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For Political and Economic Democracy

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Weekly Twopence

DOUGLAS RIGHT AGAIN

BRITISH ASSOCIATION LISTENING IN SCIENTIST AND BISHOP CARRY DOUGLAS TORCH

Sir John Orr, speaking to the British Association on September 10, 1936, said

THE cost of adequate diet is beyond the purchasing power of one third of the community.

THE Government should consider having a national food policy based on subsidised consumption and reorganisation of distribution; the main objective being to bring an adequate diet within the purchasing power of the whole community.

THE machine is in motion, but we are a democratic country and any Government is reluctant to move in advance of public opinion when the measures needed might involve interference with vested interests and the raising of difficult financial and economic problems.

If those words mean anything at all, what Sir John Orr is saying is just precisely this:

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.

And there he stops. He may or may not know what to do next. **But Douglas knows. He told us long ago.**

We Can Accept No Limit

Three days after Sir John Orr spoke, the Bishop of Blackburn, Dr. P. M. Herbert, preached a sermon to the members of the British Association. And this is what he said:

The whole world is strangely different now from what it was when the century opened, and there is every indication that change will be more rapid rather than less so during the years that lie ahead. The half of what potentially is ours is yet unknown to us.

Day by day new doors open before us but many remain closed. One thing we know—no door is permanently shut. We can accept no limit. We must go on asking, seeking, knocking; and just in proportion as we come to know how best to ask, to seek, to knock, what are the laws with which we must seek to co-operate, so shall we receive, so shall we find, so shall it be opened up to us.

How Best To Ask

The Bishop does not know how best to ask. **But Douglas knows.** The Scientist does not know how the Government can challenge the vested interests. **But Douglas knows.**

DEMAND RESULTS. GIVE TO PARLIAMENT THE MANDATE WITHOUT WHICH IT DARE NOT CHALLENGE THE VESTED INTERESTS.

Sign the form on the back page, which contains the missing words which Sir John Orr did not add, and invite others to do the same.

"I believe that Jesus Christ is incarnate in the hunger felt by man, that He sits with the unemployed man upon the bench, that He is burdened with every man's burden... If there is hunger in the world, it is not God's will but man's will... We have lived so long in an insane order, we are even afraid of the sanity of a new order."—*Dr. Stanley Jones, the famous missionary, preaching at the Groote Kerk, Cape Town, South Africa.*

PLANMANIA

THE MODERN MOLOCH

LIVING SACRIFICES IN GERMANY

The Menace at Home

The plansters are busy over here, too—make no mistake about that. The Milk Marketing Board, the Potato Board, the Every Kind of Board—all these are plansters' pets.

There is a mentality in this country which echoes the thought expressed by Sir Josiah Stamp at Blackpool, that a benevolent dictator by determined methods could add two inches to the average height of the people, and drill and diet us into an A1 nation.

These plans work so slickly and efficiently on paper; they disregard the human being—the plansters detest liberty, they want to stop people from doing what they want to do, and make us all live "by numbers" and according to plan.

They are getting their way.
YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED.

IN Germany it is realised that the "great four-year plan" designed by Hitler to make a self-supporting nation under arms by 1940 will mean a still further lowering of the standard of living.

The German people are to be the living sacrifices to the modern Moloch which goes by such names as the Corporative State, the Totalitarian State, and Planned Economy—but which should be known by their true names, the Work State or the Servile State.

Herr Franz Reuter, who is in the confidence of Dr. Schacht, the Minister for Economics, writes in the *Deutsche Volkswirt*:

The State will necessarily have to undertake further planning and control of production and capital, and certain restrictions in consumption will be inevitable. The Führer must be thanked especially for having more than once clearly pointed out that, in present circumstances, the standard of living can be improved in certain directions only, and that consumption must be led into a path in which domestic production can satisfy it.

He rightly recognises that the provision of work for the whole people through the creation of raw materials is more important than an unending supply of foodstuffs and other commodities for every class of the population.

THE BIG NEW PROFESSION OR, WHAT TO DO WITH OUR SONS



With acknowledgments to "The New Outlook," Johannesburg.

PROUD MAMA: "Yes, little Whimsical is so clever at his hobby, we're going to make him a Destructional Engineer."

CAN I EAT IT? JUDGE BY RESULTS

BLACKPOOL, 1936

Sir John Orr: The present consumption of milk is less than half a pint a head a day. Health requirements demand nearly double this amount.

Sir Daniel Hall: The production of milk is already 30 per cent. in excess of its consumption as milk...

Sir John Orr: In a state of food scarcity we might be glad to have a minimum standard. With the great powers of production which science has given to humanity, and especially where there is a talk of a surplus or glut of food, we should adopt the "optimum" diet.

In 1918 MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS said: Now if there is any sanity left in the world at all, it should be obvious that the real demand is the proper objective of production, and that it must be met from the bottom upwards, that is to say, there must be first a production of necessities sufficient to meet universal requirements; and, secondly, an economic system must be devised to ensure their practically automatic and universal distribution; this having been achieved it may be followed to whatever extent may prove desirable by the manufacture of articles having a more limited range of usefulness.

All financial questions are quite beside the point; if finance cannot meet this simple proposition then finance fails, and will be replaced.

HERE IT IS

Illness keeps the average worker away from his job 28 days in the year.

Fifteen years ago the figure was 16.5 days. It is suggested that people "fuss more" now and don't eat the right food.—*"News Chronicle," September 1.*

We warned you of this stunt. People can't eat the right kind of food. They can't afford it.

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Vol. 5. No. 6. Friday, September 18, 1936

A Letter to the Press—and

THE ANSWER

THE following letter appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* the other day:

Two pronouncements from widely different sources, reported in your columns on Thursday, should not be allowed to pass without challenge. The first was from Hitler's speech to the Cultural League of the Nazi Congress:

"No nation was ever created by democracy and all the great empires were destroyed by it. I dare to predict that unless democracy is overcome, culture will not increase, but diminish."

The second was from Sir Josiah Stamp's presidential address to the British Association:

"In democracy it was difficult to conceive of a person or instrument responsible for making a co-ordinated plan, because the man in public life was under continual pressure of particular groups, and so long as he had his electoral position to consider he could not put the general picture of progress in the forefront."

If these two statements are passed over in silence I must reluctantly suppose it is because they are unanswerable.

ALBERT WAIN

Tickenham Hill,
Clevedon,
Somerset

The Plot Revealed

All over the world there is an organised campaign to discredit democracy, which is unquestionably failing because it is being improperly worked. **Democracy means rule by THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.** And yet the people are deliberately divided into parties and set to vote against each other for complicated programmes which most of them do not understand, nor wish to understand. **The party system is a device to divide and rule.**

Democracies are asked to vote on co-ordinated plans put forward by parties because the vested interests know full well what Sir Josiah Stamp (himself a Bank of England director) states—that a **democracy cannot decide on a plan.**

Counter-Attack

But a democracy can decide on the RESULTS they want, and we are giving them the opportunity. Democracy will not fail if THE PEOPLE will demand—not programmes, not parties, not plans, not labels, not persons, but—RESULTS.

Every individual is the greatest expert in the world on what results he wants. No Cabinet, no committee, no oligarchy of experts, no dictator, can decide from above what is good for the people and get away with it for long.

No Member of Parliament can be an expert in all the technicalities of a modern state—drainage, diet, food production, finance, and the myriad highly technical subjects which make up the administration of the state.

But a Member of Parliament can find out, or be told what are the results—not the methods of achieving those results, but the results themselves—that his constituents want.

Instead of being leashed by the party whip, at the beck and call of vested interests, "under continual pressure from particular groups," the Member of Parliament, who has "his electoral position to consider" can consider his electors.

And his electors can tell him what they want by demanding what they want in terms of RESULTS, instead of being led up the garden path into quarrels and arguments and division over methods.

Democracy will not work while the elector consents to settle huge questions of administrative technique by putting a cross on a piece of paper.

It is like being made to say "Yes or No" to the question: "Have you left off beating your wife?"

(Continued at foot of next column)

WORDS TO THE WISE

Yes, We Have No Bananas!

One more Commission has reported, and one more industry is to be put under the harrow of control and restriction—this time it is bananas. **Jamaica grows too many bananas, not of course too many for people to eat, but too many for them to buy,** and so the Government appointed a Commission—the Don't-Have-a-Banana Commission, it might well be called.

This D.-H.-A.-B. Commission has now reported to the Government, and, as might have been anticipated, one of its recommendations is for restriction—shipments of bananas to Great Britain are to be limited. The report of *The Times* Jamaica correspondent does not explain what is to happen to fruit in excess of export limits, but it is probably safe to assume that it will be destroyed, for this is almost always the final result of schemes for the reorganisation of industries to meet market conditions.

Demand National Dividends to buy all the bananas you want. Jamaica will send them gladly, in exchange for some of our surplus of manufactured goods.

Beggars at a Rich Man's Table

Mr. Dunstan, the Premier of Victoria, declared on September 8 that the Australian States were compelled to live largely by the charity of the Commonwealth like beggars at the rich man's table. The Premiers' Conferences were merely occasions for the periodical distribution of crumbs.

The small increase in the grant from the petrol tax was no solution of the financial problem, the Premier said.

By continued rejection of the States' reasonable demands the Commonwealth was permitting the continuance of conditions which would eventually undermine the sovereign power of the States by placing them under Federal domination.

Many State assets had been purchased with loans which would soon need renewal, and this could be effected only by further borrowing, the continuance of which must end disastrously. The States could not adequately meet the demands of unemployment relief, soldier settlement, and the social services.

Australia has a Loan Council, which in effect is a dictatorship by finance, and the result is thus described by Mr. Dunstan.

A similar Council is planned for Canada, and the Canadian Provinces will suffer a similar fate to the Australian States if it is allowed to be set up.

Forewarned should be forearmed!

People Prefer to Work

Owing sixpence for his lunch and with not a penny in his pocket until he was paid his wages of 25s. today, a New Zealand paper reports that Mr. Arthur Ernest T. Johnstone, a plasterer's labourer, left his work last evening. A few hours later he found that he was worth £37,340, his ticket in the Irish Sweepstake having won a first prize of £30,000.

"Farming and plastering are the only trades I know anything about," said Mr. Johnstone when he was asked if he had any plans for the investment of his new-found capital. "Farming is no good now, and I still have much to learn about plastering. I will stick at plastering. Why should I give up work? What I learn now will probably come in very handy later on."

And yet there are those who say that, given National Dividends, people would not work!

Acid but Not Misleading

A correspondent sends us the comment reproduced below. While we should not endorse the strict accuracy of some of the remarks in it, and the tone is critical and somewhat derisive, the general picture conveyed is in striking contrast to the misleading comments in *The Times* to which we referred last week. The public, in this instance, is led but not misled:

The recent introduction by Mr. Aberhart of "prosperity certificates," which depreciate in value unless stamped like insurance cards, seems to indicate that in the view of his

Democracy will work if electors will unite in a clear demand for the RESULTS they want, and make the experts responsible for devising methods of achieving those results. You can put a cross on a question like—"Do you want this result?"

The only way to unite is to decide on first things first. What result is it that every individual today wants more than anything else? It is FREEDOM IN SECURITY.

A demand has been formulated that has been signed by more than eighty per cent. of those it has been presented to (see back page). That is the answer to Mr. Wain.

ELECTORS! DEMAND RESULTS!

Government, any experiment is better than none. Returned to power as an ardent disciple of Major Douglas, he appealed for the latter's co-operation in such vague terms that the astute Major postponed his arrival until he had received guarantees that Alberta was not only willing but able to follow his advice.

These guarantees never arrived; instead Mr. Aberhart took a step which alienated him from all true social crediters by engaging as financial adviser the Mr. Magor whose help in the financial reconstruction of Newfoundland had been based upon the most orthodox banking principles. Consequently, in a final pyrotechnic outburst of telegrams, Major Douglas washed his hands of the situation, and left Alberta to itself.

Since then the news from the province has been confused and scanty, and it is difficult to tell to what extent the promised dividends, based on the public credit, still form part of the Government's programme. In fact, almost the only concrete information to reach this country recently has been the announcement of the prosperity certificates, and these have no visible connection with Mr. Aberhart's election platform at all. They are not even a product of Social Credit literature, but belong to an altogether different set of economic heresies.—*The Spectator*, September 11.

Sixty Taxes in One Loaf

Senator C. P. Beaubien, of Montreal, states that "There are sixty taxes hidden in one loaf of bread." This is in Canada. Great Britain, with the proud title of the most highly taxed nation in the world could probably make a better showing if pressed, i.e., either more taxes or bigger ones.

And, by the way, taxation is quite unnecessary. When there is plenty for all no one need be deprived of any of it for the benefit of any one else.

What's in a Name?

Eloquent Hitler has been denouncing the Bolsheviks—he warns Europe of the invasion it must guard against.

Well, what is this Bolshevism, or Russian Communism? Let the U.S.S.R. speak for itself:

Article 12 of the new Constitution of the U.S.S.R. (June 11, 1936) says: "Work in the U.S.S.R. is the obligation of each citizen capable of working, according to the principle: 'He who does not work shall not eat.'" In the U.S.S.R. the principle of socialism is being realised: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

The "principle of Socialism" used to read: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his NEEDS."

Meanwhile, Communists yell their hatred of the Fascists, and what do we find?

Hitler, speaking at Nuremberg on September 8 said: "We are not so much worried

"I fear it will not happen, but if a few rough vulgar men could express to Mr. Montagu Norman their rough, vulgar opinion of a policy by which English and Scottish men and women are being butchered to make an international financial holiday, it might act as a stimulant to his imagination—if he recovered."—Major C. H. Douglas, referring to the relation between financial policy and the suicide rate.

about the scarcity of butter, but about how to keep employment stable!" And as reported in this issue he regards the provision of work for all more important than an unfailing supply of food and other goods wanted by the people.

What is the difference! Both aim at the Servile Work State. A plague on both their houses!

The Elimination of Individuals

This is the declared intention of the National Socialist leaders in Germany, according to a speech by Dr. Ley, the Labour Front leader, reported in *The Times* for September 8. By this he did not mean the immediate "liquidation" of the German people—a nice word used in Germany to describe the murder of opponents—but the eradication of all characteristics that go to make one man different from another. As he put it—"the term 'private individual' (Privatmann) in the traditional sense should no longer exist."

If this policy succeeds—and it has gone a long way already—Germany will become a nation of robots and "sound finance," poverty in plenty will be secure for all time, for, of course, robots will not think—except what they are told to think.

Dr. Schacht, the Governor of the Reich-bank and real ruler of Germany, made no mistake when he backed Hitler!

The Canute Fallacy

"Our incurable inventiveness will destroy our civilisation in the next war unless we can learn to control its results before it is too late.

"Hence I should call a halt to applied science. I should make it a penal offence to invent or publish the results of any scientific research unless a board of scientists and philosophers were prepared to give a certificate that their social impact would have no evil effects; that people, in other words, would not misuse them."

These are the words of another bright planster (he calls himself a philosopher!) His name is C. E. M. Joad.

He thinks the way out of our troubles is to make inventing a crime. **He wants to halt the tide of abundance because, in his arrogant intellectual superiority, he thinks that would be good for other people.**

He has so little opinion of his fellows that he wants to exercise control over them in what they do with the marvellous assets of progress. **Like Canute, he would order the waves to stand back, presumptuous mortal.**

The people of England have not spoken yet. Soon they will demand the distribution of the abundance that people like this want to restrict.

Death Ray for Weevils

A machine which can kill weevils by radiation has been invented by Dr. C. G. Lemon, of the Radio Society of Great Britain.

Nothing can withstand this steady advance in human knowledge and skill.

Once more the means of conserving huge quantities of foodstuffs which would otherwise perish before they could reach the consumer have received a vast addition.

And while scientists battle ever more skillfully against insect and fungus pests—making more and more abundance of foodstuffs and clothing material for our enjoyment—an orgy of deliberate destruction and restriction is **steadily reducing this abundance because THE PEOPLE do not demand its distribution.**

The new machine is now being demonstrated in London, and it is claimed that a machine priced at £250 will treat ten tons of grain an hour.

At present it can kill only at short range, and uses very little current; the machine described consumes only 1½ units of electricity an hour.

It will need much research and higher charges before it can be used against men, women and children.

Is Plenty Not Enough?

The Department of Education of the State of California among its many duties is charged with the task of providing training for the firemen of the paid and volunteer departments.

