to demand that the abundance which their common sense told them existed, ought to be, and must be, made available to everyone if civilisation was not to go smash. The large audiences present at all these meetings did credit alike to the people of Aberdeen and to the enthusiasts who organised and sponsored Col. Creagh Scott's visit.

Announcements & Meetings

Notices will be accepted in this column from affiliated Groups 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.
Supplies of the pamphlet "Social Credit Restated," a rejoinder to the Rev. Prof. Corkey, and other literature, can be obtained.

Bexley Heath

Social Crediters in Bexley Heath area willing to create a new group write A. E. Tyrrell, 63, Palmeira Road, Bexley Heath.

Eltham and Sidcup

Eltham and Sidcup readers willing to form new Social Credit group write J. A. Dunnage, 250, Halfway Street, Sidcup.

Cardiff United Democrats

Meetings each Wednesday at 34, Charles Street, at 8 p.m.

Glasgow Douglas Credit Association

A public meeting will be held in the Central Halls, 25, Bath Street, on Tuesday, December 1, at 8 p.m. Speaker: Mr. A. Hamilton MacIntyre, C.A. Subject: "A Simple Outline of Social Credit." Chairman: Mr. V. Syme. Tickets, price 4d. each, may be had at the Grant Educational Company, 91, Union Street.

Liverpool Social Credit Association

Next meeting open to the public, admission free, will be held on Friday, December 4, at 8 p.m., in 5, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool. There will be a discussion on "The Nature of Social Credit," led by Mr. E. J. Pankhurst. Members are advised to procure a copy of the pamphlet by Mr. L. D. Byrne.
Hon. Secretary: Miss D. M. Roberts, Fern Lee, Halewood Road, Gateacre.

Newcastle-on-Tyne United Democrats

31, Oxford Street
Meetings held fortnightly as follow: December 9 and 16.

Gravesend

Readers in this district willing to form a Social Credit Group please write to Miss L. M. Green, Fort House, Gravesend.

National Dividend Club

Electoral Campaign.
Enquiries are invited and should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary: Capt. T. H. Story, 28, Ashburnham Gardens, Upminster, Essex.
At all meetings time is set aside for comments, discussion, questions and answers, for our mutual assistance in the Campaign. Whether yet members or not, all are welcomed.

Miscellaneous Notices

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

Press Cutting Bureau. Scrutineers are wanted for the following papers: *Evening Standard*, *Manchester Guardian*, *Northern Echo*, *Sheffield Independent*, *Sunday Critic*, *S. Wales Argus*. Please write to Mr. J. L. Mawson, Sea Breeze, La Moye, Jersey, C.I.

Wanted; more of our readers to advertise in this column. A single line notice will be accepted, costing only a shilling a week! This offer is good value. Write to "Publicity," SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

Isle of Wight. Delightful winter home warmly recommended. H. & C. Gas fires in bedrooms. Lovely grounds; sea views. Excellent cuisine. Very moderate. Mrs. Morris, Fairy Hill, Nettlestone, nr. Ryde. Phone: Sea View 20.

House for Sale. Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne: six rooms, bathroom, w.c., electric light, garage; £550 or nearest offer. Apply E. M. Clarkson, Rolet End, Low Row, Richmond, Yorks.

Capable Cook wanted in country house. Two maids retained: comfortable residence. Apply in writing to Mrs. J. M. Greenwood, Frith Knowl, Elstree, Herts.

THE NATURE OF SOCIAL CREDIT

By L. D. Byrne

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 The World in Revolt. | 7 Financial Tyranny. |
| 2 The Nature of Social Credit. | 8 Economic Democracy Essential. |
| 3 Social Organisation. | 9 Principles of Economic Democracy. |
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A penetrating survey of current affairs

Writers for the second number in addition to Major Douglas include
A. C. Cummings Ezra Pound
Tudor Jones Ronald Ogden
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LETTERS

"All Hands on the Door-Knockers"

I HAVE come across an attempt to belittle canvassing for signatures to the electors' demand and undertaking by labelling it "All hands on the door-knockers."

