

SOCIAL CREDIT

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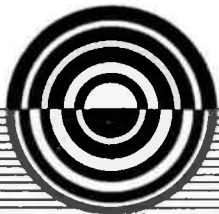
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WHAT IS SOCIAL CREDIT ?

SOCIAL CREDIT IS NOT JUST A FINANCIAL OR MONETARY REFORM SCHEME, THOUGH MANY, EVEN AMONG ITS SUPPORTERS, THINK IT IS.

OF all the institutions which should serve society, and facilitate the relations and transactions of different sections of society, the money system is at once the most grossly perverted, and the most complicated.

A thorough and constructive criticism of the money system necessarily occupied the pioneers of Social Credit for many years, producing much excellent literature and many able exponents.

This early concentration on one complicated mechanism of society must not, however, be allowed to overbalance the much wider philosophy which embraces making all institutions serve man instead of subordinating him.

Moreover, the technicalities of finance are of interest only to a small minority, while the problem of human survival is becoming too urgent to depend upon the detailed mastery by the multitude of such a controversial subject.

Social Credit, it should be remarked also, is not a religion, though many of those who do not understand it say it is. (Curiously enough they also seem to think that, when they have said this, Social Credit stands condemned.) On the other hand, no true religion but contains the fundamentals of Social Credit.

Social Credit is simply the *credo* or belief that people, by association, can and should get the results for which they associate. If they do not get what they associate for it is not Social Credit, in fact, it is some kind of social discredit. When they *do* get what they associate for that is Social Credit, and it provides the sort of society in which anyone would be glad to live.

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

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

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

The whole of the theory and proposals of Social Credit, economic, political and philosophical, rest upon two fundamental propositions.

(1) SO great is man's mastery over the forces of nature, as a result of our marvellous inheritance of science, skill, organisation, and natural resources, that there is virtually nothing which reasonable people care to demand that cannot be provided.

(2) MAN naturally seeks what will be to his advantage; therefore, that Society will be most stable, most harmonious, least disruptive and belligerent, in which the resources of society are most completely at the disposal of the individuals composing it, so that they can continuously choose or refuse results as they want, and not as someone "in authority" may think is good for them.

Whatever mechanism, whatever technical processes may be needed to give effect to the desires of the individuals composing society, that is a part of Social Credit.

Money, for example, is a mechanism for assisting, or facilitating the production and distribution of our material wants. If it fails to produce the desired results it cannot be Social Credit. If it does produce the desired results, then it is a Social Credit mechanism.

Major C. H. Douglas has put forward certain proposals for altering the present monetary system, which is manifestly failing to produce the results for which people, using money, associate together.

These proposals are not designed to produce the results Major Douglas wants, or that the Governor of the Bank of England wants, or that, say, Mussolini wants. They are designed to produce the results that the people using the money in society want.

There has been a lot of argument about his proposals, some informed and helpful, some grossly irresponsible. There is no need for any more. If anyone can think of some better proposals for altering the present anti-social money system so as to enable people to get what they are associating for—that will be Social Credit.

Meanwhile these proposals are available. They have been studied, and criticised, and polished for eighteen years. Anyone who wishes to do so is welcome to make use of them.

Meanwhile, also, the people of this country, and indeed of every country, are being persistently frustrated; indignities are heaped upon them; so far from getting the results for which they associate they are starved and bullied.

One-third of the population lives a life of squalid degradation, with less than 6s.

a week each to spend on food. Anyone who by working acquires a little money is punitively taxed. Bureaucracy is rampant, our liberties are taken from us on every pretext. What is called public opinion is openly flouted.

What the people need is a mechanism which will enable them to get the results for which they associate. Otherwise the association will break down—nationally as in Spain, or internationally as in 1914. The time is getting short.

The people already have at command an administration which is fully competent to devise the appropriate means of achieving their desires, and which can be replaced if necessary. They have, in themselves and their civil and military servants, the power wheaever it may be needed to enforce their policy upon those who would oppose, obstruct or frustrate it. They now need—before anything else—a political mechanism by which they can give clear expression of their desires, which unitedly is their policy.

The mechanism exists in our Electoral Campaign to demand the abolition of poverty and the distribution of a National Dividend of abundance, freedom and security.

When they get it, it will be Social Credit, and whatever they do which gets it, that is Social Credit.



THE FIG TREE

A Quarterly Edited by Major C. H. Douglas

J
U
N
E

Containing articles by
Major C. H. Douglas
Miles Hyatt
Elizabeth Edwards
W. Lebel
Norman F. Webb
T. V. Holmes
A. R. Reade
B. M. Palmer
R. L. Northridge
and others

NOW OUT

1938

The price of THE FIG TREE is 3s. 6d. quarterly or by subscription of 10s. 6d. for a year, post free everywhere. Please send your instructions to the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163a, Strand, London, W.C.2

COMMENTARY

PERHAPS YOU'VE READ THESE ITEMS IN YOUR NEWSPAPERS —
OUR COMMENT WILL GIVE THEM A NEW SIGNIFICANCE

Counter-Clerks Counter "Counter" Shortage

IT was at the Arbitration Tribunal and Mr. H. W. Wallace, Union of Postal Workers, told how one messenger boy was so under-nourished that the counter clerks contributed for months to give him a meal each day.

Here is an illustration of how a shortage of bank money-counters is countered by counter clerks foregoing some of what they have in order to make more for one who has not. A little thought on their part, and they would realise that they do not clip pieces off stamps in order to make sufficient stamps for all letters. They print sufficient stamps and issue just as many as the public require for posting letters. There is no talk of inflation or deflation of the stampage. Any suggestion of the issue of sufficient money, and it is "Hands off the coinage!"

Use More of Everything

"The total displacement of coal in the Royal Navy, and now in about half our mercantile marine, has made our freedom of movement on the high seas dependent on the goodwill of those countries who

"Our Inheritance"

Night is passing, day is dawning,
See the hosts advancing come;
Stepping firm with heads uplifted,
Shoulder to shoulder marching on.

Why this host of earnest people,
With one purpose firm and strong?
Truth and fact have been established,
Right prevails against the wrong.

We have reached the age of reason,
Long foretold by prophets wise;
Powers are harnessed for production,
Wealth and Plenty greet our eyes.

This inheritance is ours,
Handed down by those now gone;
Ours to rise and take possession
Of the wealth our fathers won.

This wealth is ours; who dares deny?
To any such we give the lie;
Each man and woman, little child,
Has claims upon productions piled.

Remember this when next you vote,
And to the candidate make clear;
We have the power, we have the right,
To wealth produced by Nature's might.
H.H.

export oil. It has also had the inevitable effect of largely reducing our 'tramp' tonnage." Thus says the manifesto of the British Coal Campaign, and British admirals have actually signed their names to a "Use More Coal" demand!

The Bank of England has subsidiary concerns which have bought up shipyards and ships for destruction in order to reduce British tonnage. Countries exporting oil do so mostly to pay interest on loans made by the Bank of England. If their sales are stopped, there will be a "defaulter." Why not a "Use More Money" Campaign? If we had more money we might buy more coal.

Taking It Lying Down

In Nairobi, Kenya, a thousand African natives are reported to have commenced to lie down in the road as a form of protest against the cutting down of stocks of cattle in their reserve. It would appear that the African native is blessed with local equivalents of our Marketing Boards. We have a Board to cut down the stocks of potatoes, another to cut down the catches of fish, one to curtail the milk supply, and others for reducing the stocks of bacon, number of ships, and other things. The natives of England also take all these stock-reducing schemes lying down.

Asked and Answered

The Liberal leader, Sir Archibald Sinclair, speaking at the Liberal Summer School at Oxford, asked: "What is the use of giving people holidays with pay if high prices make it impossible for them to go away and enjoy themselves?" The answer is simple! The people will suddenly begin to realise the folly of more money and higher prices, and commence demanding more money and lower prices. Then the politicians will be getting the headaches which the wiser ones will pass on to the financial advisers to solve for them.

Safer Pits

The extent to which miners are sacrificed in the attempt to show profits in our declining coal-mining industry is shown by the fatality lists. Since the getting of coal was speeded up by the use of machinery, accidents have been on the increase. In 1936 790 men were killed. Last year the number was 859. In the first six months of this present year, there were 535 deaths, against 471 in the same period of last year.

Mr. Grenfell, the ex-miner M.P., pointed out in the House that if France had been able to reduce fatalities in her mines by safety precautions, so ought we.

It is just a question of money.

Gandhi Objects to the Financial Domination of India

TROUBLE is looming ahead in India. That is why the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, and four of the Governors of the eleven Indian Provinces, are now in England.