But the fire chiefs of the state found it necessary to investigate these matters, and in their report they complain that (a) the state instructor does not have time available to supervise and direct such programmes, (b) fire departments are reluctant to begin a programme of local training, not knowing when it will be completed, and (c) fire departments desiring the assistance of the state instructor must wait from 10 to 14 months before assistance is rendered, and they recommend that four travelling instructors be employed by the State Department of Education.

But why all this waste of time on the part of so many valuable fire chiefs? What is the difficulty? Why the delay? Simply that the state legislature has not appropriated \$20,000 for the next two-year period—\$10,000 a year for vastly improved fire protection.

And we live in an age of plenty. In the meantime six million people endure an unnecessary risk of loss from fire and pay a fire insurance rate that could be reduced in each locality as its fire fighting protection is improved.

FOOD MUST COME LAST

A "poor" family cannot each week purchase what food it requires for its members and devote the balance of income to other items. In actual fact it works the other way round. Each family has certain standing charges—rent, fuel and light, etc.—which must first be met. When they have been, and not until then, the balance can be expended on food. For the unemployed and lower-paid worker, the overhead costs of living, apart from food, are largely beyond the power of the family to control.—From "Poverty and Public Health," by Dr. McGonigle.

WOMEN AND POVERTY—VI

By Jean Campbell Willett, L.L.A., F.R.G.S.

Nurses and Health

OF all the branches of work open to women, nursing, which is one of the most valuable to the community in general, is made the most arduous by long hours and ceaseless strain, and the least remunerative by the absurdly low salaries which our money-short hospitals can offer. The result is that only the most robust are able to endure the over-pressure of work and a great number, otherwise strong and fit enough, are tired out and suffer from a breakdown or other troubles which could be avoided by a reasonable regulation of working hours.

Of other than hospital work, such as district nursing, much the same may be said, for though the pressure of the work necessarily varies from one day to another, yet it is often great, and the remuneration is ridiculously inadequate.

While hospitals and their staffs alike suffer from an insufficient supply of money, the same lack is producing nervous strain everywhere and making mental and nervous disorders one of the chief problems of the medical world today.

Poverty means mainutrition of whole families, and particularly of mothers and babies, with a consequently high rate of infant morality and death from childbirth—which is notably higher in the "poor" wards of hospitals than in "paying" cases;—it also means the denial of equip-

ment and aids which ought to be regarded as necessities rather than as luxuries for the monied.

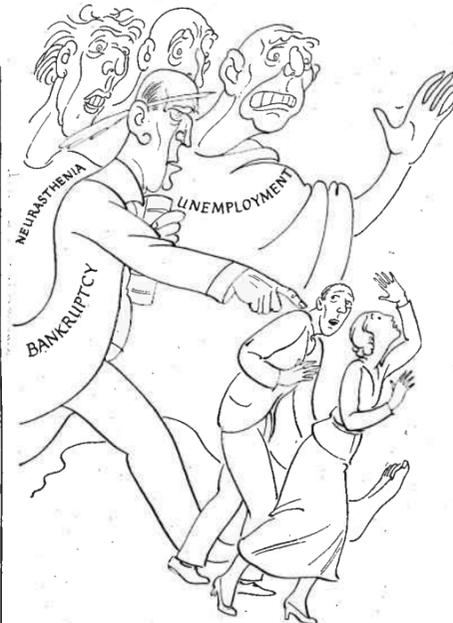
But poverty is not confined to the "poor" classes, it is experienced in many a home where stringent economy must be exercised if children are to be born and educated, and where physical and mental health must bear an undue strain in consequence. Men and women as independent wage-earners, or as home-makers, are overshadowed by the fear of unemployment and all it means, and the modern increase in neurosis and neurasthenia is the result, and suicides follow bankruptcies with awful frequency.

Women for Money v. Money for Women

Insecurity, war, or the fear of its imminence, and financial depressions tend to produce an exaggerated sex-attitude, for, in their attempts to escape from the brutal facts of war and want, men and women see in sex one of the means of losing themselves in a world divorced from cold reality. Flirtations and coquetry, which are but a mockery of love, are indulged in where marriage is forced by lack of choice; where it is denied by lack of opportunity; or when it must be postponed beyond inclination by economic necessity.

Making allowance for those suffering from a sex "kink," and who are more in need of treatment in homes and hospitals than of

moral censure, prostitution and the sale of sex is a living and must often be chosen as an easy way of obtaining an income in a profession for which training is not a prerequisite, and where the humdrum routine of long hours of factory work, or domestic



service, are not binding. Though even in this profession competition enters and produces bitter rivalry and insecurity.

"Kept" women, too, are a protest against financial insecurity and should be regarded as neurotics retiring from the battle for existence to what must appear as the easiest

way out of money-finding struggles and difficulties.

Only slightly different from the "kept" woman is what, for want of a better term, may be called the "entertainment" woman, generally of the class which, able to maintain a certain standard of living, is yet unable to afford luxury entertainment and is willing to give herself in return for the luxuries she desires.

Under the present financial system it is difficult to find the right door at which to lay the blame. Whether the woman is neurotic, greedy for money or luxury, or whether her action is merely that of getting a living, it is difficult to distinguish one motive from another, or to apply remedies, while women are to be had for money.

The efforts of philanthropic and religious societies to reclaim such women, while laudable in themselves, are merely attempts to make cures in isolated cases after the abuse has become universal; and the cure of one subject is but making way for another to fill the vacant place. **The real cure is to remove the financial necessity for women to sell themselves.** Then, and then only, shall we be able to distinguish between the sex-crank who requires medical treatment, and the mercenary subject, who now needs financial aid.

With a National Dividend to support her, a woman could reasonably be blamed for selling herself for money; and with the easing of financial strain both men and women would be freed from the urge to take love, so-called, as a reaction and recreation from mundane and sordid conditions, and value it truly as their own weighed choice and inclination for that which is beautiful.

(To be continued)

IT MAY BE YOU NEXT

For three weeks he kept the secret that he had lost his job. Every night his wife and child came to meet him. Then he could bear the strain no longer.

This is the story behind the death of John Thain Tomson, Edmonton, whose body was found in an Enfield park, with an empty disinfectant bottle beside it.

"Suicide while of unsound mind," was the Coroner's verdict; but "I never for one moment suspected that he had lost his job all that time," said his wife.

"He seemed so cheerful, and when, at the end of the first two weeks, I did not receive any money, he gave me a perfectly good explanation."

MURDER—by intimidation—is our verdict.

"ORGANISING BONFIRES IS M.P.s' TASK"

Headline in "News Chronicle"

But is it?

WHEN MONSTERS MEET YOU SUFFER

To-morrow the Bacon Marketing Board will consider proposals from the Pigs Marketing Board regarding the new contract, says the *News Chronicle* of September 9.

These new proposals suggest a basic price that works out at an average of about 12s. a score for bacon pigs, compared with 11s. 6d. formerly proposed, and also that the curers, under certain conditions, should bear practically the whole cost of a rise in the price of feeding stuffs.

It is regarded as extremely unlikely that the Bacon Board will agree to this. The result would then be that the two boards have to get together again and try to agree on terms, or the matter could be handed over to the Bacon Development Board for arbitration.

In either case the rise will be handed on to the consumer—to YOU—in some way or other.

NO NEW CLOTHES FOR NINE YEARS

"I have been unemployed for 12 years. I have not had a new suit for nine years," said Mr. C. Jones (South Wales), amid murmurs of sympathy at the T.U.C. at Plymouth.

"I have been wearing the cast-off suits of other comrades," he said, "and my delegation fee was mortgaged to pay for the one I am wearing now."

Mr. Jones and the T.U.C. should demand National Dividends. It is no good just complaining, or murmuring sympathy.

Men with electric spades to bore Thames tunnel. Work on the new Dartford-Purfleet tunnel is to start in about a month's time.—*"Evening Standard," August 21.*

The only hope for most of the unemployed men will be that the spades give the employed men electric shocks.

ACUTE HOUSING SHORTAGE

LACK OF PRIVACY AND DECENCY

Mr. George Binns, Chief Sanitary Inspector of Liverpool, told the Sanitary Inspectors' Association Conference at Harrogate:

"A visionless and pusillanimous policy is responsible for the acute and tragic shortage of housing accommodation."

Mr. George Laws, of Richmond, Surrey, said:

"The result of the overcrowding survey following on the low standard adopted in the Act means that for many years to come hundreds of thousands of families, unless they choose to live and sleep in kitchen-living rooms, must tolerate lack of privacy and decency in their family arrangements."

BACK TO METHUSELAH

Before the Panama Canal was opened steamers bound from Britain to New Zealand travelled round Cape Horn, but the opening of that great canal established a short cut that reduced the voyage by six days. Now some of the cargo ships are going back to the old route because it is much cheaper to make the voyage a week longer than to pay the cost of the Panama Canal tolls. The charge for a vessel of 9,000 tons is about \$10,000, whereas the cost of an additional week's voyaging around the Horn is only about \$1,500.—*Armchair Science.*

This is the way the clock is being put back, and the progress of mankind hindered.

THE NATIONAL DEBT

The net debt is £7,268.2 million. On March 31, 1914, the corresponding figure was £658 million. Over the intervening 22 years the net debt of the State has therefore been multiplied exactly eleven times.—*"News Chronicle," September 8.*

"THE TIMES" LETS THE CAT OUT

English bankers feared that Abraham Lincoln would establish a Constitutional money system. This he might have succeeded in doing had he lived a little longer. The following is quoted from the *London Times* of that period:

"If that mischievous financial policy, which had its origin in the North American Republic during the late war in that country should become indurated down to a fixture, then that Government will furnish its own money without cost. It will pay off its debts and be without a debt. It will have all the money necessary to carry on its commerce. It will become prosperous beyond precedent in the history of the civilised governments of the world. The brains and wealth of all countries will go to North America. That government must be destroyed or it will destroy every monarchy on the globe." (Note the bankers' clever appeal to the kings, their debtors?)

"Money," July 15, 1936

WHY DO WE GO TO WOOLWORTH'S?

MOST of us feel a definite pleasure on going into Woolworth's, only dimmed by the difficulty of approaching the counters, blocked by other customers, and other customers' prams.

The wares are also a little adventurous — intricate new tin openers, authentic romances of the wild west and equally authentic ice-cream cornets — and you can probably afford them all.

There remains the thrill of resisting and the equal thrill of yielding to small, insidious temptations. That atmosphere exemplifies Woolworth's policy.

Scientific Selling

These stores are run on the principle that you don't know what you want until you see it. The display is therefore as extensive and gay as possible and is adapted to each locality.

London stores do not show many gardening instruments, nor do the rural ones cut keys, but they are all arranged according to the best principles of psychological salesmanship, with the jewellery counter near the main door.

"—Bigger and Bigger," said Alice

The low prices allow only a small profit on each transaction, and so internal efficiency must be correspondingly high.

The standardisation of goods throughout the whole selling organisation leads to closer co-operation with the manufacturers, some of whom work at least a part of their business exclusively for the chain-stores, and are so assured of a steady, if small, profit.

Frequently large stocks of goods accumulated by the manufacturers are bought up cheaply.

One chain-store company, Peacock's Stores, has its own factories to make clothing for sale in the shops. In all cases the range is completed with branded goods, already known by name and advertisement.

When the stores were first started, each new branch had to compete with local shops for the good will of the local population, but now that they are widely known and accepted, the buying public already exists, provided a suitable site has been chosen.

New branches are easily equipped, for they sell the same lines as other branches, and they are generally financed out of profits. The expansion and modernisation of old branches is almost as important as the opening of new ones.

Woolworth had 657 branches up to January, 1936, and during 1935 40 new ones were opened. This year seven are to be rebuilt, and 66 remodelled, apart from the new ones.

Marks and Spencer were operating 209

stores up to May, 1936, and 15 new ones had been built, and 19 old ones extended in 1935. During 1936, 22 new stores are to be built, and more than 30 extended.

The British Home Stores had 27 branches at the end of 1934 and 37 a year later.

These chain-store companies cover much of the same ground, although the smaller ones have not such a wide range either in goods or in geographical distribution as Marks and Spencer, which itself does not penetrate so far into the country districts as Woolworth.

—and Better and Better

An interesting point in the policy of these stores is the limit of the maximum price. Undoubtedly the low prices are the main attraction in the 6d. stores, but the greater range of goods obtained by selling up to 5s. broaches a wider and slightly different market.

Marks and Spencer go up to 5s., and Peacock's Stores, which operate chiefly in the industrial districts, even higher in some cases; Sears Roebuck, an American company, while mostly offering low-priced goods, occasionally sells such things as household machinery, farm equipment and motor parts.

In this country Woolworth stops at 6d., but in the United States and Canada prices range up to 40c. (about 2s.) in some Woolworth stores, and it was announced this year that the maximum price was to be discarded. This will bring a much wider variety of goods through the organisation.

It was once thought that with the passing of the acute depression of trade, chain stores would suffer; so far no slackening is visible, but instead an impressive extension. This seems to indicate that these stores fill a basic need of the people.

The Sane Conclusion

Chain stores are obvious, and that is their strength; the goods are obvious, the quality standardised and the price labelled.

Under present conditions, mass marketing is necessary; individuality is supplanted by a full range of standardised goods that the small retailer cannot hope to emulate, so that his custom is reduced. But in an age made sane by the abolition of poverty it seems probable that the final function of the chain store will be to sell the branded and standardised goods, and the plain basis for living; while the retailer will be released for more individual and subtle types of selling, for matching his customers' interest with unique fulfilment, and for the disposal of products of true craftsmanship.

Security of living would increase both these classes of trade.

ELIZABETH EDWARDS

Overseas Notes

"MAGOR-MISSABIB"

Nova Scotian Sickness

NOVA Scotia is sick of party politics, according to the reports of correspondents. This is a form of sickness which may be either a prelude to better health or democratic disease.

If this sickness is due to a growing realisation that, whatever the party, the electorate has never got what it wants, then it may be compared to sickness induced to get rid of poison, for party politics is poison because it is based on the lie that one section of the community can benefit only at the expense of another. It is this lie that has discredited political democracy.

If, on the other hand, the sickness is only of existing parties, then it may lead to a further dose of the original poison with, of course, a different label, and maybe in a more attractive bottle, i.e., another party, or to a worse poison—dictatorship.

If the people of Nova Scotia will refuse to take party poison, and, instead demand what they want and ignore labels, however attractive; in curing themselves, they will "show the world."

A New Label

The Conservative Party of Nova Scotia recently fixed a new label to the same old bottle by adopting a new programme. One ingredient is missing, for the programme, strange to say, is not a cure for unemployment, which is not mentioned. Does this mean there are no unemployed in the province, or that the dispensers have come to realise that unemployment is not a disease?

Quebec's Stronger Dose

The Liberals, who have been in power in Quebec for forty years, were recently defeated by a new party known as the National Union. This party was backed by Mr. Eugene Lacroix—a Liberal!—who is reputed to be the richest of the French Canadians.

Its programme smacks strongly of Fascism, and one of its first acts on taking office was to cut down expenditure. This seems to be the policy generally adopted by governments faced with the awe-inspiring problem of keeping people in poverty, despite plenty!

The people of Quebec voted for methods instead of demanding results, so that they have only themselves to blame if they don't like what they get.

Still More Manitoba Manoeuvres

In these notes for August 21, it was suggested that those candidates who used the label Social Credit, in the recent provincial election, did so to win votes. Subsequent events go to show that this was the case, for as reported in "Words to the Wise" for September 4, the five successful "Social Credit" candidates came to terms with the Liberals, whom they undertook to support.

Now these five members have been disowned by the Manitoba Social Credit League, which has issued a statement, reading in part as follows:—

"The executive of the Manitoba Social Credit League wishes the public to be advised that they are in no way responsible for the decision of the caucus of the members elect for Social Credit held at Dauphin, in which they apparently decided to support the Bracken government. "In our election campaign we definitely stated that we were opposed to the old line parties and their monetary system, and our campaign was fought along these lines." (My italics.)

Had the League followed the lead given by Major Douglas at Buxton, and instead of adopting the enemy's means—party politics—organised a campaign to get people to demand the results they want, irrespective of parties, it might have been in possession of pledges from more than five members to obey the people's will when clearly expressed. Had this been done, the League might now be engaged in making democracy a reality by getting people to demand what they want of such pledged members—and all others—instead, it has demonstrated to the world that Social Credit is a vote-catching label.

Surely the Douglas way is better?