True, canvassing can be very uninspiring and monotonous, but with a little vision and imagination it may well prove the beginning of one of the most satisfying experiences of one's life.

I would strongly recommend any reader unattached to any group, and who hesitates to start the campaign, to follow some such plan as we are developing in Cardiff. For the initial canvass we have a set routine (which I will forward on application) which secures signatures almost automatically and eliminates friction and embarrassment. After collecting a hundred or so pledges one compiles a list of signatories with addresses and armed with a bundle of SOCIAL CREDITS, one commences the second round.

It is different this time; we meet only friends and no critics. Ask for help in the work. Will they come to a meeting, order the paper or take a copy? Note down the response obtained.

The next step is to arrange a meeting in one's own parlour or elsewhere.

Don't wonder where you will get a speaker—the Secretariat exists for that. You may have to wait, but as far as Cardiff, Newport, Barry and the hinterland of mining valleys are concerned, speakers competent to tell your new-found friends all about the Big Campaign to Abolish Poverty have been obtained and at short notice.

From the small meeting, with a cup of tea and a biscuit handed round, great results will mature.

Do not hesitate any longer. In a democracy you as a democrat must be a leader or democracy will perish. We must either push or be pushed.

With the certainty of the rightness of our cause and action, it is our simple and really easy duty to lead our befogged and bewildered fellow-citizens into the right frame of mind. Unite and demand Results.
Cardiff PASCO LANGMAID

Sound Idea

IT is my intention at Christmas this year to replace the usual Christmas gifts with subscriptions to SOCIAL CREDIT.

Friends will appreciate such a present and at the same time we will be furthering the cause. I hope all Social Crediters will do likewise.

Johannesburg VERNON D. WOODS
[This reader has hit on the idea we began to advertise in last week's issue of SOCIAL CREDIT.—Ed.]

Baldwin

I WONDER how many fellow cadets I heard with cynical amusement the other evening over the air Mr. Baldwin's ponderous admonition to the "lesser breeds without the law," when in the mellow sentimental atmosphere promoted by an excellent dinner washed down with soothing vintages he delivered his post-prandial peroration at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

"If the nations of Europe," he solemnly intoned (as nearly as one can recall his exact words), "If the nations of Europe were to pay less attention to armaments, and pay more attention to the well-being of their own people, there would be no fear of war!" Gales of applause.

Can this be the man who refused to permit the victims of his administration to present their indictment at the bar of the House, because, to use his own words as quoted in the press, "to do so would appear to be an admission of the inadequacy of parliamentary representation."

It would an' all, as we say in Lancashire.
Wavertree W. J. ADAMSON

BOOKS

Sense and Nonsense

THIS book,* by the United States Commissioner of Education, begins promisingly. In analysing the word "freedom," the author says:

The child is not moved to protest against the power of his parents so long as he gets what he wants . . .

People in a democracy are not likely to seek escape from their collective responsibility so long as they are able to exercise their powers of self-government to get what they want. When people in a democracy begin to listen seriously to a so-called strong man, asking them to barter their power for his promise to be responsible for the solution of their problems, you may be quite sure that these people are not using their power effectively to get what they want . . .

The promise continues under the heading "Which Road Toward Freedom?"

Of one thing I am sure. Freedom is for men and women willing to accept the responsibility of freedom.

No student of Social Dynamics will quarrel with that statement, or with this which closely follows it:

The experience of other nations should warn us that the freedom we want, which is security and opportunity—the abundant life—is not to be won by giving up our power and responsibility to men of many promises. Let us be practical. Men and women have been fighting for centuries for democratic power because they experienced the bitter restrictions of autocratic power on their freedom to get what they wanted. I say again, let us be practical! The promises of a better life and economic improvement of the erstwhile dictators haven't been kept. And now the subjects have no instrument or power to make a fresh start at self-government.

Do we, too, have to be caught in the worldwide tide toward dictatorship? Or are we courageous and intelligent enough to seize our hard-earned power for self-government in both hands and take the next step towards freedom?