It is very unusual for a Viceroy to leave India during his five years' term of office, and Lord Linlithgow is here to warn the Cabinet of the seriousness of the situation.

Gandhi, leader of the All-India Congress, resents the reservations in the new Constitution by which the British Government retains control of India's finance, defence and foreign affairs.

Gandhi's power to sway the masses of India is as great as ever, and before coming to England the Viceroy had two long talks with him.

Undoubtedly Gandhi made it clear that Congress would not co-operate unless the "reservations" are removed.

Passed in 1935, the Government of India Act is not yet in full force. The first half became operative last year, and has already enabled the Congress party to take power in nine of the provinces.

The next step is the setting-up of a Federal Government, similar to the U.S.A. model, but with numerous "reservations" to which Congress will not consent.

If the objectionable reservations are retained, a nation-wide strike of non-co-operation, which will paralyse the administration, is probable.

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Mrs. Palmer's Page . . .

Concerning Committees

ONCE, for my sins, was on the staff of a County Secondary School. The headmistress was a woman of long years of experience, who had once managed a school of her own. She was assisted by twelve or so specialists in different subjects.

The headmistress was responsible to the Board of Education, and to her own County Education Authority, but there was also a local education committee.

I have often thought since what an object lesson in futility that committee was.

Now in every borough there must be a certain number of committees. They act as a link between the council and the officials responsible for the various departments. It would be inconvenient for the whole council to attend every time a report is to be made. They split up into committees on highways, maternity and child welfare, finance, beautification, and so on.

As long as the committee confines itself to receiving reports, and discussing the results achieved, or to be required in future, all is well.

But as soon as they try to take on themselves executive duties, and to teach the officials their business, trouble begins.

Since no individual member is made responsible by the committee method, they are often dominated by one man who gets his own way, while escaping all responsibility for his actions. In this particular case it was the chairman, who had once been a headmaster, and who thought he knew all about girls' schools. He interfered with the headmistress in a hundred ways, even to the extent of choosing her staff for her.

The other members of the committee, weak and ignorant though they were, followed his lead in criticising the methods employed by the experts.

"How is it," they asked the head, "that the staff go home empty-handed? Isn't it necessary for them to study or mark papers during the evening? And surely you are overstaffed if you allow your mistresses a free afternoon each week?"

They would walk into the classrooms during lessons, in order to criticise. On one occasion a French lesson was going on. The committee member said, brightly:

"You know, girls, when you go to Paris the French you hear will be very different from what Miss Jones speaks."

• • •

It would be difficult to exaggerate the frenzied exasperation and derision in which that committee was held by the staff.

Since those old, unhappy, far-off days I have come to realise exactly where that

committee was wrong, and why all the trouble arose.

A committee can never be executive. It can decide on *what* is to be done, but never on *how* it is to be done. And the danger is that it may become an escape from individual responsibility if one member is allowed to dominate the others.

The chairman of whom I have spoken had a fine time. What he said went. But he never spoke of the decisions as his own. It was always, "The committee have decided."

Most of the other members were non-entities. They attended the meetings and enjoyed the tea and delicious cakes made in the cookery classes. Some of them said little and did less. But they had the

SOCIAL CREDIT

RECEPTION ROOM MEETINGS

The present series of meetings held each Thursday at 8 p.m. are suspended for the summer recess. They will be resumed in September. Particulars to be announced later.

The Rendezvous will be open daily, as usual.

pleasure of telling their friends they were "on the committee." The others simply followed the chairman's lead, interfering with the methods adopted by the headmistress and her staff, or stirring up trouble among the parents. They had it firmly in their minds that they were supposed to know as much or more about education than the experts did, just as many people believe that Members of Parliament should know more than the permanent officials of the state.

This muddled thinking concerning function and individual responsibility is to be found everywhere, and therefore everyone of you can do something to help to put matters straight.

Only the other day a woman was telling me about the district nursing committee in her village. This is dominated by one woman with a very aggressive personality. When a dance was to be organised she insisted on the engagement of what she called "a really good band," but afterwards, when it was found that their expenses had swallowed up nearly all the profits, the whole committee was blamed for the failure.

But a committee cannot be executive.

There is only one satisfactory way in which that dance could have been organised. One woman should have been appointed who was capable and willing to accept responsibility. She could, of course, have asked others to help her, but it must have been understood that all important

decisions were to be left to her. When the dance was over everyone would know to whom praise or blame was due.

Do you see that it is exactly the same principle that we were discussing last week? Just as Members of Parliament represent the circle of electors, so the committee represents the villagers. For the purposes of getting up the dance the woman responsible is at the head of a pyramidal organisation of helpers. She need not even be a member of the committee. All that is necessary is that she should be capable. She is responsible to the committee for her results.

Supposing that you are a member of some small committee, a tennis club or debating society. Even here you can, tactfully and unobtrusively, of course, bring home to the other members these principles of personal responsibility so that they may learn by practical experience the meaning of the word democracy.

First of all, if you can, see that the committee remember, all the time, that they were elected by the club to get the results the club wants, and not just the results that the chairman or secretary wants. This is frequently forgotten.

To give an example: A man I know is a member of his local Ratepayers' Committee. He says that everyone in the district is shouting out for lower rates, yet all the Ratepayers' Committee can talk about is a new approach to the station, or the date of the next whist drive.

I tell him the only logical course he can take is to resign from the committee, explaining his reason, that they are not doing what the electors want. If in addition he can start a Lower Rates Demand Association on the only correct lines, as explained by the U.R.A.A., so much the better. This would set a splendid example, and there is no doubt it would be successful.

Though you may not be a member of any committee or club, you are certain to number such people among your friends, and here you can find plenty of opportunity of putting in a word in the right place. The whole art of such "propaganda"—if you will pardon the word, for want of a better—is to get people to come upon the truth for themselves. You can do this very well if you take the trouble to be tactful, and to study the people to whom you are speaking. The work is so important that it is worthy of the best you can put into it.

• • •

But before you can even make the smallest beginning, it is necessary for you to realise your individual responsibility. I know at least two women who are terrified by these words. It is simply because they have not yet realised that freedom

and responsibility are as closely connected as the two sides of a coin. No woman who is not willing to make her own decisions can be free. If someone else decides for her, she must be dominated by that person, whether he be only chairman of a local committee or Mr. Montagu Norman himself.

If I believed that the majority of people did not long for freedom and responsibility I should not write another word for this paper.

You start off, then, with the burning conviction that you yourself are meant to be free; and the only known way in which any measure of freedom can be gained in the modern world is by putting into practice the principles I have been trying to outline in the last few articles.

Great oaks from little acorns grow. This is a terrible platitude, I fear, but I can think of nothing more apt to express the wonderful results that will come when we have a body of women fully understanding these principles and putting them into practice, starting in their own small communities.

• • •
Leave it to the Expert!

There is a bronze statue of Eros in Sefton Park, Liverpool, valued at £15,000. When the Liverpool Parks and Gardens Committee visited the Park on July 26 for the annual inspection, they found the famous statue painted with bright aluminium paint.

At luncheon, the chairman of the committee expressed his horror at what he termed the desecration of the statue, and said he would have the matter closely investigated.

It is reported in the press that the statue was painted on the instructions of a sub-committee. If this is true, it is simply another example of the wrong use of committees.

The care of works of art such as this statue is supposed to be can only be properly undertaken by an expert. It might be the opinion of some members of the committee that Eros would look very nice in a coat of bright aluminium, but there is such a thing as opinion and informed opinion. Presumably the result that the people of Liverpool want is a park of which they can be proud, not one that will be the laughing-stock of visitors from other parts of the country. How foolish to entrust it to the care of a committee of people who know nothing about works of art, and of whom no individual can be made responsible for any mistakes that may occur.

This is one of the reasons why so many beautiful things have been destroyed in England, but only one reason. Another is that the monetary value of things always takes precedence of all else, and will do until we insist upon it that the money system must be run for our benefit, and for the improvement of the beautiful country in which we live.

B. M. PALMER.

ON THE JOB

By The Secretary

ENTHUSIASM

March

A CHAIRMAN, a secretary and treasurer, three organisers, about five workers: these the "pressure-leaders" determined to show residents of a London Royal Borough with a population of 181,000, how to make effective demands for Lower Rates and Better Social Services; to demonstrate how, not only to pay the piper, but call the tune—and to make yet another penetrating attack on those "Shy Violets" the "Credit Creators"! Eleven of us, versus the problems of a flat-ridden borough, residents difficult to reach, and with little or no parochial feeling: the problem of funds, canvassers, typists, etc., etc., etc.

Eleven of us *confident*.