A Queer Cause for Gratitude

The August 20 issue of the *Albertan*, Mr. Aberhart's party paper, contains a leader extolling the Provincial Treasurer, Mr. C. Cockcroft, for collecting \$835,868 more in taxes from April to June, than was collected by a commission of bankers' bum-bailiffs. government.

The editor of the *Albertan* must think

that people like being taxed, he is unaware evidently that under real Social Credit taxation would be unnecessary.

Alberta's Terror

Reference has been made in these columns on a number of occasions to Mr. R. J. Magor, until recently financial adviser to Mr. Aberhart, the Premier of Alberta. Mr. Magor is probably the best-hated man in Newfoundland today, for he it was who drew up the scheme under which this, the oldest self-governing Dominion in the Empire, was deprived of its freedom and is now ruled by a commission of bankers' bum-bailiffs.

A correspondent in Norway has written to point out that this name Magor is Hebrew for "Terror," and when conjoined to the word "missabib," as above, means "Terror on every side." (See Jeremiah, chapter 20, verse 3.)

It is indeed a fitting name for one whose activities have produced such miseries as afflict the people of Newfoundland today. Similarly, it is a fitting name for these notes, whatever the country to which they refer, for all peoples do, in truth, live in a condition in which there is terror on every side—the terror of economic insecurity by which finance rules, and the terror of war, which is the inevitable outcome of its policy, that sets each man's hand against his neighbour over the division of an insufficiency, when in fact, there is plenty for all.

It is probably true to say that in no country is plenty for all more obviously possible than in Canada, yet, from Nova Scotia to British Columbia, economic insecurity is the rule, and over all the threat—now evident to everyone—of war.

A Wise Decision

It is reported that the British Columbia Social Credit League has decided not to contest a by-election being fought in the Burrard constituency. This decision followed a test canvass of 370 houses, when it was found that only 92 voters were sympathetic to the Social Credit proposals.

How many of these 92, one wonders, understand so technical a matter? One thing only is certain, all voters in the 370 houses called on, know *what they want*. Probably, a majority of them would, if properly approached, have signed a pledge on the lines of that on our back page. This would be an interesting test of the truth of the diagnosis of a correspondent in British Columbia, who writes as follows:—

"If there is any salvation for Canada and B.C., that salvation lies, I feel, in an Electoral Campaign only, just the same here as in England. Once the public has caught on to the idea it should go like wild-fire, because it is obvious that *world events will be from now on in our favour*, and the public is tired of all political parties, not only of the old, but also of those still unformed. That is the paradoxical truth behind it all. *Moreover, no careerists join electoral campaigns.*"

Divide and Rule

Poverty in plenty is not the only paradox produced by the present system. Another is that the growing centralisation of the power of finance to be seen in every country today—e.g., 28 central banks free of all government control have been set up since the war—results in a growing tendency for existing units to split up.

In Canada there are now no fewer than four secession movements. In Quebec, the demand is being made that the province should separate from Canada entirely, and become a self-governing Dominion. This demand is said to be supported by some members of the new provincial government. In Northern Ontario, a movement exists in favour of becoming a separate province, and the same demand is being made in the Peace River district which wishes to separate from Alberta, and in Vancouver Island for separation from British Columbia.

The policy of Finance—divide and rule—which sets man against man, class against class, and nation against nation, may yet defeat itself, but in the process it will wreck the world.

MALTA

A correspondent reports that he has arranged for two of the local libraries to have available for readers a number of books by Major Douglas and others. This is good



But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid. *Micab. iv., 4.*

Edited by Major C. H. DOUGLAS

The second issue will be published on September 25 and will include the following:

These Latter Hours	-	-	-	-	The Editor
Money: An Historical Survey (The Ashridge Speech)	-	-	-	-	C. H. Douglas
The Language of Money	-	-	-	-	Ezra Pound
Our Cultural Disinheritance	-	-	-	-	Tudor Jones
Democracy and Education	-	-	-	-	Ronald Ogden
View at a Distance	-	-	-	-	Charles Jones
How Like an Angell!	-	-	-	-	Miles Hyatt
Andromeda	-	-	-	-	Jean Campbell Willett
Poems by Geoffrey Dobbs and Herbert Bluen	-	-	-	-	
The Laws of Nature and the Laws of Man	-	-	-	-	Rev. T. Dixon
The Flaw in the Price System	-	-	-	-	Paul Hampden
Dining and Divinity	-	-	-	-	J. S. Kirkbride
Those Who Will Not See	-	-	-	-	G. W. Bain
English Church Money	-	-	-	-	Henry S. Swabey
War: Psychology and Purchasing Power	-	-	-	-	M. Gordon-Cumming
The Emergence of a Dynamic	-	-	-	-	Edward Hewlett
Reviews	-	-	-	-	G. W. L. Day, Elizabeth Edwards, A. H. McIntyre and others

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S.O.S.

HELP WANTED AT H.Q.

The staff at headquarters is working more than ten hours a day. It is a great strain and hours must be shortened. Please help us to extend our list of voluntary helpers. If you can come at regular times, or if you can come at short notice, or if you will come by arrangement, please let us know. A postcard to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, W.C.2, will be welcome. Thank you.

HYPOCRISY

In a "heart-to-heart" radio talk to millions of listeners President Roosevelt pledged himself to give national help to victims of the disastrous drought.

He has just returned from a tour of the stricken areas in the Great Plains, and he said:

"Fields of wheat were so blasted by the heat that they could not be harvested. I shall never forget the scene—field after field of corn, stunted, earless and stripped of leaves.

Destitute farmers, he said, were faced with work relief or the dole. They preferred work relief.

"We must put them to work," he said.

A year ago Roosevelt put them to work—blasting fields of wheat. But that scene he has forgotten, conveniently.

NATIONAL DIVIDENDS NECESSARY

Only 850,000 persons have more than £500 a year; of these 297 have £100,000 or over. 22,700,000 persons get less than £500 a year; of these 15,900,000 get less than £150; and of these 12,000,000 get less than £122.—*News Chronicle*, August 12.

Apparently, there are 297 persons in this country who can get what they want; the remaining 23,000,000 represent the people to whom a National Dividend is a necessity.

(Continued from preceding column)

work; the next and more difficult job will be to get people to borrow and study them.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Seed is being sown here, too, and a reader asks for suggestions as to the best methods to adopt to start the Electoral Campaign. Any readers who know the country and can make useful suggestions are invited to send them along. M.W.

BETTER OFF IN PRISON

JUDGE OBLIGES PRISONER WITH BIGGER SENTENCE

A man who was convicted at London Sessions on two charges of housebreaking asked to be sentenced to four years' penal servitude instead of three, and the chairman (Sir Percival Clarke) said to him: "If you think that you would be better off, I will make it four years to oblige you."

Three Years in Hell

The prisoner, Clifford David Williams (32), had said:

"Three years is hell, because there are no jobs the prison governor can put you to, because of the red tape economy.

"The only job the three years' man can have is sewing mailbags, and no one outside prison will employ you at that. A four years' man has a chance of learning a trade, which I want, as my only trade now is that of stealing."—*Evening Standard*, September 10.

"WICKED" CHEMISTS

The truth is that the employment for other than beneficial ends of the substances discovered by the chemist is due, not to his especial wickedness, but to the weakness and backwardness of the human spirit.—*Professor J. C. Philip, addressing the British Association at Blackpool.*

He might have added that nobody wants to use poison gas unless he is absolutely forced to by pressure of circumstances. The "weakness and backwardness" consists in failing to remove these circumstances.

TAX TERROR

When money tries to talk these days, those who have it say, "Sh-h-h-h! Don't you know the tax-collector might hear you?"—*St. Louis "Star-Times."*

A schoolboy has been awarded a prize as the champion smiler of his school. He isn't old enough to pay taxes yet.—*Grand Island (Neb.) "Independent."*

Starting in January, 1937, the Federal Government is going to CUT THE WAGES AND SALARIES of every worker except those employed on farms, in domestic service in private homes, and those on governmental pay rolls. This pay cutting will be done through the new gross income tax levied on working people under the Social Security Act. The tax starts out at one per cent. and gradually increases until it becomes three per cent. in 1948.—*San Francisco "Examiner," August 11.*

G. W. L. DAY decries the

CAP-IN-HAND MEN

IN A passionate and penetrating book by Paul de Kruif, the American writer, called "Why Keep Them Alive?" I find the following passage:—

"There is a submission to the worst social infamy, a docility toward the financial flouting of their finest discoveries, that characterises every man against death that I've ever met. One and all—excepting great Ivan Uavlov—they believe poverty is no subject for science, is outside their bailiwick . . .

"When their mean budgets run low, they will tip-toe, almost with reverence, into the offices of those myrmidons of the money-masters, whose job it is to dole out rich men's wealth to deserving sciences—as a charity! . . .

"With this they will make life-guarding discoveries, which, when ready to be put to human use, demand wherewithal to make them practical, and when this wherewithal is not to be had—knowing this lack is costing the lives of men, women and children—your man against death retires to his laboratory with a sigh, maybe, but with hardly a protest. In short, our searchers are in the position of inventors, designers, builders, engineers of an immense engine against death, a powerful machine giving life, strength, happiness—who are refused the authority to put this machine into motion."

He is talking about doctors, of course, but this striking demonstration would apply equally well to a score of professions.

The mechanical inventor who invents a labour-saving device which could shift the Burden of Atlas from a million shoulders offers no protest when his appliance is deliberately suppressed for fear of causing

unemployment, i.e., leisure without a decent income.

Our architects and town-planners who spend years planning a new ideal London are quite resigned when their work is thrown on the scrap-heap on the score of expense.

The agrobiologists who with infinite labour and patience produce new and more prolific varieties of wheat sit with folded hands when AAA's throw land out of cultivation, or burn grain by the million-ton.

Poets, playwrights, artists, sculptors accept it all with Christian resignation when their work is measured in pounds, shilling and pence and are cast into the limbo because found to be non-profit-making.

Educationalists hardly even complain on hearing that there is not enough money available to allow them to educate efficiently.

Craftsmen and makers of fine arts never question the anomaly that the nation of which they are part is unable to buy all the things they are able to make.

The list is endless. What has gone wrong? Why is there this servile acceptance of so preposterous a state of affairs?

Nobody doubts that the doctors could make the nation incomparably stronger and healthier—if they had the money to spend on it. No doubt of it, too, that our inventors could free us from a large part of our toil and enormously increase production, our town-planners could build us ideal towns, our agricultural research workers could give us abundant cheap food, and so on, and so on—if only the financial means were available.

But like the old woman going to market, in the nursery rhyme, every one of these happenings is held up because of a single missing link in the chain of cause and effect.

What is wrong? The trouble is that each of us has a dual rôle to play, but we play only one of these rôles properly.

The first rôle is that of doctor, architect, poet, educationalist, and so on. The second is that of patient, householder, reader, pupil, and the rest. To play the second rôle properly we must be active and alert instead of submissive and snoring like the seven sleepers.

What are the arts and sciences, the crafts and the professions except means, facilities, or techniques for serving other people? And who has the right to be served by these? Who, for instance, owns Science, Medicine, or Architecture?

Nobody owns them. Or, if you like, all of us own them.

How about the wherewithal for these various means, facilities and techniques? Mr. de Kruif says that money is the book-keeping of the work we do, bookkeeping is arithmetic, and arithmetic can be nobody's property.

If the means, the wherewithal, is not available, we have the right to demand that it shall be made available. We can demand that the arithmetic be made to fit the facts and serve our needs.

Nobody else can do this business for us.

If we don't make the demands, others step into the vacuum and twist round various means, facilities and techniques to serve the ends of compact minorities. This is the inevitable fate of cap-in-hand nations.

FOOL OR KNAVE?

D. R. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, of Columbia University, is a banker's "yes-man."

This is proved both by what he says and by the publicity he is given in the press of Great Britain and the U.S.A.

Here is a specimen:

"Many wise students and observers of public policy are of the opinion that the power of many governments to borrow will probably be ended during 1937, and that unless measures are taken at once to deal with the world-wide economic situation there may be tragic results of great magnitude."

Dr. Butler should know that governments need not borrow at all, for as representatives of the people, they can create their own money if they will, or order the banks to do so on their behalf. (See "The Times Lets the Cat Out," page 43.)

But people must be kept from realising this, otherwise they may force their governments to take action to make the banks alter their system and produce prosperity instead of poverty.

"To bring about [the prevention of war] there must be a moral reformation of the mentality of nations—to use the striking phrase Jonker de Graeff of the Netherlands used a few days ago at Geneva."

Dr. Butler must have his tongue in his cheek, for not one person in a million wants war. Wars to-day are the result of the bitter struggle for export markets, in which to sell goods countries cannot sell to their own poverty-stricken peoples.

But people must not be allowed to realise that, or they may demand that the system of finance which produces poverty at home and war abroad be changed. They must be led to believe that it is they, and not the financial system, which is to blame.

If Dr. Butler believes the things he says with such world-wide publicity, he is a fool; and if he does not . . .

PROFESSOR PSHAW ON SPITSBERGEN YOU CAN'T CHANGE HUMAN NATURE

AT first sight, except of course to the trained eye of the economist, the Arctic presents an appearance which is economically unfavourable. The large proportion of ice in the landscape, the bare frost-shattered hills, the lack of any useful form of vegetation, and the almost complete absence of a resident population, all suggest to the untutored mind that the country is less prosperous than the more southerly lands of Europe.

In actual fact, of course, as so often happens in economic matters, the exact reverse is the case. Spitsbergen is probably in a sounder economic position than any other country, as may be seen from its annual budget, which is invariably balanced with a substantial export surplus.

This happy state of affairs arises from the fact that practically the whole population is engaged in coal mining for export, and the only imports are the food, clothes, etc., necessary to keep them alive and in good working condition. The position, therefore, is intrinsically sound and it is difficult to see how it can be undermined.

The complete darkness and intense cold of the long Arctic winter is indeed an economic blessing in disguise, for it saves the country from the far more serious ravages of those twin monsters, overproduction and overpopulation, which have reared their heads with such devastating effect in the more temperate parts of the world.

Extravagant Demands

In fact, the conditions are so unattractive that the Norwegian mining companies are said to have had some trouble in staffing their mines during the winter, except, of course, during the War, when naturally the coal trade was in a most flourishing condition.

The trouble arose out of the demand of the miners for various uneconomic amenities, such as a church, hospital, cinema, etc., at each centre, which would, of course, have increased imports to the detriment of the Trade Balance.

This difficulty, however, was overcome along the soundest possible lines, by rationalising the industry, and concentrating it at one place, Longyear City—called after the American financier of that name—and not, as many suppose, with a view to recording the slow passage of time spent in the vicinity.

At first glance, one is forced to admit, Longyear City, consisting of two rows of wooden huts lying in a desolate valley between steep hills of naked brown rock, is

This letter from our esteemed correspondent, was written from Ice Fjord, Spitsbergen, during an expedition of enquiry during August.



not the most desirable place for winter residence, especially when the sun is absent from the sky, the temperature is well below freezing, and the air is filled with the weird continuous whine of an enormous coal transporter, which has a most melancholy effect on the mind.

Still, with all these superficial disadvantages, Longyear is one of the most fortunate towns in Europe, for it is troubled with no Unemployment Problem whatever.

The miners, though they may not realise it, have much to be thankful for. Their wages, paid in a most attractive paper currency specially printed for the mining company, are high; while the absence of goods to buy, other than the barest necessities, prevents them from squandering their money, except, of course, on drink when a tourist ship puts in—and even this has now been stopped, as the ships have to anchor out in the bay, and land their passengers in boats, to prevent the miners coming aboard.

The only other inhabitants of Spitsbergen, besides miners (ignoring the flourishing summer trade in expeditions which further increases the favourable balance) are a few dozen trappers, some of whom make a very prosperous living out of the fur trade. Others, it is true, have unfortunately been known to starve to death, or to die of exposure, during the long winter.

This is a most puzzling phenomenon, for, as I have pointed out, in Spitsbergen there is no sign of the evil of overproduction which, all competent economists agree, is the prime cause of poverty and malnutrition.

However, it all goes to show that, even under the most favourable economic conditions, in a country with an unassailable export surplus, some few individuals will be found who insist upon remaining poor in defiance of economic laws.

After all, as the Bible very soundly says, "the poor ye have always with you," and one cannot expect to change Human Nature.

P. SHAW

Klaas Billen Bay, Ice Fjord, Spitsbergen; August 15, 1936.