That is finely said, "Let us be practical!" The author puts the practical question:

How do citizens in a democracy equip themselves for intelligent use of their individual and collective power to get what they need and want?

At this point, alas! for it is only 20 pages from the beginning, someone must have knocked Mr. Studebaker on the head, for this is his answer:

The only way I know of is to study and read and counsel together on matters of public policy, to hear all points of view, to read newspapers and periodicals and books, to examine critically and discuss every issue.

What a tragedy! The rest of the book is wasted on doing so.

If I have to hear all the points of view of

*Plain Talk. By John W. Studebaker. National Home Library. 25c.

others, to read all the tripe that is printed, to examine critically and discuss every issue that may ever be raised—in order to make up my own mind on what I need and want, I must be insane.

To read the first 20 pages of this book and then to read Major Douglas's Buxton Speech is to realise the difference between a master mind that knows, and an inferior mind that wanders and knows not.

BROCK

Miss Mannin Misses the Boat

ETHEL MANNIN'S latest book* should have been written as the diary of a journey, in the manner of E. M. Delafield's "Provincial Lady in America." It might then have been entertaining.

The author has spent far too short a time in Turkestan to produce a reliable travel book.

If she wished to be completely impartial Miss Mannin should not have begun by giving an account of her own political prejudices. Too much has been attempted in too short a space in Chapter One, with the result that the impression of superficiality is given.

Miss Mannin is unduly concerned about the insanitary condition of Turkestan cities.

But let her take heart. Our own Public Health Acts were products of the later nineteenth century, and as time goes on Turkestan will doubtless acquire modern sanitation together with the other blessings of industrialisation.

Not a very valuable book. B.M.P.

*South to Samarkand by Ethel Mannin (Jarrold's, 12s. 6d.).

PHOTOGRAPHS OF MAJOR DOUGLAS

Copies of the photograph on page 123 can be supplied at the following prices:—

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Group Revenue Supervisors and overseas readers may obtain supplies for resale at a special discount of twenty-five per cent. on all orders for one dozen or more cabinets. Orders accompanied by remittances should be sent to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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Of special interest to American and Continental motorists. Sale through death of late owner, left-hand drive, Cadillac V.8 Coupe in faultless condition; total mileage 17,000 only. Car actually stored for 94 weeks. Registered June, 1933.

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THIS WEEK'S REMINDER

"Virtue may flourish in the gutter, but if Virtue can only flourish in the gutter" as some people would have us believe, then it is time that the nature of Virtue received severe scrutiny."—C. H. DOUGLAS.

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A monthly message from the U.S.A. on the money question. Send 2/6 International Postal Order today for 12 issues (one year) of new mass-appeal Social Credit tabloid paper, MONEY. A sizzling exposé of how money is used to enslave the American people. It will keep you informed of the various phases of the movement in America to distribute money enough to pay for capacity production—without taxation—and without debt. Address: MONEY, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

"MONEY" LEAFLET

A new issue of this leaflet is now ready. Amended and checked by Secretariat Technical Bureau (with several new quotations).

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The New Era, Radio House, 296 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

A Suggestion for

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT

Why not a subscription to SOCIAL CREDIT?

Such a gift to your friends would stimulate in them an interest similar to your own. It would help the cause.

It would help your friends, and remind them constantly of the giver.

Use the order form at the foot of this column. We shall be happy to forward your card or any written words of greeting with the first number.

THE FORM BELOW CAN BE USED TO RECRUIT A NEW READER GET THAT FRIEND OF YOURS TO SIGN ONE OF THEM

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Please supply me weekly with a copy of SOCIAL CREDIT.

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BE MASTER OF YOUR FATE

DICK SHEPPARD ON RESPONSIBILITY

"DICK" Sheppard (Canon H. R. L. Sheppard) of Toc H fame has written a first-class article on personal responsibility in the *Sunday Express*.

So much that he says is what we have been saying for years that we reproduce extracts below, together with some parallel quotations.

Many of our readers have, naturally, bombarded this popular priest at one time and another—perhaps their good work is beginning to take effect. If so, with all respect, it is about time.