• • •
WORK

April, May

Still only eleven of us! 10,000 leaflets to fold (2,000 to stamp by hand), to distribute. Circular letters to be sent to 200 prominent citizens—when found—and no typist; only our pockets for printing! Arranging, organising, plotting ways and means, preparing for the mass meeting, 10,000 handbills to deliver; posters in shops. Always jobs in hand for everyone. Two or three more workers, now!

• • •
WORKERS

Elderly, not-so-young, young, youthful (though far too few of the latter!), nearly all with their livings to earn and personal duties to occupy their spare hours.

The "shock-distributors" loaded on a car, "working" a neighbourhood until after midnight. More work than workers,

but their only worry that they cannot cover all the ground.

• • •
THE MASS MEETING

May

The theatre half-full, Local Press all there. Success! Enthusiastic majority in audience, signing-up, offering help, contributing to the funds. Good and prominent press notices. Excellent!

• • •
CONSOLIDATING

May and After

Not so exciting, perhaps, but occupying time just the same (the problems walk about and go to bed with you!). The Resolution passed at the Meeting to be sent to the Town Clerk, copies to sixty Councillors; keeping new workers busy, borrowing typewriters, interviewing applicants for the post of collector, contacting workers. Going on . . .

• • •
MOMENTS

The cheque for 10s. that arrived in late July to a letter sent in April.

The Councillor who wrote giving helpful information.

The supporter who not only worked hard for the Mass Meeting, but, later, sent a cheque to help us along.

The shopkeeper who offered to send out handbills with the deliveries.

The boys who were given handbills to distribute by a stallowner—and distributed them.

The old lady who uttered a fervent "Thank God" when we told her what we aimed to do.

WOMEN SOCIAL CREDITERS!

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Thoughts and After-Thoughts

W.A.B.M.

IN the business of creating a confused public opinion on matters affecting the system under which we live, nothing is overlooked or discarded by those representatives of orthodox financial policy who have managed, by more or less false pretences, to get themselves elected to Parliament as the representatives of the people. That they do not represent the people may be gauged by the content of their reported speeches, which invariably deal with matters that the average man knows little, and probably cares less, about; matters which are clothed in language of an inflated, idealistic and vague nature.

Words like Justice, Peace, Goodwill, Law, etc. are used as cloaks, verbal disguises, for the expression of opinions that are inspired by the ever-present influence of international finance and the alluring favours dispensed by that ubiquitous organisation to those who serve it faithfully.

The average newspaper reader would never dream that the apparently good-natured, well-intentioned—though disjointed and puzzling—utterances of prominent parliamentarians, as reported in the daily press, conceal intentions that far from being the harmless expressions of a desire for international amity, are, in fact, the evidences of a positive continuous threat to his well-being, his freedom and his very life.

Yet such is the case!

We recently in these columns took the opportunity of briefly analysing a few of the more blatant remarks made by an American representative of orthodox finance in a much-publicised speech, and we warned readers of the dangerous anti-human trend of the doctrines involved.

This talent for concealing treachery to humanity under a mass of high-sounding verbiage earns the praise and admiration of the financial hierarchy in all countries of the world, as is evidenced by the flattering press notices such efforts always receive.

But imitation, it has been said, is the sincerest form of flattery. The speeches of political party leaders are full of the diplomatic tricks of distraction and camouflage utilised so skilfully to mislead the people. Such speeches require some knowledge of the double significance of the terms used if they are to be rightly understood—terms that are taken for granted in one sense by the people and yet convey an entirely different meaning to the financial hierarchy whose views they represent. Take the word Nation, for instance. This word is used by ordinary people to signify the population of the country, but politically it is used to indicate the interests of high finance. And when politicians and the press say that any given line of action, any unorthodox proposal constitutes a threat to the Nation, they really mean that it is a threat to orthodox financial policy. (A policy, by the way, that is as representative of the nation, using the word

in its popular sense, as a mousetrap is representative of mice.)

Then again, the words Law and Justice, used in the same deceitful way, are frequently and designedly linked together to create the impression that what has become law through the processes of arbitrary legislation must also be justice.

To financiers and their political hirelings these terms mean:—Law—any legal measure calculated to protect and enforce orthodox financial policy. Justice—the preservation of that policy and the right to impose it. When the average man reads his daily paper and comes across these terms in a report of a political speech, he understands them to mean: Law—any legal measure to ensure and protect public well-being. Justice—the preservation of that well-being and the right to enjoy it. Thus, it will be seen that there is not only a difference but a definite antithesis between the popular understanding of “authoritative” words and the financial-political meaning of them.

And so when people hear a prominent politician uttering warnings that any step in the direction of economic realism will “undermine the foundations of Law, Justice and international good faith,” they are liable to come to the wrong conclusion unless they know the official meaning of such phrases. International good faith, by the way, means the working agreements of orthodox finance with foreign governments, and refers to the preservation of international Debt-bondage.

It is revealing to note that the opening sentences of a speech made by a politician supposed to be in the Opposition contained in germ the entire policy of the Government, that is, the Treasury—that is, the Bank of England—that is, International Finance.

He said, “the Prime Minister should strike in his speeches the same notes as President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull did in theirs—the common interests of mankind in preserving peace and democracy and extending trade.”

The mention of the common interests of mankind in preserving peace and democracy is a good example of camouflage. There is neither peace nor democracy existing anywhere in the commercial or civil world at the moment, and the interests of mankind find no expression in the world’s parliaments to date.

The important part of the remark is the final phrase about extending trade, for it is yet another example of the party-politician’s support of the export-debt-plus-home-scarcity of the bankers.

The suggestion was made that “the Government should push on with trade treaties and concert with Mr. Cordell Hull further measures for breaking down trade barriers and removing the causes of war.”

This is an attempt to impose on the popular mind the perfidious idea that war is

the alternative to the export policy of finance. Whereas, in actual fact, it is that very export policy that is the prime and main cause of war in a world where every country is struggling bitterly to export goods to every other country (at the same time denying its own people, who are the home market and also some other country’s export market, the purchasing power necessary to utilise more than a fraction of the products of their own industry—let alone anybody else’s.)

Now the two brief extracts quoted above will give some idea of the amount of deliberate anti-human doctrine that can be crammed into a few seemingly innocent sentences, to the confusion of thought and action. And when it is remembered that there are 1,557 newspapers in this country, all owned or controlled by the same power that is the source of the party-politician’s inspiration, every one repeating such speeches as his without explanation or correction, it will be readily understood how absolutely vital it is that the only two publications in the country with the conscience, courage and knowledge to expose this vast conspiracy against ordinary humanity should be given the strongest possible support.

The readers of SOCIAL CREDIT know its value. Every additional copy bought and distributed is a definite blow at the evil spirit of tyranny and fostered ignorance. The work of increasing the paper’s circulation is a task of immense importance, impossible to over-rate. It is the only low-priced antidote to the deliberate confusion and distraction of Bankers’ propaganda.

The Fig Tree, price 3s. 6d. per quarter, that is 3½d. per week, is a review of Social Credit policy and progress so full of good things that each issue is practically inexhaustible in its wisdom, political acumen and devastating realism.

No thoughtful individual could ever miss one issue of this review once he has sampled the authoritative revelations of financial warfare and the scientific debunking of all the political humbugs hoisted to prominence and fame by the international money-power.

A C3 Britain

Mr. W. T. Griffiths, president of the N.U.R., says that the “shockingly inefficient” unemployment benefit has led to malnutrition and the rapid filling of our lunatic asylums.

“During the present session of Parliament,” he said, “there have been 24 debates on foreign affairs, but the health and happiness of our people have been woefully neglected. It is a dangerous indifference.

“Those of our legislators who have cut down social services, resulting in a physically under-fed nation, have incurred a grave responsibility.”

We Play to Win

By Tudor Jones

"ENLIGHTENED opinion" is not a casual weed sprouting from the side of the hot-bed of Finance.

It is a "plant" inside the Financial forcing-house, raised from "specially selected" seed, bought with "debt," watered by "funds," and aired by "publicity."

To change the metaphor, it may be regarded as made up of two parts: "enlightenment" and "opinion." The "enlightenment" may be pictured as a vast painted glass dome giving rise to the "opinion" that the sky is populated by angelic bankers who are there to sweep the heavens clear of nasty dark devils of untruth.

Bank credit is the people's credit. The *modus operandi* of Finance is to use what is not its own against the true owners: to turn the muzzle of the gun back against the hand that fires it: a *correct* opinion about bankers (or indeed about anything) is a shot—potentially a bull's-eye—and "enlightened opinion" is the shot deflected to reach its starting point.

It is not without significance that the most lucid account of the art of war comes from the country in Europe which has the weakest government. A weak government means a strong people, and *vice versa*. A weak government is a government inept in the exercise of the arts of government—relatively inept. Marshal Foch was not a politician, and the French politicians let him publish his book on the Art of War. This is quite in line with the weakness of recent French Governments.