SHOT AND SHELL

"Never was there more need for prayer than at the present moment, because sad news is arriving, and there are reports of even worse things to come in different parts of the world," said the Pope.—"Daily Mirror," August 15.

The truth of the prophecy is in the fulfilment. What did Douglas say in 1919, etc?

In New South Wales, Australia, the dole is 4s. 3½d. a week.

Let the reader consider the full meaning of being forced to attempt to provide not only proper food, but also clothing, a home, medical attendance, and all other necessities on that 7½d. per head per day of the New South Wales dole.—"Plenty For All," May 19.

Working-class wife stated at Highgate that where her husband lodged he had every luxury. "In his dining-room," she added, "there is a ladder which leads straight into the loft, where there is a bedstead."—"Daily Express," August 18.

The craving for luxury on the part of the working class is the cause of many strikes for a halfpenny an hour increase in wages, and prevents the idea of demanding a National Dividend and several pounds a week increase in the incomes of each member of the working and non-working classes ever entering the head.

"Smoke in Tyneside is a menace to public health. The tuberculosis figures are considerable," stated Dr. H. A. Mess before the Royal Commission on Local Government in the Tyneside area. "An attempt to get joint action some years ago between the local authorities broke down on the opposition of one authority."—"News Chronicle," July 9, 1936.

It would be interesting to know, which authority refused to fall into line—and why!

During the present decade the average purchasing power of the French industrial worker has decreased by 30 per cent. and that of the agricultural worker by 40 per cent. Among the many results of these reductions are a lowering in the French mutton consumption by 13 per cent., a tendency to or suffering from tubercular disease by 600,000 Parisians; a reduction of more than 30 per cent. in the money spent in transport, and a reduction of 17 to 20 per cent. in the receipts of theatres and cinemas.—From figures given in "Vu et Lu," May 30.

Greece.—The Premier requested 20 mayors to treat citizens impartially, as political parties no longer exist, and must be forgotten. The Finance Minister declared the Budget would be prepared after negotiations with bond-holders regarding current year's interest, and later negotiations will continue regarding past year's interest and a final settlement.—"Morning Post," August 13.

Germany.—Josef Manger won the heavy-weight section of Olympia Games weight-lifting contest. He has now been appointed a State tax-collector.—"Sunday Express," August 9.

Britain.—500,000 acres of arable land less than last year. Wheat 69,000 acres less; oats 1,600 less; potatoes 7,000 less; sugar beet 10,500 less; less horses, less cows, less pigs.—"Daily Express," August 8.

"Every third person you meet in South Wales is either unemployed or dependent upon a home whose breadwinner is unemployed," states the second annual report of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Council of Social Service, issued yesterday.—"Financial Times," August 14.

The restriction of cinchona production in the Netherlands East Indies will probably be renewed for a period of ten years. This renewal is destined for stabilising the industry.

It is the intention to start an active propaganda for the use of quinine against the competing Russian and German synthetic products, and at the same time to curtail production materially.—"Financial Times," August 15.

Lithuania, unable to export geese to Germany owing to a quarrel, has a lot of geese left on hand, and does not know what to do with them. The Government had a bright idea. "We'll eat them ourselves, or, better still, make the Civil Service eat them." Every Lithuanian Civil Servant was expected to eat goose, the more money they got, the more goose they had to eat. Not only the Civil Service was affected. A national campaign encouraged people to "Eat More Goose." The result is that Lithuania is eating all its own geese. They are goose-conscious. The London legation reports negotiations proceeding with Germany to restore trade. No one prays for the signing of the new trade agreement more fervently than the Lithuanian Civil Service.—"Sunday Pictorial," July 5.

FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY

The Schoolmaster Speaks

"THOSE boots we gave Jackson are ruined. I told him to bring them in as soon as they needed resoling, but he's got no sense of responsibility. It seems useless to do anything for such people. They make no effort to help themselves."

I looked at the boots. My colleague was right. They were worn down to the uppers and could not be mended. This is a very poor school, and the Boot Fund is a small charity run by one of the staff. Such instances of carelessness are common.

He complains that no amount of talking seems to do any good. I agree. No amount of *talking*. But I believe something can be done, and the demand for National Dividends will be the first step towards it.

People do not realise that the possession of a little money or property is essential to self-respect. I have made it my business to find out something about Jackson's home. It is pitiable. His father has been without regular work for years. Never a skilled man, he is now practically unemployable. His life consists of long periods on the dole alternating with a few weeks of casual labour, hard and devoid of interest.

Not that Jackson's father is interested in anything much. He accepts life as it comes, with the patience of an animal. There is hardly any furniture in the house. There are several nondescript children, poor little mites, and a worn-out mother, not very intelligent, probably under 40.

They have always been wretchedly poor. The boy has never had anything of value that he could call his own. Most of his clothes were old before he had them, the

product of jumble sales or charity bags. How can this boy be expected to take care of anything when he has never had anything worth caring for? He did not realise that he was responsible for those boots.

I have a firm belief that we can only educate through experience. I have long realised that boys of Jackson's type retain very little of what is taught them during school days. The seed falls on the stony ground of their home conditions. There is no soil in which precept can grow into experience.

But the possession of a National Dividend will invest this family at once with freedom and responsibility, freedom to spend and responsibility of choice. And I believe that the value of education increases in the same ratio as freedom and responsibility.

There are many enthusiasts in the teaching profession, splendid people who are working along new lines, known as Progressive Education. This movement is based on the belief that every child is a separate personality needing individual opportunities for growth and development.

Admirable. Nothing could be better. But this belief can be acted on only for the first few years of school life. Before the age of ten, the first examination, probably for a scholarship, has to be taken, and from this time forward the education of the child is considered of less importance than the fact that he must earn his living.

He has got to be fitted into the economic scheme. To this every other consideration is gradually sacrificed. His freedom does not increase with his years. Self-develop-

ment is valued only if it can find a market. This disastrous wrenching aside of the educational aims of the early years is inevitable as long as livelihood depends entirely upon the power to get and retain a job of work, and until we are free from this over-riding necessity, education will make no further progress.

Scarcity economics has got its stranglehold on education just as it has on Jackson's home. How long will it be before they are both freed? I am an old man now, but I hope I may live to see the wonderful awakening that will come.

There will be a tremendous lot to do, enough to occupy every unemployed teacher in the country, and more.

The ideal number for a class has not yet been decided on, but it is certainly not 30, or 40, or 50!

Most of the schools will need rebuilding; they are ugly and insanitary.

Most of the text-books will need rewriting, they are full of economic lies!

Those who are afraid there will not be enough to do under Social Credit can turn their attention to education. There they will find enough to occupy them for many years to come.

I am thinking of Jackson, well-fed and clothed, in his comfortable home—at length able to benefit from the new progressive education.

But time passes quickly, school life is short. How long is he to wait? How many more of our children are to be sacrificed to Mammon?

B.M.P.

V A O

by Frotti

HAST been to VAO, auld Froot?—or dost know it? Well, it is ancient coral-island, homeplaces of bygone FROTTIS (men known as Froghertys) before deportations to Tahiti. In Mister Layard's work, "Some Men of Malekula," VAO is title of first volume, of which the prespectus says:

"Less than a mile square, it supports a population of 450 people, who have a language entirely their own, an intensely rich civilisation, a complicated social organisation, and an economic system with a currency based on pigs—"

(which is in some senses true of City of London also, isn't it not, sire?)

"—based on pigs whose tusks are artificially made to grow round into the jaw and out again in front to make a complete circle. They believe in a future life, gained after encountering a fierce female ghost—"

At least, sunny-man, not the *financiers themselves* believe this, as prespectus seems to indicate. In my remembrances it is jolly auld boon-cronies of coral island, that is the populass, which have these beliefs.

"—a fierce female ghost, to propitiate whom the most complicated rites, lasting over a period of from 15 to 20 years, are performed by each generation."

We may summarise it, my sweetness, in these terms: The tusks are artificially created by means of jawing going round and round and in and out, and they believe in future life after propitiating Old Lady of Threadneedle Street for nearly 20 years with most complicating processes of Mean Toasts, Income Taxes, Unemployment, Hellth and National Death Insurances—in truth, it seems, just like you blokes do here!

Your (brother under the Skinner)

FROTTI

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.

Liverpool Social Credit Association

Next open meeting will be held in the Sandon Music Rooms, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool, at 8 p.m. on Friday, October 2, and will be addressed by Dr. Tudor Jones. Enquiries to Miss D. M. Roberts (Hon. Sec.), Fern Lee, Halewood Road, Gateacre.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Douglas Social Credit Group

Meetings are held every first and third Wednesday in each month, 7.30 p.m. All interested persons invited. Supervisors will give a short account of activities at each meeting.

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.

There will be an Open-Air Meeting at 8 p.m. on Monday, September 21, at St. Leonard Street, S.W.1, near Victoria Station. Please support.

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

Stockton-on-Tees Social Credit Association.

A Meeting will be held in the Congregational Church Hall, Alma Street (off Bishopton Lane), Stockton, on Monday, September 21, at 7.30 p.m. Speaker: Mr. Hewlett Edwards (Director of External Relations, S.C. Secretariat). Special invitation given to all Social Crediters on Tees-side.

Women's Crusade for the Abolition of Poverty.

Liverpool Branch.

Next Meeting will be held at Reece's Café, Castle Street, on September 25 at 8 p.m., and will be addressed by Dr. Tudor Jones. Enquiries to Mrs. C. A. Nelson, 14, Pinchurst Avenue, Liverpool, 22.

Miscellaneous Notices

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

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.

Research Volunteer wanted. An interesting task which will help Social Crediters in Canada awaits somebody able to undertake the necessary research work.

Will volunteers write to the Overseas Department of the Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

For Sale, £295, Country Cottage, 7 Rooms, Garage; 30 miles Charing Cross. Martyn, Little Tuns, West Hoathly, Sussex.

Stranraer. Auld King's Arms Hotel Short Adv. Short of Cash. Short Prices.

CONQUEST OF NATURE

BUT NOT MONEY

A new implement is a cultivator in which the individual tines swing backwards and clear themselves if they meet a rock or other obstruction.

Tractors are becoming lighter in weight and more powerful.

This means they are cheaper to buy, more economical to run and less likely to compress the soil too much.

Ploughs are becoming lighter, too, and a famous English firm is showing for the first time a four-furrow plough weighing 13 cwt., which is 3 cwt. less than it has been able to manage before.

Our increasing knowledge about light strong metals for aeroplanes has made this possible. Every year, too, thought is being given to lessening the friction of a plough as it goes through the soil.

All these things mean quicker, better and cheaper work.

They also mean starvation and misery, unless you are paid the wealth earned by the new machines.



"The cure, gentlemen, for unemployment is employment! You may quote me."—*"Judge," New York.*

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE CORRECT ECONOMY FOR THE MACHINE AGE. By A. G. McGregor. (Pitman, 6s.)

MONETARY REFORM. By Paul Einzig. (Kegan Paul, 12s. 6d.)

MONEY AND BANKING, 1931-1936. Vols. I & II. (Allen and Unwin, League of Nations Dept., 10s.)

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SURVEY OF POTENTIAL PRODUCT CAPACITY. (Published by the New York City Housing Authority.)

THE PUBLIC ARRAIGNED. By Randolph Hughes. (Stanley Nott, 6d.)

HOLY WAR. By J. Engledew.

BOOK REVIEWS

I Want Work!

"How to Abolish Unemployment?" is the sub-title of this pamphlet.* Mr. King has a plan which is a glorified form of labour camps for the unemployed. Only instead of "labour camps" he calls them "Communities." If abolishing unemployment is the object, we could think of many ways.

Members of the Community would pay rent, rates and taxes as now . . .

Under "Ways and Means" he apparently assumes that money not spent in the future somehow becomes money in hand today, but not quite seeing where, he says the capital would have to be otherwise obtained.

The easiest way (there are other ways) to do this is by borrowing. We know that abundance of money is awaiting investment . . . There should, therefore, be no difficulty in raising a National (blessed word) Loan for the purpose at a low rate of interest.

Investors would, apparently, combine public welfare with personal profit—what patriotic investor would hesitate?

Yet later Mr. King says:

All idea of profit-making in the form of money must be abandoned once for all.

Under a sub-heading labelled "Social Credit," Mr. King dismisses Major Douglas by saying:

"I disagree with him entirely."

BROCK

*"To Hell With the Dole." By J. W. King (Saint Nicolas Press, Scarborough, 3d.).

I Took Off My Tie*

This is the account of an attempt to live as one of the poor in the slums of the East End.

It is interesting as a story, and occasionally flashes of truth appear. Speaking of a sympathetic pawnbroker, the author says:

"Had he allowed his heart to rule his head, his shop would have gone bankrupt in a month."

The same pawnbroker, referring to the poor, said:

"I am not surprised by their vices, but I am surprised at their virtues. . . . Wait and see how they rally round anyone in distress . . ."

"In December," she would say, "we had to pawn our blankets" . . .

"She was a most generous person. She never failed to bring me a cup of tea if I returned with her husband, and if there was any food in the house she would produce that too . . ."

" . . . despite a hundred years of brutal and vulgar industrialism the English still remain a rural people at heart . . ."

" . . . We never had any employment offered us, although we tried as hard as any two men could have done."

" . . . we not only felt like beggars; we were beggars."

Speaking as one who has lived with a family for three years on the dole, I should say the pictures given by the writer will prove interesting to those who are not of the poor, and although it cannot be said he under-

*"I Took Off My Tie." By Hugh Massingham (Heinemann, 7s. 6d.).

stands us (because he has not really suffered poverty) yet he has tried, and apparently he neither hates nor is contemptuous of us. It is one of the phenomena of our social structure, that many of the poor can see the superior social classes as they really are, but never does one meet a member of the middle or upper class, who sees the poor as they really are, or who understands them.

The most illuminating passage in the book is:

"Her love for her children, and theirs for her was profound and complete. She gave them everything she possessed and they on their part returned her devotion without stint or shyness. Her birthday every year was an event for all of them, and weeks before it came round the two eldest boys would begin thinking what they could give her. Their presents never cost more than about threepence, but the bits of chocolate, wound round elaborately in clean white paper and tied up with coloured string, gave her such pleasure that she always broke out in little cries of delight."

It is the unsuspected and surprising virtues of the poor that prevent violent, bloody revolution in England, and which ultimately, will yet rescue the State from the madhouse economics and politics which now afflict it.

BROCK

A Professor Makes Whoopee

Do professors of economics write for human beings, or do they write for professors of economics? After reading this book,* I am inclined to think that they take in each other's washing and write for each other.

Five hundred years ago it was said that a really well-educated man might have read all the books that were extant. Today, any man who read one ten thousandth of what was printed would probably be taken away in a closed van. One has to specialise.

If one wishes to specialise in that quaint pseudo-science known as Economics, it would, I suppose, be necessary to read many such books as the one under review, and pick one's way through the spider-web theorisings of Herren Schumpeter, Menger, Hayek, Böhm-Bawerk, and the Lord knows who.

One would have to read such passages as:

"Mises uses Böhm-Bawerk's picture of the productive process to demonstrate the correctness of his assumptions: the height of the natural rate of interest is determined by the productivity of the marginal roundabout method, i.e., the method which just yields an increment. The increment of the last economically possible method must be higher than the increment of the method economically impossible and is equal to the existing rate of interest. The period which the roundabout method requires must be in proportion to the existing fund of subsistence. The pressure of non-utilised factors of production would force a change in the roundabout method if . . ."

At this point I had the presence of mind to ring the bell before fainting.

G.W.L.D.

*"Austrian Theories of Capital, Interest and the Trade Cycle." By Dr. Franz Wien-Claudi (Stanley Nott, 6s.).

CORRESPONDENCE

Work for the British Legion

One is at a loss to describe the mingled feelings raised on reading that the British Legion has acquired the colossal sum of £800 to provide ex-service men in five counties with work. Perhaps it is better to laugh.

Think of it. In an age when scientists have split the atom, can produce wealth in unlimited quantities, and by the process of hydrogenation are on the point of being able to create almost anything, a whole county is going to expend £160 to give work (*not wealth*) to these men—a year's income for one of them. A short time ago the demands of the disabled were turned down owing to lack of money. There is certainly no lack of anything else.

The chief trouble in the world today is that people are acting on the sub-conscious instincts of a hundred years ago—they are suffering from a scarcity complex.