Here at any rate is what he says.

It is easier to be mean, or petty, or cruel, if we are acting in company with others. It is easier still when the victim is someone we don't know, who is merely a name on a works wages book or Case No. 199.

So we have the characteristic sin of the modern world—the sin of the committee-man.

* * *

That, at any rate, would seem the only possible explanation of such things as, among others, the continuing tragedy of the Special Areas, the way in which the means test has been permitted to break up family life, and the ironic spectacle of villages where farmers daren't sell surplus milk to their neighbours at a price they can afford, and babies and expectant mothers go without.

But nobody is personally responsible—it's always the board, or the committee, or the department.

* * *

There are no committees at our headquarters. Personal responsibility is the watchword, as this extract from the constitution of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited shows.

"The correct functions of the Executive Board can be clearly defined. The principle involved is individual responsibility for collective actions, as opposed to the more usual idea of collective responsibility for individual

actions, which is a device for evading responsibility.

"It is not possible for a board, as such, to take decisions. Individuals take decisions while the board provides the opportunity for these individuals to show that their decisions do not clash with the decisions of other members.

"Any attempt to use a board or committee for the purpose of taking decisions is attended by certain inevitable results; either the decisions are those of one man who can void his responsibility on to the board as such, or else, since it is always possible to disagree with another's decision, meetings develop into an interminable discussion, and the tendency is for members to take only the kind of decision with which they expect the least disagreement."

Now listen to Canon Sheppard again.

If, occasionally, we have qualms we shelter behind the decision of the committee or the board. "The committee says so-and-so." "The board has decided"—these familiar phrases help to cover up our personal responsibility.

Or we work to regulations laid down by some other board or committee higher up. "We can't go beyond the regulations," we say, and proceed to interpret them in a narrow and legalistic way.

* * *

We can't, of course, evade personal responsibility completely. We must still stand on our own feet in our dealings with our family, our friends and our neighbours.

If we break the law and are found out we must take the consequences.

* * *

And then to Major Douglas, speaking at Belfast, as reported on page 123.

"There is no justification in the working of the universe for the idea that if someone is paid by an organisation to do an injustice, the responsibility for the injustice lies upon the organisation and not upon him. If you put your finger in the fire at the orders of

the company which employs you, it is you who will be burnt, not the company."

Three more extracts from this article by Canon Sheppard show how near the mark he is.

We may not be members of any board or committee ourselves, but we've helped to elect them, or some of them, and we are content to leave them to get on with it.

* * *

But evil and suffering will go on, the world will remain a place of heartbreak and tragedy for millions, until we all realise that we have a personal responsibility for putting at least our own little corner to rights.

* * *

We don't want committees to tinker with humanity's troubles or to create new ones. We want in our own hearts the faith that moves mountains, and the will to get on with the job of shifting them as our job, and no one else's.

Believe me, there are mountains enough

—mountains of misery and wrong—for us to move.

* * *

Can he have read the leading article in *SOCIAL CREDIT* last week? The following extract from it goes hand in hand with what he says.

"Credit, according to the Oxford Dictionary, means belief, trust, good reputation; it also means the power derived from good reputation. It is built up by persistent delivery of results; any failure to deliver results weakens credit; persistent failure to deliver results destroys credit.

"If people associate together and persistently get the results for which they associate, that is Social Credit, and it is very powerful. It is the faith of society that the individuals composing it will get what they want by associating.

"It is in sober truth the faith which can move mountains, even if in each individual it is only as a grain of mustard seed."

CHARLES BRADLAUGH— PROPHET

I LISTENED on the fringe of the crowd and heard his splendid, ringing voice echo on buildings quite a distance away. I had seen nothing but caricatures of him and was surprised to find what a handsome man he was. One sentence of his I have never forgotten. "When you working men in England," he said, "know what you want and all demand it together, you will get it. Not before."

[From an article by Mary L. Pendered, in the "Wellingborough News," October 30].

FUN IN THE HOUSE

M R. Baldwin sank forward with hands on knees and head in hands. (News item).