An adequate text-book on the Art of War is a text-book on the Art of Government, for government is war: war on the people: civil war: economic war. The art of war is not changed by the nature of the "medium" (to use a painter's word), any more than the art of painting is changed when a painter passes from one medium to another. (Read Leonardo da Vinci's notebooks and see: most of what he says is about the thing *seen*, the precise image on the retina of the painter—or in the mind of the painter—not about the instruments used in reproducing it.)

In war, the *medium* may be pieces of steel moving under pressure from detonated trinitrotoluol; or it may be pleasant English folk dying under pressure from bankers or canny Scots folk seeing double (or crooked) under the impact of "enlightened opinion." (A *medium* of the Art of War which has recently come into view is a Social Crediter seeing the truth of the A + B Theorem with one eye and

the results of his—or her—own practical incompetency with the other.)

There is apparently no limit to the *media* of warfare. There is a very near limit to popular understanding of the principles underlying the Art of War.

In regard to military warfare, scarcely any principles ever become apparent to the general public. It is not "theirs to reason why." At the same time, we have never heard of anyone being in any way penalised for the thoroughness of his understanding of the art of war provided his understanding did not interfere with his getting on with the job. Tennyson "volley'd and thunder'd" very well; but if it comes to reasoning "why" he has left no evidence that he was in much better case than the six hundred he made famous.

It is not a digression to point out the association between the ineffectual charge of the Light Brigade and the Tennysonian charge that someone had blundered. There is a disposition of "enlightened opinion" to pretend that it is meritorious to fight a battle very well—and lose it: that it is somehow better even than winning to put up a "d— good fight."

Douglas has not given the best years of his life in order that the greatest idea of our era should win a "moral" victory. In the fight between the peoples now living and the entrenched forces of human villainy masquerading as natural law there is no drawn game, no honours in everything but the *result*. There is *victory*—or . . .

The policy of which this paper is an instrument is the policy of the movement now more solidly than ever behind Douglas. That policy is *victory*. It is a statement of studious moderation to say that no single constructive suggestion contributory to the attainment of that policy has proceeded from anybody outside it: that in regard to this matter

NO OTHER BODY HAS DONE ANYTHING WHICH REALLY IMPINGES ON THE LIFE OF THIS COUNTRY.

It has done that, and the acute evidences of the opposition's discomfort and apprehension are witness of the fact.

I trust that the reader will bear with this extended introduction to an examination of the principles of the Art of War elaborated by Marshal Foch. After all, he is reported to have *won* a war and a war that is called "great." The scale and difficulty of our war is greater.

Party Platforms

"PLATFORMS," said a famous Canadian politician—Mr. Fielding—"are made to get in on." The truth of this statement is only exceeded by its audacity. That a party politician should thus dare to blow the gaff on party politics indicates the contempt he had for those who are, and, as he presumably thought, will continue to be, taken in by so obvious a fraud.

Mr. Fielding is dead, and *Maclean's Magazine* apparently seeks to assume his mantle, for here is what it had to say on July 15, on the subject of the recent Canadian Conservative Convention:—

The NEW platform? The unsophisticated debate whether it will lean to the Right or Left. Which makes the hard-bitten laugh. Mr. Herridge won't write this platform, nor Mr. Stevens; neither will Sir Edward Beatty nor Sir Herbert Holt. It will be written, as party platforms are nearly always written, by a few politicians behind closed doors during the evenings of the convention. On national unity, on the railways, on taxation and the tariff and other things, these Party strategists will write; what they write will be thrown together by a so-called resolutions committee, with the convention as a whole *not consulted until the whole business, cut-and-dried*, is presented for adoption.

. . . And what matter? Who now remembers the platform of the convention that nominated Franklin Roosevelt? Or the Liberal platform of the convention that nominated Mr. King? Or the Conservative platform of the Winnipeg convention that nominated Mr. Bennett? (Our italics.)

Attention is drawn to the words italicised. Note that members of the party are not consulted, and that the people of Canada, who will be asked to vote for the platform, are not mentioned at all!

It would seem to be high time that the people, in Canada and elsewhere, draw up their own platform. Not in the form of a list of technical proposals as to how the results they want can be achieved—agreement on methods would be impossible—but in the form of a list of results, and results only. Such a list, in order of importance, could easily be made to represent the largest common measure of desire of the Canadian people. A start might be made with the results that are being demanded by a majority of the people of Alberta—a monthly dividend of 25 dollars without an increase in prices, and with lower taxation. M.W.

SOCIAL CREDITFor Political and Economic
Democracy*The Official Organ of the Social Credit
Secretariat, Limited.*

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Vol. 9. No. 8. Friday, August 5, 1938

LIFE RESTRICTED**By D. BEAMISH**

PROBABLY most of us have read stories of mediæval tortures or of the dreadful ingenuity of Oriental despots in devising methods of inflicting horrible suffering on those who have, wittingly or unwittingly, offended them, and have congratulated ourselves that we are living in times when such horrors are unknown.

But many thousands of people are tortured in these days of ours, not for any crime, real or imagined, but because—although the means of alleviating their sufferings exist or could exist—there are not enough of the paper tickets we call money, to enable them to be used.

Henry Cookson, a man of 60, lying desperately ill in Liverpool Infirmary, was saved from death by an "Iron Lung." While doctors were fighting for his life a message came from the Ipswich Hospital—from which the "Lung" had been rushed by aeroplane—that it was urgently needed as two of their own patients were in a critical condition.

The doctors at Liverpool Infirmary pleaded to be allowed to keep the apparatus as their patient must inevitably die if it were removed. The reply was that the Ipswich patients would also die if it were not returned at once.

Imagine the feelings of those participating in this drama. The wife and children of Cookson had been relieved of their mental anguish in seeing him fight for breath. What must be their state of mind on being told immediately afterwards that he must die because somebody else needed the apparatus which alone could save him? Even if the hospital authorities mercifully withheld from them knowledge of the situation, it would be reported in the papers, and could not be kept from them.

The doctors—who must also be presumed to have human feelings—held a conference, but while they were discussing what to do their patient had a seizure and died.

Twice within a fortnight surgeons have had to work in relays applying artificial respiration to children suffering from a form of infantile paralysis which attacks the respiratory system, while frantic enquiries were made for either an "Iron Lung" or a Bragg-Paul Pulsator.

There are between forty and fifty Iron Lungs in the country and eighteen Bragg-Paul Pulsators. The former cost £240 and the latter £18 each.

When two or more persons are suffering agony and are in danger of death and only one apparatus is available, who is to decide which life is to be saved?

Doubtless in the case of an elderly person and a child, the life of the child would be saved, unless an infant, but what

a cruel dilemma for the doctors, who are, after all, human beings.

To each one of us his own life is precious, and to everyone the life of father, son, husband, wife or child must inevitably be of paramount importance.

The inventor of the Bragg-Paul Pulsator wants a centre from which these appliances can be distributed in an emergency, for "each hospital," he says, "cannot be expected to go to the expense of acquiring a Lung for its own use."

Of course it cannot while hospitals have to beg for the money to carry on their work.

It is not suggested that the manufacturers of Iron Lungs and Pulsators could not turn out more of them. On the contrary, it is practically certain that, in common with most other firms, they would be only too glad to get more orders.

It would be quite possible for hospitals to be supplied with enough money to buy all their requirements without having to beg for it. If industry can produce everything the hospitals need *as well as* everything the rest of us need, then there is no necessity to take our money for their upkeep, since this is exactly the same thing as taking goods from us—and there are embarrassing surpluses of goods.

It may be contended that if this is so easy it would be done; that it would have been done before. The answer is that there *could* have been universal education a hundred years before there was; that women *could* have had the vote long before they did; that slavery *could* have been abolished long, long ago.

But none of these things actually came to pass until there were enough determined men and women to demand them, to arouse others to demand them and to go on demanding them until they got them.

LAW!

The *New York Times*, chief supporter of the Hull trade policies, comments on the domestic control of production in the following manner:—

"America this year is being blessed—beg pardon, cursed—with plenty. There are bumper crops all along the line. All of them will exceed the average crop of the ten years from 1927 to 1936. Prices will be low enough because of this plenty, so that more people can buy more of everything to eat. What disaster!"

"But the miraculous Farm Act passed last winter may yet save us from this situation. If it is too late to bring shortages of everything this year, the law will certainly do so next year."—*Sunday Times*.

DOUBLE CROSS

THE Government has set up a body of officials to suggest "economies"!

It is *pretended* that the reason for this is to prevent a future rise of income tax.