The British Legion and every other institution from the House of Commons downwards, unless they believe that man's institutions are something greater than himself, should get it firmly fixed into their synthetic brains (if any) that whatever is physically possible has got to be made financially possible. Until it is, no reform can be brought about; and they might as well say so outright, and turn their attention to the major problem. This applies to practically everything else.

R.N.R.

Good Work!

Here is 10s. for one year's subscription to SOCIAL CREDIT. We already have three a week, but one more will be quite welcome. It is only Saturday and this week's three are already gone. I am pleased to say we have gathered in another reader, and shall have the pleasure of handing his order to our newsgatherer this evening.

I think the new form of the paper is an improvement. The August 14 issue was one of the best numbers ever, and just the ideal for giving to new enquirers. But I must say we do not wait for enquirers; everyone who comes has to hear about SOCIAL CREDIT!

Myself, I am not good at talking to people, so I conduct little crusades by post. One can often find, by reading the correspondence pages of various newspapers, people who obviously should be Social Crediters. As their names and addresses are generally published, I just send them a paper and hope for the best.

You ask for suggestions. Would it be possible each week to devote one page, or part of a page, to some particular occupation or profession? I mean articles and items of interest, or Social Credit viewed from their particular standpoint? For instance, last week there was about half a page describing a new process of using up unsaleable fruit—well, there are numbers of soft fruit growers here, and that article made a very useful opening. They are at once interested in a matter that affects them personally and gladly take a paper home.

Wishing all success to the paper.

C. TARLING

[We welcome contributions such as our correspondent mentions.—Ed.]

THE STRUGGLE OF THE BLIND

If I were blind—and poor—how I should hate to have to be dependent on charity or upon the meanness or generosity of the local authority!

No wonder the 75,000 blind people in this country are driven to protest!

They are considering a march in October as an act designed to better their condition and treatment. Whether they march or not, they would do well to demand the issue of NATIONAL DIVIDENDS.

Any Douglas man in touch is invited to write to X.R., Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

Spread the Word

Now SOCIAL CREDIT has such a popular appeal, cannot some of us get it introduced into the Public Libraries? It is merely a matter of enough people writing the name in the suggestion book of their library. Once in, it is more read than several other weeklies usually found in the libraries.

London

M. ILES

Enclosed is Postal Order for 15s., 5s. for subscription for SOCIAL CREDIT for six months and the 10s. being the money for my wireless licence, guess we will manage without it. Sorry I can't assess myself even at your lowest figure.

Have you a leaflet or poster suitable for posting up in or near schools, instructing children how their parents can get the things they all sorely need? This is a farming district and we have plenty of work, but that is no guarantee that we will have plenty to eat. Perhaps you would not approve of getting at the parents by the means I suggest.

Fettercairn

JAMES TURRIFF

I should like to express appreciation of the new issues of SOCIAL CREDIT, and more especially the "Lay Sermons," which I should think would be worth reproducing.

Cardiff

D. H. SMART

I have just received the issue of August 14 with a copy of the first Supplement.

I do not want to see the paper SOCIAL CREDIT made any larger.

I do not see any need to make it better, though you will continually endeavour to do so.

But I DO WANT to see its circulation increase by leaps and bounds.

Therefore I enclose a money order for five pounds.

BERNARD ROWNTREE

THE NEW ERA

AUSTRALIA'S SOCIAL CREDIT WEEKLY
24 pages. Illustrated.

Subscription Rates: 12 months, 12/-.

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

! THIS WEEK! THE NEW SUPPLEMENT

For Douglas Cadets

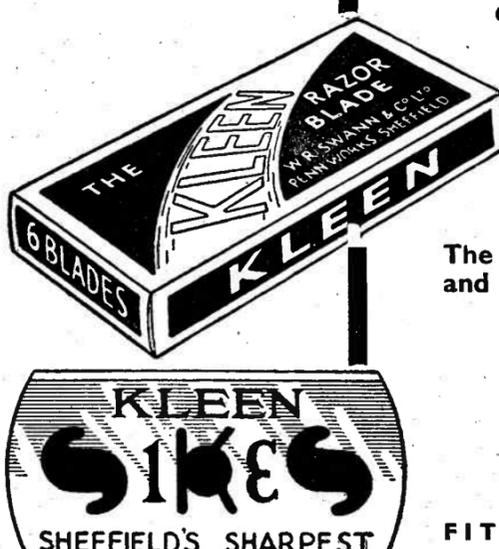
THE first of the new Confidential Supplements was issued with SOCIAL CREDIT of August 14, and the second is being published this week. On the back page there is a form of application which those who want to become entitled to the Confidential Supplements should fill up and send in.

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:

1. Be registered subscribers to the funds of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited under the Revenue Plan, which is available to everyone, *whatever their means*. The Revenue Plan, concisely set out on a leaflet, can be obtained from the Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.
2. Be direct subscribers to the journal SOCIAL CREDIT.*
3. Have undertaken to treat the Supplement as confidential.

* Direct subscribers need not penalise newsgatherers, 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 newsgatherers they will be more interested in displaying it than hitherto.

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1935 Vauxhall Velox Sports Saloon, unregistered, free demonstration, blue, £475.
1935 Wolseley 21/60 Landaulette, blue, perfect, £400.

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1935 10 h.p. 6-light Saloon, Grey, Blue trimmings.
1935 10 h.p. 6-light Saloon, Blue, Blue trimmings.
1935 10 h.p. 6-light Saloon, Brown, Brown trimmings.
1935 12 h.p. Sports Saloon, Black, Brown trimmings.
1934 12 h.p. 6-light Saloon, Black, Green trimmings.
1935 14 h.p. Sports Saloon, Black, Brown trimmings.
1935 14 h.p. 6-light Saloon, Grey, Blue trimmings.

1935 Ford V.8 Cabriolet, 12,000 miles, Radio, Leather.
1936 (June) 30 h.p. Ford V.8 touring Saloon de Luxe, 4,000 miles.

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.

Of special interest to Americans and Continental motorists, Phantom II. Rolls Royce. Derby built car, but with left-hand steering. Fitted with a most attractive all-weather body with drop division by Brewster, built quite regardless of cost in September, 1933. Reasonable offer wanted.

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MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS

will speak on

The Tragedy of Human Effort

at a

PUBLIC MEETING

in the

CENTRAL HALL

LIVERPOOL

on FRIDAY, OCT. 30 at 8.0 p.m.

Early application for reserved seats (2/6 and 1/-) is desirable and should be made in writing to Miss F. Hall, 2 Percy Street, Liverpool, 8.

Major Douglas's meeting is arranged under the auspices of the Liverpool Social Credit Association (Affiliated to the Social Credit Secretariat Limited)

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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163A, Strand, London, W.C.2

THE LITTLE BOY

CANADA

IN a paper delivered in Kentville this week, Dominion Fire Marshal C. Grove Smith said:

"Many of our public references to the home life of Dominion people is the cheapest form of sentiment. The truth is that 65 per cent. of dwellings are of the cheapest form of construction, ill-equipped and poorly-adapted to the obvious need. Almost one-quarter consist of three rooms. Sanitary accommodations, adequate water supply, efficient heating — the minimum requirements of comfortable family existence—are lacking in one-half the homes of Canadian people.

"And what are we going to DO about it?"

The Dominion Fire Marshal's question is one which long has bothered social service workers and all citizens with the instincts of common humanity. — From the "Halifax Herald" of July 17. (My emphasis.)

There is no lack of building materials in Canada; indeed her reserves are great enough to provide decent homes for many times the present population. There is no lack of workers, for there, as elsewhere, unemployment is described as a "problem."

Only one thing is lacking, sufficient money in the pockets of the people to enable them to buy what they require of the vast quantities of goods — new homes amongst other things—that they could produce.

U.S.A.

Three-year-old Donald Hastie lay today in his white coffin at the Hastie home . . . the victim . . . of lead poisoning from eating paint because he had not much else to eat.

Indications were, said the doctor after an autopsy, that the child had been chewing lead off his crib, window sill and walls of his room for two months or more—and it was in April that the Hastie family had been placed on the "economical" relief, when the New Jersey Legislature turned the business of caring for the unemployed "back to the municipalities."

"We didn't have enough to eat after the State ended the relief payments, and that's when Donald started going around picking paint off the walls and eating it," said the boy's father today.

The family had previously received relief allowance of \$11.40 for two weeks for food. The family consists of jobless James Hastie, his wife and two other children, James Jr., 11, and John, 20 months. After the change the allowance was cut to \$2.50 a week. . . .

And when he lay dead in a pauper's baby coffin in Hoboken he outargued all of them, for the mightiest down.

The captains and the kings might rise up and shout their slogans of "Extravagance!" and "Dictator!" and "Liberty!" hoping to lure by such cries votes to their side of the political fence. But the Little Boy Who Ate Paint said nothing and knew nothing of their shouting. And by his dead silence he proved them wrong. . . . — From the "Brooklyn Eagle" of July 16. (My emphasis.)

This is no exceptional case; children are dying daily in the richest country in the world—the U.S.A.—for lack of proper food, and in

MERRY ENGLAND

13,500,000 people live on 6s. or less a week for food.*

SOB STUFF

This is not sob stuff. These three reports could be multiplied ten thousand times over;

*Food, Health and Income. Report on a Survey of Adequacy of Diet in Relation to Income by Sir John Orr. Macmillan, 2s. 6d.

WHO ATE PAINT

from one week's cuttings received by the Secretariat they could be multiplied hundreds of times.

Everywhere it is the same story, ever-increasing power to produce, in the midst of bitter poverty.

God gave the means of plenty, but man invented the system of distributing it, which has broken down so lamentably.

THE QUESTION

"What are we going to DO about it?" asks the Canadian Fire Marshal, and that is a question which every voter in every democratic country must answer.

In the past we have been content to vote for party programmes. The little boy who ate paint, and the thousands of children in like case, by their dead silence prove them wrong. The 13½ million in Great Britain alone, who live on less than 6s. a week for food, prove them wrong. The threat of another world war, which the majority dreads but regards as almost inevitable, proves them wrong. The ever-growing toll of death by suicide proves them wrong.

THE ANSWER

What, then, can we DO? Is there a way out of this morass of misery which is engulfing the world, or must we be content if we can keep our heads above it, even though we stand on the dead bodies of our fellow-men?

There IS a way out, but it means work, and WORK AGAINST TIME, for disaster threatens all.

It is a simple way, so simple that some cannot accept it. It consists of action to make political democracy a reality by demanding the RESULTS WE REQUIRE from it and getting others to do the same.

The power of the people is irresistible when everyone wants the same results—and UNITY IS STRENGTH.

If we vote for methods we break up the strength of unity (because people will never all agree on methods), and, if we are weak, we shall be fooled again.

The campaign to awake people to this, the right way of using their power, is under way. It is indicated on the back page.

If you wish to see poverty abolished, if you do not want another war, your help is needed.

M. JACKLIN.

FOR THE NEW READER

1. There is obvious and acute poverty.
2. Most people have less than they want.
3. There is a general feeling of fear and insecurity. Individuals fear the loss of their jobs, which means the loss of their incomes. Businesses fear the loss or shrinkage of their markets, which means the loss or shrinkage of their incomes. Nations fear one another. The whole world fears war.
4. The shops are full of goods which the shopkeepers want to sell to the public who want them but cannot afford them.
5. The factories are full of goods which the manufacturers want to sell to the shopkeepers.

ANY MONEY IN IT?

JOHAN CARDEW had been in Canada ten years. He swung open the gate of the old home eagerly and experienced his first shock of disappointment: it all looked so different that, but for the name on the gate, he would have supposed he had come to the wrong house. His married sister lived there now.

He remembered it clearly. There had been a trim lawn in front with a cedar in the middle; a screen of flowering shrubs and a green trellis and gate separated the front garden from the back. The back garden had a broad gravel path from which radiated five little paths all winding in different directions between box hedges.

The path had been made twice as wide and was asphalted. The trellis and gate had been removed and at the farther end where they had kept a few hens in "the farmyard," there was a garage or rather several garages. It looked neat, cold and commercial, but it no longer looked like a garden.

His sister looked different, too, apart from being older, but she greeted him affectionately and questioned him about himself, the voyage, his health, his prospects—particularly his prospects.

"Yes," she said, answering his remarks about the garden, "we had it widened, and the farmyard garages four cars now. We have to do anything we can to rake in a little money these days."

As they were talking, a small girl emerged from the house. Her face was pale and smudged and she was shaken with sobs.

"Hullo, what's wrong?" asked Cardew. "Is this Nancy?"

"Yes, it's Nancy. Here's Uncle John from Canada, Nancy. Aren't you going to speak to him? She's upset because I had to get rid of the puppies. I told her they were too little to feel anything. She's too tender by half. She'll have to get used to worse things than that as she goes through life, as I tell her. She's been crying for hours."

"You—you—drowned them, and I know they could feel it, and — and Biddy keeps trying to find them . . ." A fresh burst of grief choked her.

"Why didn't you let the vet. take them away? It only costs a shilling or two."

"Shillings are scarce here. There, go away and wash your face, Nancy. I'm out of patience with you." She bit her lip. "Robin will be in from school soon. He has artistic leanings, unfortunately."

"Why 'unfortunately'?"

"Well, there's no money in it, is there? But he's young; I hope he'll change and take to something more practical. Children are a care. You've never married, Jack. Mary Henderson's not married either so far. It would be a funny thing if you and she got married after all. She would suit you, she's your sort, and there's money there or there will be. Her father did well in the war; he must have pots of it and only Mary to leave it to."

"I'm not thinking of marrying anyone," said Cardew in a tone that checked further discussion.

He began to feel sick at heart. Isabel had changed and for the worse. He remembered her as gentle and tender-hearted. Now she seemed to be hard and vulgar.

That evening he met his friend Cannan, who said: "Well, how did you find your sister?"

"Very well, thanks, but—but it was a disappointing visit, George. She's changed. I suppose you'll say that's inevitable in ten years, but it's not that she's older or anything like that. She seems to have deteriorated. Talks about nothing but money."

Cannan smoked thoughtfully for a while. "I suppose," he said slowly, "we shouldn't think and talk about it as much as we do if it were easier to come by. I remember years ago I was absolutely down and out at one time and it's a funny thing, but I thought of nothing but food. Not to put too fine a point on it, I—well, I hadn't enough to eat, and whenever I wasn't actually trying to get a job my thoughts turned automatically to such things as beefsteak puddings, boiled beef, carrots and dumplings all piping hot, and—well, anything you like as long as it was hot and plenty of it. Yet I'd never been a glutton, rather abstemious in fact. I remember going to church and being unable to follow the sermon because little pictures of eggs and bacon and porridge kept dancing before me. Funny, but a fact. I think it's the same with money. If we hadn't to spend the greater part of our time chasing it; if we had enough to get along with whether we worked or not, and only got more by working for it, we shouldn't make such a god of it. It would fall into its proper place as just an instrument for getting things done, a tool for turning ideas and aspirations into things and actions. We can feel kind without money but we can't be kind without it, because all the time we're forced into all sorts of little meannesses and cruelties and evasions, and gradually we learn to be hard.

"When I'd had about eighteen months of job-hunting and semi-starvation, my old uncle died and left me—well, not a fortune but a little income that enabled me to do as I liked. I thought no more about Dickensian meals, but about doing the work I'd always wanted to do and couldn't because 'there was no money in it.'"

"Yes, I know what you're going to say," said Cardew. "It all boils down to the necessity for a National Dividend, doesn't it? So that we can all buy this 'over-production' that would otherwise be destroyed or restricted. Wages as well for those with jobs. That's the idea, isn't it? It would change the face of the earth in a few years, I see that. Well, I'm with you, George. It's something worth working for. Poor Isabel—I'll sign on for the duration."

D. BEAMISH

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.)

SPECIAL CONFIDENTIAL SUPPLEMENTS TO SOCIAL CREDIT

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.

Signed.....

Address.....

POST THIS FORM TO SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

(5)

SOCIAL CREDIT

Confidential Supplement

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED
163A Strand, London, W.C.2

BONDS

No. 2

SEPTEMBER 18, 1936

DOUGLAS—ABERHART—ALBERTA

A Commentary—II

THE third general recommendation made by Major Douglas in his Interim Report as Principal Reconstruction Adviser to the Alberta Government (at that time, May, 1935, the United Farmers' Party was in office), read as follows:

3. Systematic organisation directed to the accumulation of what, for the purposes of this report, may be termed "foreign exchange," i.e., effective demand not subject to attack as being recognisable as having been created within the Province.