It is part of the new State compulsory physical drill. You place the hands on the knees, palms upward, and then slowly lower the head until the neck creaks and cracks with the strain. When the head is firmly resting on the hands, you bundle the body

forward, fall off the chair, and roll about the room like a ball. It cures shyness.

* * *

If people would only go on like this, there would be no more hunger; not now that the new gland has been discovered. It is situated under the right kneecap, and it has a peculiar action on the blood, which makes compulsory physical drill necessary, and food unnecessary. — "Beachcomber," in the "Daily Express," November 17.

THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

WITH the striking cartoon from our issue of November 6 as its front page, a new edition of the Electors' Demand and Undertaking form (Leaflet No. 5, see below) is now ready. The wording of the back page, too, is new, but the terms of the demand and undertaking remain as printed at the foot of this column.

The Electoral Campaign is the instrument of effective ACTION which Major Douglas urged in his speech at Belfast, reported on page 123.

ELECTORS' LEAFLETS

Demand National Dividends

Leaflet No. 4 (revised)

For Recruiting.—Contains a space for address of local group or supervisor. For distribution at meetings, or delivery by post or from door to door after collecting signed demand forms. (Post free) 4s. 6d. for 1,000 (in lots of 1,000); smaller quantities at 1s. 6d. for 250.

Leaflet No. 5

Elector's Demand and Undertaking.—The instrument of the Electoral Campaign, in purple on orange or purple on white. (Post free) 7s. 6d. for 1,000; 4s. for 500; 1s. for 100.

Leaflet No. 6

For Personal and Business Friends.—Not suitable for the house-to-house canvass, but for use in offices, factories, or by travellers, or at parties. Space for 24 signatures. (Carriage extra) 27s. 6d. for 1,000; 3s. for 100; 1s. 6d. for 50; 9d. for 25.

The Dean of Canterbury's Forms.

—Combined letter and pledge form. 7s. 6d. a thousand, post free. Obtainable from the offices of SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

PARTY POLITICS

REFERRING to municipal elections, a correspondent writes:

"In this city, the political hacks have written in the newspapers what they have been told to write, but behind the scenes there is quite another viewpoint about the swing-over, and abstentions, more abstentions than swing-over. What I find among the parties is this:

"If only we could get this Social Credit business into the open. If we could only give it identity as a Party, we would wipe it out easily, but as it is, it is getting into all parties, and we can do nothing about it."

Here is confirmation of the strategy which lies in DEMAND RESULTS, and warning as to what will happen if we should be so foolish as to forget it.

Journalists and newspaper writers who are thinking on these lines, please write to X.R., Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

Special Request

Any reader who attends or will attend the City Temple (the Congregational Church in Holborn) is asked to write to the address given above.

THE NEW SUPPLEMENT

For Douglas Cadets only

The current Confidential Supplement contains
Major Douglas's Speech at Liverpool

"The Tragedy of Human Effort"

And in the next, December 4, will appear

DICTATORSHIP BY TAXATION

The Belfast Speech.

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The Supplements are not intended for the general public, but for Douglas Cadets who, if they fulfil the following requirements, will automatically receive them. They must:

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 2. Be direct subscribers to the journal *SOCIAL CREDIT*.
 3. Have undertaken to treat the Supplement as confidential.
- Direct subscribers need not penalise newsagents, who are amongst our best friends, if they will find a new reader to take their place. The improved *SOCIAL CREDIT* should prove so much more attractive to the man in the street that the sale of extra copies should become much easier, and when this is pointed out to newsagents they will be more interested in displaying it than hitherto.

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Form of Application

I wish to receive the Special Confidential Supplements to SOCIAL CREDIT, and if I am not already qualified for this I wish to become so. I hereby undertake to treat the contents of the Supplements as strictly confidential.

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(15)

WE WILL ABOLISH POVERTY

Below is the form Parliamentary electors are being asked to sign. Please read it carefully, sign (if you have not done so already) and send it to United Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Will you volunteer to help in the Campaign?

ELECTOR'S DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING

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

Signed

Address

(Signatures will be treated confidentially.)