The "Geddes axe" Committee was set up in 1922, and £75,000,000 was cut from the expenditure accounts of Government Departments alone.

Since 1922, in addition to continuous survey by the Select Committee on Estimates and the Public Accounts Committee, other special bodies have *pretended* to examine many branches of national expenditure.

The Anderson Committee of 1923 inquired into the remuneration and employment of the Civil Services and the three fighting Forces. Two years later a standing Cabinet Committee was set up to review the estimates of national expenditure.

The Colwyn Committee of 1925 cut expenditure on the fighting services, and the Chalmers Committee of 1927 dealt with police expenditure.

In 1931 the May Committee recommended savage cuts on unemployment benefit.

There are features common to all these "economy" committees which are never disclosed to the public in the tame popular press, or from the political platforms of any "party."

The first is that the "terms of reference" given to these investigating bodies are artfully framed to *prevent* genuine investigation.

Secondly, members of such bodies are carefully selected, they must be "safe" men, not likely to expose the "framing" of their "terms of reference."

All these bodies must presume the lie that money for social services must come out of taxpayers' pockets—they must NOT investigate, or even attract attention to the *truth* of the scandalous imposition by the banks of huge loan charges on the taxpayer for a service that costs only a minute fraction of what is charged!

No "economy" here, but just a double-crossing frame-up in the interest of the Bank and its tax-farming racket.

On Passing the Cenotaph

ON passing the Cenotaph in Whitehall recently, I noticed that it had been done up, the stone was white and clean, the jacks had been repainted and regilded, and new flags fitted. The grimly ironic thought flashed through my mind—they're preparing it for the next war.

Well, why not? We are preparing armaments for the next war, why not the Cenotaph?

If this calamity for which we prepare so feverishly bursts upon us, the million dead commemorated by the Cenotaph will be far exceeded. That million died "to make the world safe for democracy," but in fact their sacrifice has been used only to make it safe for the financial oligarchy whose system brought about the last war, and just as surely will bring about the next—*unless we stop it*. In the circumstances, what could be more fitting than the use of the same Cenotaph—assuming it is not destroyed—to commemorate the victims of the next war, as that used for those of the last? They will have fallen for the same cause.



These are some of the thoughts that passed through my mind as I looked at the newly whitened Cenotaph. Then, as I often do, I thought of those of the million it commemorates, whom I knew personally. It's twenty or more years ago since they "went west," but some of them are more vivid to me today than people I met last week. There was Claud, who served in the ranks, then was commissioned and died leading his company at Vimy. Jack and Denny, who crawled out to look for me when I was wounded, and lay beside a dying man with his face shot off. When he passed on and they took his identity disc they found that he was not the man they sought. Robbie, the first man I saw killed at close quarters—he fell dead on top of me. We were "creating a diversion" on the left of the attacking forces at Neuve Chapelle, by

rapid fire at the loopholes in the enemy's parapet. My rifle jammed, I stepped down to clear it, and Robbie took my place. I was on one knee on the trench floor, struggling with the jammed bolt, when something hit me on the head and fell in front of me, wet and steaming in the frosty sunshine. Minutes seemed to pass while I stared at it. They could only have been fractions of a second, for I got up in time to catch Robbie as he fell backwards. It was a piece of his skull that hit me.

These, and others, come to my mind passing the Cenotaph, but I do not bare my head to their memory. I used to do so, but since the one man who spoke the truth there at the Armistice ceremony last year was shut up in a madhouse, I refrain. The Cenotaph, I suspect, has become but one more memorial to British hypocrisy.

"To you, from failing hands, we throw
The torch—be yours to hold it high;
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
On Flanders' fields."



So wrote one who, later, was to join the restless dead of whom he spoke.

We have broken faith. Not only have we failed to make a reality of the democracy they died to defend, but, by our failure, we have done our part in bringing the world to the brink of war again.

We have failed the dead; what of those who survived? Eight thousand of them have thought the dead more fortunate than themselves; they have committed suicide. Many thousands more are dying, as you read this, from that slow

starvation to which the unemployed are condemned. They are amongst the 4½ million whom, according to the researches of Sir John Orr, have 4s. or less to spend on food each week.

Those who were disabled are slightly more fortunate, for they have their meagre pensions, only a part of which can be taken into account by the Means Test inquisitors. But how hard the life of many of them is, and how parsimoniously they are treated by a benevolent Government, can be realised only by an investigation of such matters as the supply of artificial limbs and appliances at places like the Roehampton Hospital.

In the past we have failed, and to our failure must be attributed thousands of deaths in the economic war, from which the last war developed, and which was resumed with even greater mercilessness immediately it ended. But there is still time. We cannot make good the wasted years. We can, however, work the harder now to make the democracy, for which a million of our fellow-countrymen and women died, a reality.

As this issue of SOCIAL CREDIT appears, it will be the 24th anniversary of the outbreak of the last war. Let us all pledge ourselves so to work in the coming year as to justify that adjective "last."

Our forebears won us the political vote. By using it properly, and getting others to do so, we can win the economic vote—National Dividends to buy the goods now restricted, dumped in overseas markets or destroyed—it is ours for the demanding.

This is the result for which a million died, for though they never knew the term National Dividends, they died to bring us freedom and security and such would be the fruits of National Dividends.

EX-SERGEANT

NOW WE KNOW

"THE recent technical recovery in commodity and stock markets and the prospect of renewed activity in the U.S.A., following President Roosevelt's second 'pump priming' programme, has imparted a much-needed stimulus to progress. This is to be welcomed, provided it is recognised as an interruption only of the underlying cyclical trend and not mistaken for real recovery." This meteorological report is read on the business barometer of the Federation of British Industries.

This undiluted jargon is what "business men" study. They keep charts showing the track of the trade cycle. Those who would set up in business in the City of

London must study the science of the cycling of business, and know when to expect tight money, loose funds, a flight of capital, homing of funds, or return of confidence. In point of fact, there is only one kind of trade cycle, and that is the sort used by tradesmen for the delivery of goods and messages, and other business purposes. Booms and slumps are the result of banking policy. Lending and buying by banks causes a boom. Calling in loans and selling by banks causes a slump. Governments do not say when banks shall alter their policy, but banks allow them to deal with booms and slumps as they will, so long as they do not interfere with banking policy.

SOCIAL CREDIT EDUCATION AT ANTIPODES

The Australian League of Economic Democracy reports great success for the Official Lecture Course, the distribution of which the League has organised by arrangement with the Secretariat.

A "class" of 300 students—not, of course, all collected in one room—is now aimed at, there being already over 100 who take the course for the diploma—and pay for it. "We are very happy indeed to have undertaken this work," writes Mr. W. J. Smith, the hon. secretary.

SPACE RESERVED
BY:

THE UNITED RATEPAYERS ADVISORY ASSOCIATION

SECRETARY:
JOHN MITCHELL

THE IMPORTANCE OF KNOWING

THE RATEPAYER KNOWS THAT HE WANTS LOWER RATES AND ASSESSMENTS, AND HE KNOWS THAT HE WANTS BETTER AMENITIES AND SERVICES.

THE newspapers of this country with few exceptions, the politicians, the economists and the bankers and their henchmen are trying with all the immense resources at their command to persuade the distressed and frequently angry ratepayer that it is impossible for him to have these two things which he knows that he wants at one and the same time.

But, when people are continually frustrated, irked and exasperated by something, they are apt to be observant and attentive to anything which will relieve them of distress.

That is the position with a large section of the ratepaying community of this country to-day.

Now, what is the key which will unlock the alleged contradiction in desires referred to above? Why, it is, of course, a source of money other than the ratepayers' pocket. For, be it noted, the question always is: "Where is the money to come from?"

There is never any question whether there is available manpower, ability or material to provide what is desired. These things are known to be available.

The ratepayer is alert and ready to absorb into his mind the FACT that debt is created by banks by a practically costless book-keeping process.

This is a FACT of stupendous significance and importance.

This is a FACT, *the only fact*, a knowledge of which will render ratepayers immune to the dangerous economy and extravagance campaigns which are being encouraged by their enemies.

When ratepayers have a knowledge of this FACT they are not going to put up with paying £100,000,000 a year in loan charges on Local Government debt.

They will demand that financial institutions provide their Local Councils with credit to finance their undertakings at a reasonable charge, and they will refuse to allow them to foist that credit upon them as a debt. They will claim it as their own.

Therefore, it is not sufficient to organise

demands for Lower Rates; it is not sufficient to collect signatures; people must *also* be told, and told again and again, about these most important facts concerning debt charges and the costless origin of debt. A FACT is a FACT and cannot be endlessly ignored; *repeated* often enough to people to whom it is of importance, it will be understood and accepted.