The most important observations on this matter were contained in the body of the report:

6. A difficulty does arise, however, where a considerable portion of the commodities required have to be imported from outside the credit area over which the Government has jurisdiction, and it is essential for the practical solution of this that a considerable amount of what may be considered as foreign currency or credit should be accumulated. I have given considerable attention to this aspect of the matter, and I do not believe that it is insuperable in regard to Alberta, more particularly since the fear of repudiation has raised in the mind of the external bond-holder a recognition that his debtor has claims upon his consideration, particularly if no suggestion of fundamental repudiation is contemplated.

7. The sanctions therefore that can be applied to penalise action against the existing monopoly of credit, so far as Alberta is concerned, do not appear to be legal, and do not appear to extend so far as to render an internal credit system unworkable. They appear to be more formidable in connection with the exchange problem which is raised as between Alberta production and imports to be exchanged for the surplus of it, but even so they are not novel, and methods for dealing with them have been successfully applied both in Russia and Germany.

A Positive Policy

It will be seen that so far from fearing the difficulties which would arise from the maturing Bond liabilities of the Government, Major Douglas showed that they could be used to solve the problem of accumulating foreign exchange.

Repudiation was so far from his thoughts that he said:

10. Further, sanctions, which do not contemplate essential repudiation, exist in the external debt of the Province, and in the circumstances that the producing organisations external to Alberta are just as anxious to receive orders upon any terms which will enable them to meet their financial commitments as Alberta could be to receive their product.

But what is more important still he regarded the steps to be taken as

Major Douglas's First Interim Report was published in SOCIAL CREDIT for June 21, 1935, and the full text of all letters and cables between Major Douglas and the Alberta government from August 24, 1935, to March 24, 1936, was published in SOCIAL CREDIT, beginning on June 5 and ending on July 24, 1936. The first instalment of this commentary was published in the August 14 issue of this Supplement.

being actually moves towards the re-assumption by the Province of its own credit.

The Opportunity to Act

On February 6 Mr. Aberhart wrote to Major Douglas and said:

We have one very grave problem to face when on April 1 three million two hundred thousand dollars of our bonds fall due. If you have any method by which this maturity could be handled, we would be glad to have them at your earliest convenience.

The relevant parts of Major Douglas's reply, dated February 24, follow:

Obviously the immediately urgent matter is the method of dealing with the Bond Redemption which falls due on April 1, more especially as this affords an opportunity of a practical step towards the use of Social Credit, and I much regret that you have not found it possible to give me earlier notice of it. . . .

Within three months of the due date of redemption all bonds which

are raised upon the credit of Alberta should be presented in Edmonton for stamping, **together with the names and addresses of their owners (which will, in all probability, be found to be chiefly financial institutions).** Holders of not more than five hundred dollars of bonds should be offered an alternative of renewing on the existing terms of the bonds or of paying off by the mechanism described in (3). A statutory declaration of beneficial ownership should be required.

All holders of more than five hundred dollars of the issue falling due, and such holders of smaller amounts electing to be dealt with in this manner should be informed that a credit in Alberta of the amount of the face value of the bonds, plus 15 per cent., has been opened with the State Treasury in their favour, and that this credit will be available for the purchase of any product, whether wheat or otherwise, available for sale in Alberta at the price ruling at the time that the credit is drawn upon. . . .

Drafts upon these credits opened might be made on suitable forms devised by your Legal Department, in regard to which I will make suggestions should I visit Alberta, and the suppliers of the material which would be supplied against those credits might be partly reimbursed by a rebate in taxation and partly

by the opening of a Government credit in their favour, which would, in effect, amount to a transfer of credit from the original holders of the bonds to themselves, in return for the supply of materials or services.

You will readily recognise that such a proposal forms a basis for the re-assumption by the Province of its own credit. It was obliquely referred to in my Interim Report, page 13, Section 10.

It Was All Foreseen

It will be seen that the proposals for Bond redemption were clearly foreseen in the Report, and provided Mr. Aberhart with a marvellous opportunity for establishing the popularity of his government with the Albertan trading community, while taking a big step towards the goal for which he had been elected.

He did not take the advice, but defaulted on the Bonds instead.

One commentator on this matter complained because Major Douglas did not publish his advice at the time it was given. He should certainly have known better.

Apart from the fact that Major Douglas was in a position analogous to that of a civil servant, the advice had already been given in principle nine months before.

(To be continued)

"IN CONFIDENCE"

IT is not necessary to remember the last war to know something of the elaborate system of military espionage which pervades all countries alike. The bulk of this work is not concerned with hair-raising adventures in pursuit of "plans of a new aeroplane," but consists of the collection of unimportant-looking facts such as changes in organisation; changes in type of equipment; construction of new armament factories; discontent, whether in civil or military circles; and so on.

Now this type of fact is quite commonplace knowledge, not to one or two, but to hundreds or thousands of people. To repeat the rumour that his battalion is to be ordered to Egypt seems nothing to an infantryman; the news that the land which his firm has just sold is for an aerodrome, is small talk to the land-agent's clerk. But it is in the compilation of such facts that the other side forms the picture of what is going on—of the strength and purpose of the possible opponent.

The Adversary

The Social Credit Movement is not in this position. It is not waiting for war. Douglas Cadets have taken the field, and are now at war: FOR ACTION TO SECURE A DEFINITE OBJECTIVE IN THE FACE OF AN ENEMY IS WAR.

An enemy exists. Make no question of that. The body of our opposition is the hypnotised majority who know not what they do. Its head is of those who foster this hypnosis and direct it to their own ends by playing on outworn traditions—such

as the dignity of work, the sanctity of money—to the effect that people shall forge their own fetters. The names mentioned by Major Douglas in his article "Men Make Policies" (SOCIAL CREDIT, May 15) are an indication of where this power resides. *Such men know what they are doing. They are responsible.*

Certain Essentials

We are at war, and in war these are essentials: *To be certain of your men; to preserve, and constantly improve communications; and to keep the enemy, as far as possible ignorant of your internal affairs.* These are the purposes of our Confidential Supplements.

In the Douglas Cadets we now have a body which has a nearer approach to full solidarity than the movement has yet attained: and in the Supplements, we have a new, especial line of communication, direct from the Chairman and his Secretariat, to each Cadet.

Neither objective is attained in full, but a definite advance has been made. The development of the Supplements must depend on their use by readers—and according to their loyalty. As each Cadet takes action on what he reads, so will the movement swing forward, gaining in unity with each individual effort. As this new line of communication is preserved intact, so will it be used—in confidence.

Maintain This Privilege

The enemy is out to get what information he can. *Refuse it—and refuse it automatically, no matter if the "enemy" is a "friend"; for if he*

is a friend of "Douglas" he will obtain and read the Supplements for himself; and if he is a friend of yours he will not try to make you break your promise of confidence.

We live in troublous times. No one can foresee what information it will be necessary for all to have; information such as even now could not be published openly. And for the future? . . . *It is vital that we keep in touch.* Therefore, make it a habit—never broken—to preserve this line of communication; to treat this publication "in confidence."

This Rests With You

Other reasons for the issue of the Supplements exist. It is sound business to relieve our paper of material not understood by the newcomer. It is an advantage to receive the steady revenue which follows. This method of collection is convenient; the revenue is of crucial importance; but, in reality it is *your* affair.

This unified body and this improved line of communication are made possible by the action of your Secretariat. *They can be made over into substantial fact only by your actions in furtherance of this move.*

For Social Crediters are in charge of the destiny of their own movement. They have but to withdraw support, and this effort to bring sanity to a mad world collapses—beheaded. For, never forget, *combined action to secure results MUST be directed—MUST have a head.*

But for your reassurance, such a downfall of our hopes does not seem likely. The response to the call for Douglas Cadets is gratifying to all—except the adversary.

HEWLETT EDWARDS

A Criticism—And Its Answer

I THINK the Supplement is excellent. While one is unwilling to make exceptions, Major Douglas's speech is, of course, outstanding. I presume it will be published independently so that the ban of confidence will not, in his case, ultimately apply. SOCIAL CREDIT I always read with pleasure, instruction and gratitude. May I, however, express my doubts as to the wisdom of the leading article of August 14, "A Call to Action"?

Perhaps I am wrong, but sometimes it has seemed to me that efforts made outside the Secretariat have not been encouraged. For instance, the article referred to appears to damn with faint praise the coming conference at York. Among the names associated with that meeting are those who have given strenuously of their ability and understanding to the furtherance of the cause. Instead of trying to help every effort for the success of the wide appeal of the Douglas philosophy, it would almost appear that unless such efforts emanate from the Secretariat, that body has little or no use for them.

F. S. MOWAT

[As to what is said regarding the leader in SOCIAL CREDIT for August 14, the situation is very different from what our correspondent supposes.

Whereas there are bodies like the Green Shirts and the Petitioners which get on with what they regard as effective ACTION—generally leaving Douglas, and those who accept his leadership, alone—there are others who follow no line of ACTION to achieve the Social Credit objective, but who, on the contrary, consistently and persistently obstruct Douglas and his Secretariat. The officers of the Secretariat have experienced this, but they say little or nothing about it, preferring to get on with their allotted task rather

than be led aside into futile disputations. The Social Credit Movement, like most others, has attracted many people whose natural inclination is to obstruct and agitate against authority. When the movement decided upon ACTION, therefore, and set up a directional authority, it was only natural that such persons should become obstructionists. Our attitude is that, if any of them wish at last to lay down a line of ACTION, we hope they will get on with it and let us get on with our job.—Ed.]

THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

The Social Credit Secretariat was incorporated as a non-profit-making company limited by guarantee in order to protect its officers. The directors were elected to certain positions without being elected to the control of assets necessarily sufficient to meet liabilities. Steps were therefore taken to separate legal and financial assets and liabilities from the question of political and intellectual direction of the movement.

No director receives any remuneration for his services. Only the Secretary and the clerical and publishing staff are paid.

MEN MAY COME AND MEN MAY GO

"If, as some sections of the press would have us believe, the Madrid Government consists of lawless 'Reds,' how is it that banks and other capitalist strongholds are conducting business as usual?" asks Miss N. W. Nunn, writing to the *News Chronicle* on September 2.

If Miss Nunn would re-read the "Vicar of Bray"—!

HEAVEN SENT!

AN "IMMINENT" THEOLOGIAN

Agriculture has now a "heaven-sent" opportunity for its recovery after 60 years of depression, said Prof. W. R. Scott, President of the Royal Economic Society, speaking yesterday at the fourth international conference of Agricultural Economists at St. Andrews, Scotland.

The unfavourable terms of exchange of manufactured goods against agricultural commodities were beginning to be modified. Once that process had started, if no great upheaval took place, it might be anticipated that it would continue. — "News Chronicle," September 1.

So God made the Government to drive away the glut!

MEN AND MACHINES

Workers displaced by the new Rust cotton-picking machine—described as one of the most revolutionary labour-saving devices ever invented—will not be left entirely destitute.

The inventors, Mack and John Rust, declare that after taking a modest income they will devote the profits to the interests of displaced cotton-field workers.

Each machine, costing under £500, does the work of 60 men. — "News Chronicle," September 1.

It is a step forward to realise that displaced labour should benefit, not suffer from the machine. But "profits" alone will not provide the workers with an adequate standard of living, nor are profits ever made in the present system without resulting losses on the part of somebody else.

THE 40-HOUR WEEK IN FRANCE

DEVELOPMENTS IN COSTS QUESTION

The temporary closing of a motor works in the Paris district, owing to its reserves being for the time exhausted, has attracted attention as being typical of others. The firm, which employs 1,000 persons altogether, was one of the first to agree to the workmen's demands and was never "occupied." After the increase in the wages bill and at the end of the period of holidays with pay, the reserves, which usually enable work to continue through the dead season, no longer suffice. The Government seem inclined to apply the principle of coming to the help of the embarrassed firms, but it is evident that a case of this kind, which cannot stand alone, presents disquieting features.

It points to the danger of a crippling increase in the cost of production. The other main danger, that of an increase in retail prices, has also to be reckoned with. The retail prices of bread and milk have already been increased. — "The Times," August 29.

As Major Douglas said in "Economic Democracy," the core of the problem is factory cost.

A SLAVE STATE?

According to Sir Charles Trevelyan, in a letter to the press on September 2,

We might have demanded the summoning of the Assembly of the League of Nations to save a League Government from suppression by the conspiracy of the Fascist nations. *The League of Nations could at least control Portugal.* Is Portugal aware of this, and are the Portuguese pleased to hear it?

MOUNTING DEBT IN FRANCE

The French Government has advised the British bankers who last February granted France a loan of £40,000,000 at three per cent. that they intend to renew the loan for a further three months.

M. Vincent-Auriol, the Minister of Finance, has admitted that the Treasury will require a sum of about 17,000,000,000f. (£226,000,000), in addition to normal revenue receipts, before the end of the year. If the franc equivalent of the British loan be added, this makes a total of about 20,000,000,000f. (£266,000,000).

NATIONALISATION OF BANKS

At a certain stage in the study of Social Credit many people wonder why we do not advocate nationalising the banks. Some actually think that such a step would be synonymous with the acquisition of credit control by the State. This difficulty can be met only by the person himself getting a clear view of the situation and all the factors involved, by his own thinking, in fact. It is one of those many points where mere words seem woefully inadequate to convey a simple idea.

What is involved in this question is mainly an understanding of the difference between policy and method; between the distinction of what to do and how to do it. Nationalisation in itself does not entail a fresh objective. It does not mean that what is being aimed at now will be abandoned and some fresh direction taken. It means no more than a slight change in method, and little more than the shifting of the incidence of responsibility or the lack of responsibility. At present the Governor of the Bank of England is morally responsible for the working of the financial system in this country, as he is in supreme control. Were the central bank or all banks nationalised, then he would cease to occupy quite the exalted position he now holds and could shelter—as all bureaucrats do—behind the dead letters of Acts of Parliament.

His policy, i.e., "what to do,"

would be laid down, probably, by himself, and if not, then by those people whom the newspapers are permitted to term "eminent economists," which phrase of necessity means conformity to the orthodox doctrines. In either case the policy would be, as at present, one at variance with the interests of the people, perhaps more so. The system would be entrenched more strongly than ever and ultimate responsibility by any individual for the current policy would practically cease to exist. Instead of credit being created by a private monopoly it would be in the hands of a state monopoly, a far more treacherous and insidious monster. The policy would, controlled from a safer place and distance, still be that of the money power.

The control of credit is something very different. Ultimately it is the power to be able to order what you want and can get. Thanks to the present monopoly that power resides in the controllers of the banks. Break that monopoly by recognising that the financial credit the banks deal in obtains its value as a reflection and on account of the real credit of the nation, and by transferring to a state department the right to monetise that real credit, while at the same time giving the people their due measure of economic independence, and all that is changed. Then the people can dictate what shall be produced and where and are in a position to ignore the conditions, often onerous and anti-social, under

which banks at present agree to renew the nation's credit.

The representatives of the people, Parliament, will of course have to do their duty in ensuring that the job continues to be done by appointing the right people to do it. The introduction of Social Credit will not allow any democracy to slacken its vigilance in safeguarding its rights. Social Credit will make attacks on them difficult and put the people in a position to defend them effectively. Nationalisation of banks does neither. Even if the titular ownership of banks were transferred to Parliament two things would prevent this resulting in Economic Democracy. Members of Parliament have no knowledge of economics and could always be silenced by a reference to the "sound" financial doctrines on which the nationalised bank would undoubtedly be based, and secondly the people do not give their Members of Parliament clear instructions as to the results they want.

The Electoral Campaign remedies the latter deficiency, and at the same time gives those in authority a clear indication that if financial rules and regulations interfere with the attainment of the people's wishes, that is an indication that the former are at fault and must be modified or superseded. A mere change of label without a change of substance is worse than useless, as of necessity it acts as a blind to hide the true facts and the character of the issues at stake. H.R.P.

"OF UNSOUND MIND"

The well known graph in which Major Douglas showed how suicides rise and fall with the increase and decrease of bankruptcies is conclusive evidence that suicides are sacrifices on the altar of finance.

For those to whom graphs are a meaningless persecution, the white-washing, yet none the less grim, irony of the official verdict has been enough—the wink which is as good as a nod. But even the Great Blind Horse himself must surely take notice of the case recorded this week. The emphasis is ours:

A suicide attempt that proved fatal two years later was described yesterday at a City of London inquest on William George Warren, 49, a french polisher, of Shap Street, N.W.