These remarks are made because there is a tendency among campaigners to be satisfied if signatures come in at a rapid rate from 90 per cent. of the electorate, and to skimp information to the ratepayers. Let it be understood clearly that if only 55 per cent. of any electorate sign the demand for what they want and sign it knowledgeable in the fact that debt originates in banks by a costless book-keeping process, and that debt charges are an unnecessary imposition, this is an infinitely more satisfactory position than if 99 per cent. sign without this vital knowledge, because these people through their ignorance can be easily bulldozed by spurious campaigns organised by those who benefit unjustly from unnecessary loan charges, and misled by a kept Press.

A special leaflet, short and to the point, has been prepared to "put over" this information to the million. It is called "Ratepayers' Money Spent Wrongly," and is highly suitable for attachment to the face of the Automatic Canvasser, where it will be read by millions.

The Automatic Canvass, which is now nearing perfection, can be repeated and repeated for signatures to demands until the ratepayer is satisfied with reduction in rates and improvements in municipal services, and each time more and more information will be drilled into the ratepayers—information, which, once grasped, is a permanent fixture in the mind and enables the falsity of false statements and campaigns to be recognised.

Here are the instruments of information used in the Rates Campaign—The Automatic Canvass, the *Lower Rates* journal, a special pamphlet which is now in preparation, and public meetings.

The ratepayer wants Lower Rates and Assessments and better municipal services, *not cuts in expenditure*, on things he wants.

Therefore, warn him against the economy campaign which is being boosted in Parliament by a group of busybody Members of Parliament, and which finds favour with the Government.

Warn him to be firm in his instructions to his Local Council, but to stand solidly with them in resisting attempts to restrict their powers. If they, as his *representatives*, lose powers, he obviously also loses these powers, since they are in office to do what he tells them. J.M.

Next Salvo !

The next "salvo" of meetings in the cause of action designed to secure the results all ratepayers want will start on October 17.

We advise all ratepayers and Lower Rates Demand Associations to work their campaigns with this date in their minds.

October 17th—onwards

NORTH OF ENGLAND MEETINGS

Col. Creagh Scott, D.S.O., O.B.E., will be staying in Northumberland from October 17 to the end of the month.

All associations in Northumberland, Durham, North Riding, Westmorland or South Scotland, who wish to have the benefit of Col. Scott's services as a speaker at their Salvo meetings should make early application to the Secretary, U.R.A.A., 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

OFFER

Quantities of the May-June number of *Lower Rates* are now available from U.R.A.A., at 163A, Strand. Price 1s. for 50.

AUGUST ISSUE

The August number of the Journal that works for lower rates with no decrease in social services.

This is a special news number of

LOWER RATES

containing accounts of rates-action in Hastings, Belfast, Rotherham, etc., and comments on developments all over the country. It also contains more FACTS to help those who are joining in action to achieve low rates.

Obtainable from U.R.A.A.,
163A, Strand.

Price: 2d. a copy, 1s. 8d. a dozen, or
12s. 6d. 100.

'From All That Terror Teaches'

From all that terror teaches,
From lies of tongue and pen,
From all the easy speeches
That comfort cruel men,
From sale and profanation
Of honour and the sword,
From sleep and from damnation,
Deliver us, good Lord!

—G K. CHESTERTON.

“LOWER RATES” CRY AT ROTHERHAM

Treatment Protest

WHEN 200 members of the newly-formed Rotherham Lower Rates Demand Association attended at the Town Hall, recently, to appeal against increases in their assessments, they were accommodated in the Assembly Rooms.

The Association is stated to have 500 members.

As people who pay the piper are demanding to call the tune, it seemed appropriate that on the stage of the large hall, which is used for dances, there should be set out dance band equipment with drums, percussion instruments, and crooners' microphones.

The Association was formed last week by ratepayers in the Broom Road and Moorgate districts of the area recently added to the Borough, and it was decided that the grounds of their appeals should be stated by Mr. R. G. S. Dalkin, of Rotherham, with whom was Mr. J. W. Lee, Chairman of the Committee.

Association's Policy

Mr. Dalkin told the *Star* that they were asking for the total abolition, or at least the suspension, of increased assessments.

“The general line of action we are going to suggest is that Rotherham Corporation should make a move, in co-operation with other local authorities, in the direction of getting the rates lowered.

We are prepared to organise a body of opinion in any effort that is made in this direction. We are not organising a hostile battalion to fight the Corporation.”

After waiting while the Assessment Committee heard some individual appeals, the committee of the Association asked that they should be heard immediately on behalf of the mass of objectors.

Protest Lodged

The Assessment Committee replied that they could not do this, and the objectors then decided to send into the Council Chamber, where the Assessment Committee was sitting, under the chairmanship of Councillor G. C. Ball, a protest in the following terms:—

“In the name of the 500 people who came in response to the summons for 11.15 a.m. sharp, and who waited one-and-a-half hours, and found themselves no nearer being heard, we protest most

strongly against the discourtesy shown to us and the waste of working hours resulting. We await another appointment, preferably in the evening.”

This statement was signed by all the members of the committee of the Association.

Cheers for Leaders

When it was announced to the crowd of waiting objectors that this move had been made, three ringing cheers were given for Mr. Lee and Mr. Dalkin, and the objectors left the building.

From the *Yorkshire Telegraph and Star*.

Local Campaign News

“The team I sent out last night with instructions to canvass for signatures and then ask for a donation and enter in on the sheet met with a wonderful success; three pairs collected 44s. 6d. in one-and-a-half hours, and in half the houses people called upon were away for holidays.”

L. A. APSEY, *Campaign Manager*,
Southampton L.R.D.A.

“I have a very good report from Penarth. The Automatic Canvasser (our own design) is working well—90 per cent. signatures.”

P. LANGMAID, *Campaign Manager*,
Cardiff.

“We are enrolling some more new workers who are proving really keen. One woman alone has already filled five demand sheets with signatures. We are holding our first meeting of all these new workers on Wednesday, and, spurred on by your report of progress elsewhere, Mr. Evans and I feel confident that we shall make Wolverhampton one of the stalwarts in this Campaign.”

W. PRATT, *Campaign Manager*,
Wolverhampton.

“By writing on a certain date for return, the boards are now being returned at a very high rate. We are getting in signatures at the rate of hundreds a day. Every day our letter-box has a number of completed forms in it and this is a great stimulus to our workers.”

“We are also developing a new method of getting the A.C. out quickly. We go to a person we know well, and ask him if he will distribute some A.C.'s in his district. We, of course, arrive with the necessary boards in our hands and by talking to him in the right way he can hardly refuse to distribute, say, twenty boards in his district.”

G. BAXTER, *Campaign Manager*,
Bradford.

IT'S EASY!

“When I wrote that our experience with the Automatic Canvasser was not very good, I was judging then by a Demand Sheet that had gone along a street without a Lower Rates Leaflet pasted on. Since then I have received from one street an Automatic Canvasser identical to the specimen I sent on to you. Signatures from 27 houses have been obtained with 14 promises to subscribe 1s. About 10 houses have missed signing, but as these are successive numbers it looks as if the canvasser missed them for some reason which we shall find out. The results from this canvasser are, I think, very good, although as yet no worker has resulted from it, and I feel sure that when we use the canvasser as supplied by you we shall obtain even better results. Furthermore, we shall adopt the same procedure in starting them along further streets. In the case referred to the Canvasser was taken to the first four houses and personal requests for signatures and subscriptions were made. Out of the four thus approached all signed and three subscribed. The subscriptions were entered up in the end column, and then the canvasser was started on its automatic progress along the street. We consider that the shillings entered up had the definite psychological value of inducing subsequent subscriptions.”

W. PRATT, *Campaign Manager*,
Wolverhampton.

CORA HOTEL,

Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.

Autumn Conference

MAJOR DOUGLAS TO SPEAK

All Social Crediters interested in Action implementing the policy of Social Credit are invited to attend a conference in London on September 17-18.

The conference will have a limited objective—that of forwarding and extending action along lines of policy formulated by Major C. H. Douglas, chairman of the Executive Board of the Social Credit Secretariat, and developed by Directors directly responsible to him. The primary object of this policy is to increase the economic power of the individual and assure him freedom and security in his daily life.

Major Douglas will address the evening session of the Conference on Saturday, September 17.

Fuller particulars will be published next week.

Canada News Reel

BEING NEWS OF PARTICULAR SOCIAL CREDIT INTEREST, FEATURING
IN CANADIAN PUBLICATIONS WHICH HAVE REACHED US THIS WEEK.

SOCIAL CREDIT SOLID FOR UNITED CANADA

(To-day and To-morrow—Edmonton)

SOcial Credit is solid for a truly United Canada, declared Premier William Aberhart, Sunday, in his regular Prophetic Bible Conference address. "But Canada must be united for the welfare of the common people and not for the financial barons and the money moguls," he stressed.

"In a democracy control must be decentralised and responsibility placed upon the individual," he stated. "We hear a good deal to-day about a united Canada. It is a catch phrase. May I say we are all for united Canada. We differ only in the purpose that is to be gained by federation.

"If a united Canada is for the purpose of insuring the continuance of the financial tyranny, that is one thing. If we desire a united Canada for the purpose of securing true democracy and freedom for our people, that is a matter of a totally different character. We want no disruption, but we want less oppression and no more exploitation."

BANK OF CANADA NATIONALISED

(The Albertian—Calgary)

"Nationalisation—we welcome it!" said Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England and mystery man of international finance. The glee with which all dummies of international finance greeted the recent announcement of the Bank of Canada's nationalisation was a true reflection of Mr. Norman's happy attitude toward that dagger in the back of democracy—centralisation of control.

So that the Dominion Government's action, far from being a democratic gesture, was actually one step nearer to the world totalitarian state than any taken in recent months. Meanwhile, coast-to-coast destitution grows, cannon fodder is recruited, tear gas is used to rout the homeless, debt legislation is disallowed. And the people acquire a bank! . . .

Control of Policy

This is actually the position of Canada's sovereign people when they are handed abstract ownership in an institution which they do not control. They have the means, but lacking control of policy, they cannot get the ends desired.

What the people really want is control of the issue of money and credit. When the Ottawa administration proffered nationalisation instead, they branded themselves as mere politicians, and as such, servants unfit to administer the affairs of the state. Actually the nationalisation move was made, not in the interests of the Canadian people, but in the interests of international finance — which welcomes nationalisation.

All over Canada to-day people are saying "Money is scarce." Even though they do not understand the workings of finance, they are right. Money is scarce, because finance keeps it so. And centralisation of control will tend to make it scarcer, and the Power of Finance greater.

ELECTORAL REFORM

The following extracts are from a leading article of *The Western Producer* of Saskatoon, Sask., and refer to a matter already discussed in these columns.

The committee of the House of Commons on electoral matters has approved in principle:

Making it an offence for a candidate to sign a questionnaire or pledge binding himself to any specific course of action.

Making it an offence for a candidate to pledge himself to promote the expenditure of public money on behalf of any person, group of persons or organisation.

Apparently it is still permissible for an elector to speak to a candidate. In that case he might, with due humility, ask him a question. He cannot, however, have the candidate commit himself in writing; that could be used in evidence at a later date.

A candidate cannot pledge himself to promote expenditure of public money. He cannot, therefore, state that he will support, say, an increase in Old Age Pensions or a lowering of the age limit;

he cannot hint that he favours contributory unemployment insurance, expenditure on public works to aid the jobless, state aid to widowed mothers, government medical research, pensions for the blind, or a new railway station at Riviere du Loup.

That such regulatory measures should be contemplated, however, is suggestive of an interesting trend. It indicates that Members of Parliament are becoming restive at pressure exerted by the voters. Strict party discipline compels the adoption of a rigid course of conduct, with the result that the unfortunate member, whose ruling passion is to remain a member and, therefore, to maintain himself in the good graces of the party arbiters, finds that he must frequently vote not only against the interests of his electors, but against his own convictions.

However, this kind of stuff is not going to get very far. More and more the people are beginning to realise that the elected member must be made to see that he is the servant of those who elect him—not of the party-machine which is manipulated by the contributors to the party funds. So long as this country has the slightest claim to be called democratic, so long will alert voters insist on the right to know exactly where a candidate stands and the greater number of voters who take this attitude and bring their pressure to bear on those whom they elect, the more certainly is it likely that the will of the people shall prevail.

BANKS DRY UP

(To-day and To-morrow—Edmonton)

Revenue in the popular press suffered a decline last week, when the good old standby of Bankers Advertisements dried up. For the first time in many moons the Bankers' Relations "Adviser" had nothing to offer.

This minor tragedy (which this paper does not share) is remarkable. Can it be that our recent exposé of the methods of bankers have helped stem the tide?

Remember, we showed you that, while banks claim they cannot operate in Alberta because they do not make a profit. **THEY WERE SPENDING ABOUT TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS EVERY MONTH IN ALBERTA TO TELL ALBERTANS ALL ABOUT IT.**

It was reported "that the banks threaten to close their branches because of non-profit, while they squander money right and left to issue advertisements that nobody believes. Are their threats empty, like their promises to pay?"

And, of course, the brilliant article by Barclay-Smith threw a dynamite studded monkey wrench into the bankers' ballyhoo.

Well—good-bye—and good riddance to bad rubbish.

MONTREAL

Father G. H. Levesque, Professor of Economics at Montreal University, known

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The Case for Social Credit

By L. D. BYRNE

This new pamphlet by Mr. L. D. Byrne is now available at 4d. a copy (postage extra) from SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, W.C.2

to many readers for his valuable work in placing Social Credit teaching before the Roman Catholic public of Canada, has issued a warning against bankers' press blab.

"The ruling politicians," he says, "feel in this new movement a political force that arises and menaces them; the bankers see in it the enraged enemy of their precious monopoly. Therefore, do not be surprised if their publicists, with one accord, undertake to disprove its teachings and throw ridicule among them; it is by far the easier way and requires less intelligence."

EDMONTON

The Hon. D. B. Mullen, speaking at an Edmonton Constituency gathering on Dominion Day, declared that the Movement is stronger in Alberta now than ever it was.

"If an election were held at the present time, the Social Credit Party would be returned with a greater majority than in 1935."

Following upon the brilliant speech of Hon. W. D. Herridge (reported in SOCIAL CREDIT of July 22), Premier Aberhart has wired him in the following terms:

"Warm congratulations on your stirring call for national action against money power. This matter above party politics and your timely urgent warning to Canadians against forces of reaction and Fascism wholeheartedly endorsed by this Government and Social Credit caucus now meeting in Edmonton."

OTTAWA

From observers of the recent Conservative Party Convention at Ottawa we learn of yet a further repercussion of the Herridge speech.

At one period the whole basis of the party's policy was in danger owing to the determined stand taken by a number of delegates who declared openly for a modification along the lines suggested by Major Herridge, stating that the only hope for the party at the polls lay in the adoption of some such forward policy.

The Two Keys

By Liverpolitan

THE banker is never so happy as when telling other people how hard they should work. The reason for this is that he has long ago realised that where work ceases freedom begins. And since he is dominated by an intense desire to rule, he is implacably opposed to freedom for other people. He has, therefore, taken the precaution to harness the distribution of the necessities of life to the idea of eternal work.

As a result of this, the people now associate life with work, and freedom with a lack of the necessities of life. Consequently, when they suffer from a lack of the necessities of life, they demand work. This is exactly according to the bankers' plans—the outcome of their continuous propaganda.

This is the formula for conditioning the minds of the people as required by power ethics:

Link the idea of eternal work and the distribution of the necessities of life together;

Link freedom and starvation together. This cunning formula has been in full operation for generations, and the people seem now to be in the same condition as Voronoff's laboratory animals who were taught to associate food with the clanking of chains. And so although 75 per cent. of modern man-work is really not required, it is nevertheless created and perpetuated so that the obsolete connection between work and the distribution of life's necessities may go on. Meanwhile the banker, not being imposed on by his own tricks, enjoys both freedom and a full

unstinted share of all the necessities and luxuries of life—as well as the exercise of an almost boundless, irresponsible power.

Now the people are actually never so happy as when, on rare occasions, they are allowed to indulge in leisure. The reason for this is that when leisure commences life also really begins. But since they have been subjugated by the ideas of those who desire to rule them, they doubt their own right to freedom. They are, therefore, unwilling to take the steps to break the bonds that shackle the distribution of the necessities of life to the idea of eternal work. As a result of this, the people deprive themselves of both Plenty and Leisure. This is also exactly according to bankers' plans—the outcome of their continuous propaganda.

This is the formula for the deconditioning of people's minds if they are to be made free:

Link the intensive distribution of Social Credit knowledge with effective action against the banks—showing definite results.

When this formula is in full operation, and the people see that results can be obtained by the exercise of their own power, they will emerge from their apathy and lose no time breaking the bonds of the imposed ideas. And then, in no uncertain manner, they will claim the plenty and the leisure that is theirs by right of achievement.

The two keys of the situation, therefore, are Knowledge and Action, and each one is useless without the other.