It was stated that two years ago Warren, when worried about financial matters, was found lying on the ground in Hackney Road suffering from disinfected poisoning. After being charged at Old Street with attempting to commit suicide he was bound over and placed in the care of the probation officer.

Since then Warren had obtained regular work, and was happy except for the fact that his gullet caused him pain when he swallowed food.

Dr. W. R. H. Haddy (deputy coroner) recorded a verdict that the man died from injuries caused by an attempt to take his life two years ago, and that he was not of sound mind at the time. — "Sunday Times," September 13.

NATIONAL DEBT—OR CREDIT

The British National Debt now stands at £7,796,000,000—equivalent to £170 for every inhabitant of the country.

This sum of nearly £8,000,000,000 is what successive governments have spent over and above their budget incomes.

But why treat is at debt? It is money spent on production. If we had not been able to produce we should not have incurred the expenditure. To regard the result of ability to produce, which is *real wealth*, as debt is an inversion of the truth.

It would be nearer the truth to call the National Debt the National Credit, but it would still be far short of the whole truth.

To get even an idea of the true immensity of the National Credit, all debt—government, municipal, industrial, and commercial—would have to be added together. Financial capital is simply debt owed to its holders, and the total financial capital of the industrial and commercial companies of this country runs into many thousands of millions.

A dividend to the people ought to be issued on this.

ONCE AGAIN

Major Douglas has frequently described internationalism as an attempt to abolish quarrels between nations by abolishing nations, remarking that it is about as sensible as trying to abolish quarrels between individuals by abolishing individuals.

No one, who has observed the remarkable way in which his observations, even the most startling, become confirmed with the passage of time, will be surprised at the following extract from *The Times* of September 8, under the caption "Eliminating the Private Individual."

The virtual elimination of individuality, which has impressed observers as a tendency in the development of the new Germany under the National-Socialist community idea, has been given the seal of approval by Dr. Ley, the organising manager of the party.

To possess discipline and to enjoy responsibility, not to give up in the face of any task, to carry idealism in the heart, but not to be a romantic: these principles should govern even the everyday life of the National Socialist, for whom the term "private individual" (*Privatmann*), in the traditional sense, should no longer exist.

There is a war on all right, a war between freedom and domination, or if you prefer it, between love and fear. That war must be won.

YOU AND YOUR PAPER

Lift the Subsidy Off Your Backs on to the Back of the Public

We plan to reduce the subsidy to SOCIAL CREDIT and we need your help in this. There are better uses to which we can put your money in furtherance of our common cause than in anticipating, for any longer than we can help, the compensated price at your expense!

This means (a) increasing the circulation of SOCIAL CREDIT, (b) raising advertising revenue, (c) cutting down waste. In running a paper of

BACK NUMBERS

SPECIAL TERMS TO DOUGLAS CADETS

Use SOCIAL CREDIT to advertise SOCIAL CREDIT

Bundles of 50 for 1s. are available to the general public. In future Douglas Cadets (only) can obtain

100 for 1s.6d. post free

Anyone who cares to call at this office may take away 50 copies for 6d.

Make the most of it

this magnitude (no other organ devoted to a single policy has a quarter of its circulation) a percentage of returns from newsagents is inevitable. (We even get returns from Groups!)

We shall outline from time to time steps that may be taken to reduce the percentage of returns by raising circulation and enlisting the co-operation of newsagents. **Meanwhile we offer you a grand opportunity for using back numbers of SOCIAL CREDIT as an advertising medium for securing new readers.**

All sorts of methods can be adopted, from a systematic distribution from house to house of sample copies, systematically followed up for (a) direct subscriptions, yearly, half yearly or quarterly, (b) signed orders for newsagents, (c) orders for single copies—to the simple device of leaving copies on buses and trams and in waiting rooms, etc.

Remember that everything you do on these lines helps to spread the news and helps to reduce costs.

ECOMICS

ACCORDING to the late A. Orage, the annual total of price values is £10,000,000,000, and the national income £2,500,000,000. Thus he concludes that the latter will not buy back the former. Major Douglas, on the other hand, tells us that money circulates twenty times in a year. If, therefore, we circulate the national income, as given by Mr. Orage, only ten times it will be seen that it is more than sufficient to buy back the total of price values. In other words, the gap between total prices and total purchasing power is not as social crediters allege.

The author of the above fantasy is a Mr. F. Bransby Carlton, Area Organiser of the Economic League, and it occurs in a letter published in the *Newcastle Evening Chronicle*.

The beauty and simplicity of this utterance should commend it to every Social Creditor. Why do we waste our time in agitating for National Dividends and Just Prices? It is all so unnecessary. The annual national income, circulated only ten times a year, is more than sufficient to buy all that the country produces. What's that you say? There must be a catch in it? Well, now that you mention it, it does seem rather difficult to circulate the national income ten times without increasing anyone's income.

Still, we will let that pass, because it really doesn't matter.

It is one of the contentions of social credit that individual consumers do not get enough money to buy all the commodities that are produced. But there is no need for individual consumers to have the necessary money to buy all the goods that are produced. In a highly industrialised country like Britain no less than nine-tenths of the goods produced and offered for sale are

SELF-HELP FOR THE NEEDY!

Procure one Penny
Circulate it Rapidly
Buy What You Want

Address all complaints to
THE ECOMIC LEAGUE
Threadneedle Street

producers' goods. That is to say, nine-tenths of the goods on the market are of a kind which would be no use to the individual consumer, even if he had the money to buy them.

So it should be obvious that if the national income is £2,500,000,000, and the total price of the goods people want to buy is only £1,000,000,000, there is really too much money in the country. Look around and you can see it for yourselves.

"Who buys the producers' goods?" Don't ask awkward questions.

T. L. MAWSON

Misuse of Terms

This pamphlet* would not be bad if it were not for the confusion of terminology consequent upon the misuse of the word "capital," which is used to mean money. Unfortunately, this definition of capital, together with the use of the word "income" as meaning money in use or to be used for outlay on capital, etc., vitiates the whole pamphlet, which cannot on this account be recommended. H.P.

*"Capital and Income." By J. T. Hollow, Melbourne.

THE FIG TREE

Attractive prospectuses of THE FIG TREE can be obtained on application accompanied by 2d. in stamps. They will be supplied half a dozen at a time for judicious distribution.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

Monthly Broadcast

THE functions and the organisation of the Information Department have been explained in the circular I.D.1. Every Social Crediter should be familiar with this. Copies may be obtained from the Secretariat (3d. single copies, 1s. 6d. a dozen, post free).

These periodical notes will deal with different aspects of the department's work. Suggestions and constructive criticism will be welcomed by the Director and Assistant Directors concerned.

This is War!

A short time ago a letter reached the Secretariat from a Social Crediter with this amazing statement: "Please remember that we are not engaged in a war." Obviously he did not realise the nature of the task we have undertaken. **Not only are we engaged in a war, but it is the most important war that has been waged in history.**

Look at it from this point of view: *War consists of forcing the other fellow to do what you want.* Usually it takes the form of a group of people known as a nation forcing another and similar group to submit to its domination. Each side brings all the forces of coercion at its command to gain its objective—and the outcome depends upon the efficiency and extent of the force which the combatants possess.

A gang of international financiers has imposed a tyranny on mankind. Its objective is the destruction of the sovereignty of nations and the enslavement of the human race under its absolute authority. In trying to force this on the world it is waging war on humanity. Up to the present it has had an easy task to win battle after battle against the unorganised and bewildered masses of people in all countries on whom it has inflicted the most appalling casualties. Millions have been killed and even now the cries of suffering from hundreds of millions fill the air.

This enemy of humanity has achieved its successes by the terrible weapon it possesses in having control of all money systems. Nothing can be produced, nothing can be used, nothing can be done except by its consent.

Thus it controls nations and their governments. By using this power with deceit and cunning it divides nation against nation, one section of a community against another, and man against man—

causing confusion in regard to what is really happening, so that millions are rendered impotent against the onslaught.

Decade after decade this ruthless offensive against the people of the world has been pursued by the self-appointed financial tyrants. Step by step their tyranny has become more strongly entrenched. Wars and revolutions have been manipulated by them to bring humanity to its knees. Democracies have been destroyed and dictatorships set up in preparation for the world dictatorship of finance.

The peoples of all countries in their anger and bewilderment as to who were attacking them have been manoeuvred into opposing camps and have attacked each other—thus ensuring the triumphant advance of the forces of finance. A few realised where the real enemy lay hidden, but they were unable to do much about it.

Then, when the defeat of humanity seemed certain, came the generalship for which the world had been waiting, in the person of Major Douglas. First he set himself the task of making the real issue clear and revealing the nature of the power possessed by humanity's enemies. Thus he mobilised the nucleus of the army which is destined to defeat finance. When he had a sufficient number and when he saw the time was ripe for counter-attack, he led this vanguard into action.

The financial tyranny is not likely to permit this check to its advance. Its attack will become more determined, and particular attention will be given to dealing with those threatening its victory—a victory which, incidentally, would mean world chaos. Therefore, once the vanguard of democracy's army joined ACTION, it became the focus of attack.

After two years the first "contemptibles" have made fine progress against great odds. Battalion after battalion has been swinging into ACTION alongside them in New Zealand, Canada, the U.S.A. and all along the democratic front. But the progress has not been good enough in face of the size of the task and the race against time to out-

manoeuvre finance. The key to this is contained in one word and all it stands for: MORALE.

Morale

It is axiomatic that a small force with high morale is many times more effective than a large force with poor morale. The morale of the Social Credit army must be of the highest, for by its example it has to breed enthusiasm and bring into action the demoralised apathetic and bewildered millions that will constitute the armies of democracy which alone can defeat finance.

Morale is not something which can be injected into such a movement as ours. It must grow of its own accord out of the character of every person within the movement. The requisites for its growth are singleness of purpose to gain a definite objective, determination to win or perish in the attempt, confidence in the leadership, self-discipline and a sense of responsibility in regard to the issues involved.

Our morale must be of such quality that it will break down the apathy and demoralisation which has fastened upon the democracies we have to rouse. We can achieve this if we have the will to do it. That depends upon each one of us.

The Nature of Social Credit

Understanding begets confidence. Confidence is essential to establishing and maintaining a high morale. Possibly owing to the pressure of events, considerable misunderstanding exists even now as to the nature of Social Credit. This is general outside the ranks of the movement, but it is not inconsiderable within our ranks. So long as this persists our morale is being sapped.

The immediately important task of the Information Department is to remove this misunderstanding. To this end a 4d. booklet has been issued entitled "The Nature of Social Credit." It is the duty of every Social Crediter both to himself and to the cause to study this very closely.

Group Supervisors of Propaganda are urged to familiarise themselves with this publication without delay, to see that every member of their group does likewise, and to arrange a meeting of

members at an early date for the purpose of discussing the booklet AFTER everyone has studied it, so that the understanding may be as complete as it possibly can be.

* * *

1. Anti-Taxation Section

Preparatory work for the offensive against taxation is proceeding. Meantime all propagandists should take every opportunity to stir up feeling against taxation, exposing it as an unnecessary infliction which is being used to reduce personal security and freedom.

Possibly the best line of attack is: **"Why pay taxes when goods are being destroyed and their production restricted?"** It should be pointed out that the case for taxation rests on its supposed purpose of taking goods and services from the community for redistribution to those engaged in State services.

All who are prepared to assist in this important work—work essential to the progress of the fight against finance—should communicate with the Assistant Director of Information, Anti-Taxation Section.

* * *

2. General Propaganda Section

Particular attention should be given to the definition of propaganda in I.D.1. It is of the utmost importance that all propaganda should conform to a common policy.

Methods of propaganda must necessarily remain a matter for personal initiative. Every person has his own method of expression and the more varied these are the better. Two methods demand comment: Press correspondence and the use of sticky-back slogan stamps.

Press correspondence requires a big stimulus. It is of the greatest importance that a steady pressure on the press should be maintained. It does not matter if letters are not always published.

The subject matter of press correspondence should conform to propaganda policy outline in I.D.1. Also letters should be short. It is most effective to make one point and make it clearly.

Letters to newspapers should be legibly written, on one side only of the paper, and with a wide margin.

Sticky-back slogan labels can be obtained from the Publications Department of the Secretariat. The

scope for their use is unlimited. Checks for meals in restaurants, bills paid—not forgetting income tax demands—letters to friends, are some of the directions in which slogan stamps can be used. A lick and a dab—and if your site is well chosen hundreds of persons may see your message.

Moving about your town or village your opportunities are what you make them. They are limited only by your imagination and audacity. **Every stamp well placed is a recruiting poster.**

On with the job! We want recruits urgently.

* * *

3. Studies and Lectures Section

There will be general satisfaction that Dr. Tudor Jones has consented to undertake this important work of studies and lectures.

Full particulars will be announced at an early date of the arrangements which are in hand for establishing properly organised courses of study under accredited lecturers to enable those wishing to do so to become qualified exponents of Social Credit.

Enquiries should be addressed to the Assistant Director of Information, Lectures and Studies Section.

All communications should be addressed c/o Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

L. D. BYRNE
Director of Information

THE 1930 CLUB

At the meeting of the 1930 Club held in London on Tuesday, September 15, with an attendance of 51, the following resolution was carried by 39 votes; twelve did not vote:

"That every member of the Club shall reaffirm acceptance of the principles of Social Credit as enunciated by Major Douglas, and of the rules of the Club bearing in mind that in so doing they are accepting his policy and leadership."

It was then agreed that the Club should proceed immediately with the research work suggested by Major Douglas last March.

Volunteers were asked for to undertake work under each of the following headings:

The collection of documented evidence of:

- (1) Destruction of consumable and capital goods.
- (2) Restriction of production.
- (3) Widespread poverty, e.g., suicides, malnutrition, mental affliction, etc.
- (4) Instances in which the WILL OF THE PEOPLE HAS PREVAILED.
- (5) Origin and increase of taxation.
- (6) Economic causes of cruelty to children.

INSTRUCTION IN SOCIAL CREDIT

Draft Scheme for Organised Lectures and Studies

AFFILIATED Groups will shortly be informed through their Supervisors of Information of the details of the scheme now being prepared to enable persons who desire to do so to receive adequate instruction in Social Credit, in order that they may reach one or both of two standards of proficiency, and, if they desire, receive recognition, in the form of some suitable certificate, of the standard they have reached.

It is intended that the first course of twenty lectures (Course A) shall begin in mid-October at some 15-20 centres under the personal direction of approved lecturers. Each lecture period will consist of a lecture lasting about one hour, followed by a tutorial on the subject matter of the lecture lasting for another hour.

The cost, services being free, will be borne by the students desiring instruction, and should not exceed 9d. an hour.

Students will be prepared for a terminal examination, upon the result of which the award of each certificate will depend. Suitable students may be admitted to lectures without intimating their intention of submitting themselves to examination, although the benefit which they receive, and the corresponding benefit to the Social Credit Movement, will probably be

enhanced if the majority work seriously towards a defined objective.

It is not intended to hold a more advanced course (Course B) this year. The course is being organised, and its purpose is the training and certification, under strict safeguards, of a number of persons who may desire to become authoritative exponents of Social Credit in any circumstances in which they may be called upon to give, unassisted, responsible and expert advice, or to take, unassisted, responsible and expert action.

Only holders of Certificate A (to be obtained by examination) will be admitted to Course B. In no case will admission to examination depend upon attendance upon prescribed courses of lectures, at least for the time being; but it is hoped and expected that the value of instruction, from a general and from a purely examination point of view, will be significant.

Attendance upon the courses will not be restricted to avowed Social Crediters; but regulations will be framed safeguarding the interests of bona fide students.

Students who are awarded Certificate A will thereby become Associates of the Social Credit Secretariat. Fellowship of the Movement organised under Major Douglas's

leadership will ensue from award of Certificate B.

For the protection of the public, and to safeguard the prestige of Associates and Fellows, it is intended that certificates shall be signed by, and be revocable by, Major C. H. Douglas or by his duly authorised nominee.

COMMENT

The interest of individual readers may lead them to examine the foregoing paragraphs from two points of view (perhaps more than two):

(1) *The Objective:* Doubtless older Social Crediters will discover for themselves all the wider implications. Concerning what may be termed the "narrower" implications, the following note, inserted in the provisional Calendar of the Section, under the heading Ordinances, may convey desired information:—

"N.B.—Broadly, the subject matter of Course A is at least as extensive as, for example, that incorporated in the courses of theoretical instruction given in England to candidates for the profession of nursing.

"The subject matter of Course B is as extensive as that usually mastered by a successful consulting engineer or practising surgeon.

"It is impracticable, for the present, to require that the training in Course A should be as long, and that the train-

ing in Course B should be as elaborate as that of a nurse, in the first instance, or of an engineer with the senior qualifications of his profession, in the second instance.

"For the time being, the Assistant Director considers that the objective put before him by his Director will be reached if the standard of knowledge attained by students in Course A is slightly lower than that required of a candidate for the nursing profession (in theoretical matters), and that the standard attained by students in Course B is not lower than the high professional standard indicated.

"**SCPTICISM ON THIS POINT MAY BE OVERCOME IF THE PREVIOUS TRAINING, HIGH APTITUDE AND APPLICATION OF MANY MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT COMMUNITY, IN REGARD TO THE SUBJECT MATTER OF THE COURSES, IS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.**"

(2) *Personal:* i.e., "Should I attend these Lectures?" The answer is, "Yes, if you want to do so." It is said that there is a large unsatisfied demand for instruction concerning the principles of Social Credit. Social Crediters, whatever their personal views concerning the best way (or the only way) of securing the introduction of Social Credit, have always been agreed that Social Credit is a matter which calls for clear and precise formulation of ideas and the correct handling of them when formulated.

The Section will, it is hoped, secure as complete instruction as possible of those able and willing to profit by instruction, however many they may

be. It will put Social Credit where it ought to be as a subject of study rather than as a matter for sectarian argument.

It may dispel the illusion that all the matters which enter into the power of communities to deliver goods and services, as, when and where required, have been investigated, and it may discover and develop means of increasing that power in regard to the GOOD which Social Crediters desire to see distributed.

Every member of a Group affiliated to the Secretariat should be as well prepared as the associates envisaged by the scheme. Every man who can safely be entrusted with responsibility, unassisted, and in all circumstances, WILL be at least as well prepared as a Fellow.

INVITATION

The Assistant Director asks if ladies or gentlemen in the centres named below who may be prepared (a) to accept office as Appointed Lecturers, and (b) to assist in the preparation and revision of lecture notes for Course B will kindly communicate with him. It is not essential that lecturers should possess high aptitude for speaking *ex tempore* in public:

LONDON (Central and Greater).
Liverpool. Colchester.
Cardiff. Ipswich.
Northampton. Stoke-on-Trent.
Bradford.

TUDOR JONES,
Assistant Director

PROGRESS OVERSEAS

2—New Zealand

THE position in New Zealand has been dealt with fairly fully in Overseas Notes, and there is but little to add, and that little is far from encouraging.

The Government, having nationalised the Central Bank, has passed a number of measures which will be financed by overdrafts of the national credit, but no indication has been given as to the manner in which these overdrafts are to be liquidated. Many of the measures are very socialistic in character, and give dictatorial powers to the ministers concerned. These powers may not be misused by the Labour ministers, but these ministers will not remain in office for ever. If by some mischance Labour loses office before providing for the overdrafts to be written off periodically, these same powers may then be used, not for the benefit of the people, but to assist in reimposing the financial dictatorship by, in the first place, penal taxation to recover from the people the issues of national credit made by means of these overdrafts. An early defeat of the Labour Government may seem a remote possibility at the present moment, but no positive action has yet been taken, apart from increased taxation in the Budget, to prevent the usual results of increasing the amount of money in circulation—rising prices—and rising prices have been the downfall of many a Government. In this connection it must be remembered that Labour, though successful at the polls, secured less than half the total of votes cast.

A Fascistic Measure

This danger signal is already visible, for prices show a general upward movement. Groceries sold by weight, for example, have risen by anything from 1/4d. to 3d. per lb.

The Government, faced with this danger, instead of adopting the compensated price discount of Douglas, which would benefit all and penalise none and would induce—not force—co-operation, has rushed through a measure entitled the "Prevention of Profiteering" Bill. This Bill provides for maximum penalties of £200 or three months imprisonment for individuals, and for companies a fine of £1,000. Bad as they are, these penalties are not the worst feature of the Bill, for it provides for trial by stipendiary magistrates who are empowered to decide on the admissibility of evidence—"irrespective of whether it would be legally admissible in other proceedings"—and their decisions are final: there is no appeal.

No wonder a correspondent comments: "Who says the Labour Government is a Social Credit Government now?"

Broken Pledges

Dr. McMillan, a Labour Member of Parliament, when questioned by a constituent regarding rising prices, admitted that legislation shortening hours and increasing wages had made these inevitable and that "people on small or fixed incomes were going to be worse off than ever for a time." All the Government could do, he suggested, was to penalise profiteering, and increase income tax, the money from the latter being used to help necessitous cases. This man denied ever having promised increased purchasing power for all, but admitted that his leader, Mr. Savage, had done so.

Knowledge of the Technique Not Enough

Mr. Savage, and certain of his followers, know of the Social Credit technique, but how far they accept the Social Credit objective is a matter of doubt, especially in the light of certain of their legislation, and of the Budget introduced on August 4. This first Budget increases income tax by some 20 per cent., and reimposes the land tax. According to *The Times*, nearly £6 million of the public works programme, costing approximately £10½ million, will be

met by "borrowing"—ominous word—"but it will be unnecessary to raise a public loan." Presumably, this report means that nearly £6 million will be raised by an overdraft of national credit, in which case the word "borrowing" should be incorrect; it is to be hoped it is not prophetic.

Mr. "Snowden" Nash

Mr. Nash, the Finance Minister, will, unless he is careful, win as much popularity in financial circles as Lord Snowden of ill memory. Just before the introduction of his first Budget, he announced his belief in the necessity for New Zealand balancing its Budget. "If we close up taxation from one source," said he, "we have to obtain it from another."

This seems to be a suitable occasion on which to emphasise the proposition that a balanced budget is quite inconsistent with the use of Social Credit in the modern world, and is simply a statement in accounting figures that the progress of the country is stationary, i.e., that it consumes exactly what it produces, including capital assets. The result of the acceptance of this proposition is that all capital appreciation becomes quite automatically the property of those who create an issue of money, and the necessary unbalancing of the Budget is covered by debts.

Major C. H. Douglas

It is less than a year since Mr. Savage said, "The money necessary to complete capital works must be raised by one or more of the following means, viz., taxation, borrowing, or an intelligent use of the public credit. *Further taxation is out of the question.*" (My italics.)

Every citizen penalised by the Budget should remind Mr. Savage of this statement, and keep on reminding him by making the collection of taxes as difficult as possible. But they should do more; they should indicate clearly what they do want, and their intention to work against the Labour Government if it fails to deliver the goods. Such action will find support, even in the ranks of the Labour Party itself, as is shown by the following comment from Mr. D. C. Davie, an official Labour candidate at the last election:

"It seems inconceivable that a Government pledged to monetary reform would reject an expansionist programme in favour of orthodox debts and their concomitant of heavy taxation. I cannot offer any explanation unless it be that the Government has now decided that the votes so freely given by monetary reformers are of less importance than the goodwill and congratulations of orthodox finance."

The remedy is in the hands of the people: more particularly, it is in the hands of the genuine followers of Major Douglas, who has described it in the Buxton speech ("The Nature of Democracy").

Onlookers?

Faced with what may well become a dangerous situation, Social Crediters have, in the past, seemed afraid to act for fear of embarrassing their friends in the Government. So it appears from this distance, although there may be reasons for inaction which my correspondents have not disclosed. Educational propaganda has been continued and, as reported in SOCIAL CREDIT for August 7, an agitation has been started against two forms of taxation—the extension of the latter to include income tax is likely to be automatic in view of the Budget! But neither the one nor the other will ensure eventual defeat of the money monopoly; this can come only by an overwhelming demand for results.

Action

It may be that the Electoral Campaign as so far carried on here is not entirely applicable to New

Zealand conditions. For example, the scattered nature of most of the constituencies makes door-to-door canvassing difficult, but this is a difficulty that can be overcome, as the followers of Douglas in Australia are showing. In any case, it is not the method that matters but the result, and any method which will engender sufficient pressure on Members of Parliament to force them to produce the results the majority wants is good, and the method which will do this the most quickly is the best.

Mr. Brian Dunningham, who spent some months in this country earlier this year, is reported to be getting the Campaign under weigh. He will have the good wishes of all Douglas men throughout the world. To quote a Dunedin correspondent: "Surely Social Credit Groups will awaken to the value of the Campaign *before it is too late.*" (My italics.)

We can but hope so, and wish Mr. Dunningham Godspeed in the great task he has undertaken. M.W.

PUBLICATIONS

THE wider distribution of the Douglas message is vital, and we are anxious to increase the opportunities of spreading it for which you look to us, and for which you are subscribing.

The opponents of our policy are financially powerful, and they see to it that we get very little publicity of the kind that can be bought. In spite of all the powerful subtle efforts to suppress the channels by which our ideas can be spread amongst the people, *we are gaining ground*, chiefly because our movement is full of men and women who, having seen the light, volunteer in many various ways to serve their conscience and their fellowmen by handing on the torch to others still struggling with darkness.

Three hundred readers volunteered for the Task of Honour to get six new readers for SOCIAL CREDIT. The world is wide and all

who have not done so are invited to volunteer for this effort to increase the circulation of our journal.

Supervisors of Publications, who will naturally wish to make a special effort during these autumn months to reach a wider public, will have not only the weekly paper, but also the new propaganda folders, as well as the pamphlets and books obtainable from this office.

The many individual efforts constantly coming to our notice, are of great help in our work. We cite Mr. Downey, Newcastle Group, whose idea of a cartoon on the back of a free football fixture card (paid for by local advertisers) lends itself specially to advertising SOCIAL CREDIT.

Meanwhile, any Cadet who cares to write to "Publicity" at this office can have a parcel of literature to sell on confidential agency terms—that is, without having to pay for it. Write now, while you think of it!

ACTION

IN SOCIAL CREDIT of August 14 and 21 publicity was given to an advertisement concerning what is generally referred to as "the York Conference" sponsored by 14 signatures.

At Ashridge, Major Douglas said that "the first essential of a stable, peaceful and successful society is to get at the truth, and to present—not misrepresent—the truth to everyone concerned." That is also the first essential of a stable, peaceful and successful movement. Readers may find it profitable to place "the text, the whole text and nothing but the text" of the advertisement before them as they read this note.

Of the three qualities mentioned by Major Douglas—stability, peace and success—the first is relatively necessary to the last; the second is helpful to the first and the last; and the last, success, is the sole objective justification for the existence of the movement. It is not altogether absurd to suggest that war can be conducted peacefully, in the sense that a belligerent is capable of internal unity, although it is one of the subsidiary objectives of an enemy to break this internal unity, in furtherance of some major objective, easier of attainment against a disrupted force than against a united force.

Clearly, "the text, the whole text and nothing but the text" is not quite the same as the truth. It is a part of the truth, the rest being a partly ascertainable, partly unascertainable, background of environment and intention and consequence. Here again, objective consequences are what should concern us. Some are matters of relative certainty, while others are matters of pure speculation.

What is relatively certain?

(1) The identification of fourteen individuals as (a) dissatisfied with "existing opportunities of action" and (b) desirous of an opportunity for discussion of matters set forth more or less clearly—clearly in that the matters are specified; not very clearly in that the specifications may arise from mistaken opinion about matters of fact.

(2) That the fourteen do not deem all Social Crediters qualified "by experience or otherwise" to join with them in contributing to this dissatisfaction or to this desire or to both. These are the "proceedings" specifically foreshadowed, and "unqualified" individuals may be excluded from them.

(3) Some increase in the available force exerted in directions not necessarily related to either (a) the policy of the Social Credit Movement as hitherto expressed, or (b) the strategy of Major Douglas which is part of the policy of the Social Credit Movement as hitherto expressed, or (c) both.

(4) Some increase in the amount of energy devoted to discussion of Major Douglas's policy and strategy (a) in the light of the exhortation to affiliated groups to "get on with the job," and (b) in what we may call "the shade." We predict that in this case A plus B will prove greater than A, by a quantity which will measure approximately the psychological resistance among Social Crediters to the establishment of an order in which the social credit is correctly represented objectively.

Doubtless there are some other certainties of the situation; some minor and some, perhaps, major.

What of the speculative matters?

There are:

(1) The rate of increase in the advance towards a Social Credit state arising directly from the action of the fourteen in promoting a conference, or from some future action of "the nucleus" (not completely identifiable with the fourteen).

(2) The rate of increase in the advance arising indirectly, e.g., through clarification or repercussions.

(3) The degree of confusion "in the face of the enemy" engendered by a powerful (?) body, calling itself "Social Credit," but discarding in theory and in practice all that is implicit in the description of "Social Credit" as "the belief inherent in society of its members that in association they can get what they want," and the substitution for it of a "belief inherent in individuals that in dissociation they can get what they want."

(4) The view taken by the guiding spirit, or spirits, of the conference concerning the standards to which ACTION—the most prominent word in the advertisement—should conform.

(5) The view (if any) impressed upon the guiding spirit, or spirits, BY the conference concerning what these standards ought to be.

What ought these standards to be? We are at war with a powerful and unscrupulous enemy buttressed and supported by every force in nature and human society which the long arm of Finance can reach and subdue to its purpose.

Marshal Foch was at pains to show that War has its principles no less than Peace, and indeed it would seem that since the generations of men have small experience of Peace these Principles of War may be even more firmly grounded than the Principles of Peace.

What does Foch say are the Principles of War? Particularly what does he say are the Principles of War on a large, leading to the largest scale (for that scale is ours)?

(1) Action first, not last.
(2) Use of forces superior at the place and time of impact. (Thus Napoleon explained why he won when reputed to be in possession of inferior force.)
(3) Economy of forces.
(4) Intelligent obedience.
(5) Gain and retention of initiative.

These principles are Napoleonic. For the solution of problems not unlike our own in respect of scale and intricacy, Foch developed and elaborated the meaning of (4).

In his opinion its meaning, and the meaning it would assume in the future of warfare—all warfare—was important, and its importance would increase with each increase in the scale upon which wars were fought.

But for him, too, Intelligent Obedience did not mean some kind of servility, nor did it carry with it some brand of inferiority. It became the highest quality that all who served could display: high in its demands upon every kind of intellectual superiority and all the resources of individual responsibility. Every decision, and every kind of decision, was appropriate to Intelligent Obedience—but one, and that one the objective to be gained.

Foch foresaw that no military genius of future wars—wars compar-

able with ours—could hold in his mind, or formulate, all the objectives of the base of the pyramid of objectives, the apex of which was The Objective. He might design the pyramid and define the form and materials of some of the lesser pyramids near the apex. Others must inevitably be left to Intelligent Obedience to define, and Intelligent Obedience rested upon complete identification of the individual concerned with Policy—the objective to be gained.

Voluntary? How does one identify oneself with an aim but voluntarily? It depended upon the unrestricted exercise of intelligence, will, imagination, for the understanding of the Plan. Wars cannot be waged, any more than cathedrals can be built, according to two plans. Is there a Principle of War we can or must discard? Is there one we can or must add?

The famous Duke of York did not, in fact, exercise his forces on the banks of the Yorkshire Ouse; but we have always entertained a secret conviction that his forces were not exercised completely to their own satisfaction and that while they may have displayed exemplary obedience it was scarcely of the intelligent variety. Ascertainment is now impossible; but perhaps a more modern York will set at rest the more personal question still, whether it feels nicer to be at the foot, the brow, or nicer still to be betwixt and between.

Further, among the speculative matters associated with the York Conference—or perhaps not directly associated with it, but of interest in connection with it—is this:

Why has there been displayed very recently a tendency towards intensive study of Secretariat documents among those who never before professed to find them either very entertaining or instructive, a tendency associated sometimes with a professed desire and intention to carry out the advice tendered, if not with full information concerning its details then without it; if not under direction, under what, with knowledge of it, we must call misdirection; a tendency leading even so far as to the unauthorised claim: "This I do as an appointed officer of the Secretariat, in conformity with the policy of the Secretariat: I am carrying out instructions?"

What objective is gained, or can be gained, by one who says: "Peter's policy, to the last jot and tittle, is Paul's policy: I am for Peter's policy," unless it is, and is only, the substitution of Peter for Paul?

Paul we know. Peter, for the moment, we do not know: his features are the indistinguishable features of men in a crowd. But we can view the spectacle with at least an understanding of the feelings of the general who, in the midst of battle, cried: "My God! They're mixed!"

TUDOR JONES