Godspeed

THE Movement in Britain is shortly to lose one of its stoutest adherents and exponents in Mr. Stanley Burton. In addition, as a speaker for the U.R.A.A., he won his spurs on the platform recently at Bideford. The Mayor of that town thought to confuse the issue, but found more than his match in Mr. Burton. The press in the West of England has published many letters from Mr. Burton, and the progress which has been made recently in that pathetically contented corner of Britain is due very much to the calm and witty way in which he handles his critics.

Mr. Burton is leaving for New Zealand in July. New Zealand will benefit—we in this country will lose—but the Movement will continue undoubtedly to benefit.

Goodbye, Mr. Stanley Burton—Godspeed and Good Luck.

J. CREAGH SCOTT.

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THE NEW ERA. Illustrated. Weekly. 3d. 12s. per annum, post free.

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SOUTH AFRICA

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Is King Coal the Tyrant ?

By G.W.L. DAY

EVER since we filled in those complicated black areas on our maps at school most of us, I expect, have associated coal with Great Britain's industrial strength. Our Victorian grandparents respected coal so greatly that they wore top-hats in imitation of smoking factory chimneys and blackened the whole of the industrial North with scarcely a sigh for the desecrated countryside. In their eyes smoke was Progress.

What delightful times those were when we manufactured for the whole world, sweating children until they literally dropped and preaching about the spiritual beauties of commerce! King Coal seemed a merry old soul then, if you didn't enquire too closely into what went on in his kingdom. But now, alas, he has fallen on bad times and his subjects are no longer cheerful even on the surface.

For more than a quarter of a century our miners have been watching the replacement of steam by electricity and the development of coal-mining abroad, realising that their prospects of employment would gradually dwindle.

As soon as they felt the pinch they began to cast a jaundiced eye on the mine-owners. Why, they asked, should men whose land happened to contain coal-seams draw dividends for doing nothing

while they, the miners, eked out a precarious livelihood in one of the most exacting and dangerous jobs known to industry? Strikes began. The mine-owners, a hard-bitten lot, retaliated with lock-outs. Feelings ran high. Neither party thought of looking for a third culprit.

For many a year the struggle continued with no decisive result or benefit to either side. Now at last that sort of warfare seems to be ended. "To-day," said Mr. Joseph Jones, the miners' leader, at Whitley Bay, "the strike weapon is out of date," and there was scarcely a dissentient voice.

Conditions have changed. The proportion of available labour to available work has steadily increased, and bitter experience has shown that a strike inflicts far more injury on the strikers than on the bosses.

But have the conditions of the miners improved? Not very much. Another leader, Mr. S. Blackledge, told the Mine-workers' Federation at Whitley Bay that on going down a Lancashire mine following complaints that miners were fainting from the extreme heat, he found a temperature of 105 degrees at the coal face. On coming up again he weighed himself and found he had lost a pound in sweat for every hour he had been in the pit!

Mr. Watson, of Durham, said there had been as many men killed or injured in the industry during the last five years as were

actually employed at the present time. Out of every 1,000 boys employed under the age of 16, 229 were injured every year.

Conscience, a sense of fair play, or political pressure, has forced the introduction of a Coal Bill to buy out the royalty owners, and in spite of obstinate obstruction in the House of Lords it has gone through. But how much will it help the unfortunate miners? Very little, I'm afraid, for the real enemy is not the owners but an economic system controlled by men whom the Government would never dream of attacking.

Nobody who has been down a coal mine can pretend that the miner's job is a pleasant one. Like rowing in the triremes, it is something which we ought to be thankful to do away with as soon as possible. When other countries start working their own coal, when electricity supersedes steam and mechanical mining apparatus replaces human labour, we ought to heave great sighs of relief. As it is, we utter despairing groans.

Why is this? Because our arbitrary economic rule of "No work, no pay" puts an immense premium on work of any kind. As the volume of available work in proportion to available human labour shrinks, "Unemployment" becomes so acute that there is hardly any sort of economically profitable work, however gruelling, dangerous or morally destructive, that we should not hail with shouts of joy.

As regards coal, in spite of the most desperate efforts to keep up the volume of manual coal-mining, the industry is slowly dying, and for many a long year yet we shall witness the sufferings of all concerned.

Our only hope of shortening the agony is to pin down and attack the Villain of the Piece, the system which only works reasonably when an industry is expanding, but which leaves a trail of destruction when the reverse, but quite normal, process takes place.

Art in Banking

A sculptor is carving stone figure-heads on the new Midland Bank building at the busiest spot in the City of London.

Curious though it may be, very few people will consider it a luxury for a bank to have such ornamentation. A marble hall, bronze grille and stone figure-heads would be regarded as a sign of undue profits if used in a contractor's office, the shop of a newsagent, pawnbroker, or tobacconist, or even a post office, but it is accepted as a sign of "sound finance" and inspires confidence when a bank indulges in everything expensive. The secret is that the bank parts with nothing of any real value in paying for whatever it may buy.

LECTURES AND STUDIES SECTION

Revised regulations for the Diploma of Fellowship (Course B).*

Candidates for the Diploma of Fellow will be required:

- (1) To have passed the Examination for the Diploma of Associate.†
- (2) To present evidence that they have
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 - (b) participated in approved action in the field, and
 - (c) performed the following Exercises to the satisfaction of the Examiners:—

To prepare in such form as needs only routine assistance in order to put them into execution THREE practical schemes in pursuit of limited objectives, such as are regularly undertaken on the advice of Major Douglas, and to answer relative questions bearing upon points of technique which may be raised by the proposals put forward.

In regard to (c), candidates may propose, but may not choose, the objectives to be set before them; and they may receive such assistance as may be available from the Assistant Director, Lectures and Studies Section. A time limit will be set to the completion of each exercise; the written account of the results presented by candidates will be the copyright of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited; and no fees, other than examination fees, will be charged. Candidates wishing to receive the matter circulated for the "A" Course may do so on payment of the usual fee for that Course alone (in this case £1 plus postal surcharge).

These regulations replace the regulations for Course "B" in the Prospectus of 1937-8.

*†Further particulars may be obtained from Miss Brill, Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

INCOME TAX—PRIVATE

First Reminder

Final notices for Income Tax will soon be issued.

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For every £1 of tax, sixpence to fight the invidious system which fattens on taxation.

Remember—sixpennyworth of right action produces more effect than a pound's worth of wrong. The wrong action is forced on you. Don't neglect the right simply because it is not compulsory. Taxpayers—forward! W.W.

BACK TO ROAST PORK

MOST of us know how a young man discovered roast pork, and can appreciate the problem set the Pigs Marketing Board of that day owing to the increasing numbers of pigs and styes which were being burnt to produce the requisite supply of crackling. We may hold the view that our forebears were somewhat cumbersome in their methods of cooking pork, and proudly inform "junior" that we have advanced ideas since those times.

Ought we to be so sure that we have advanced very far? There is distinct evidence that the "advance" has been more in the nature of a "rectification of our line" such as we were receiving by way of reassuring messages nearly a quarter of a century ago.

Recent news from the U.S.A. and Canada appears to confirm the suspicion that we are getting back to "Roast Pork." While Lamb was responsible for the story of the cooking of pigs, a sheepishness is responsible for the latest method of providing a dinner for many people in the West.

Probably 25 per cent. of the gaol population of Canada are in prison for vagrancy. Vagrancy means having no money and not having provided oneself with paid employment. So desperate is the plight of thousands of people in the New World, and so difficult is it for people to obtain money with which to buy food, that no stone is being left unturned, and every avenue is being explored to discover some way of getting money into purses.

One of the most up-to-date methods of providing wages is to pay men for putting

out forest fires. Forest fires are a danger to some people. They burn trees and therefore prevent a surplus of newsprint, but being no respecters of persons, or property, the fires burn towns and villages. This is most disastrous, because even the best corner sites are not exempt, and the occupants of the best corner sites not only lose their own premises, but also the premises of the people who have deposited the title deeds of their properties as collateral security for a loan. Men are being mobilised to fight the flames.

In California alone, 350 outbreaks have recently been reported. More than 600 fires are raging throughout California, Washington and British Columbia, and eleven are out of control. Destroyers are standing by ready to land more men to help the 1,000 already mobilised. A press agency reports that it is alleged fires are deliberately started to provide work. Thus do we get back to "Roast Pork." All men called in to fight fires are paid a daily wage. This is the only way they have to get a cooked dinner. Surely a lamblike acceptance of our Magnificent Banking System! T.H.S.

Stanley the Sadist

He said that, freed from Governmental responsibility, he had been able to visit the depressed areas. He had been struck by the voluntary work that devoted men and women were doing to help the people there, and had *come back happy* in the knowledge of the courage and temper of the people who had suffered in those areas. —From a report in *The Times* of August 2, of a speech by Lord Baldwin. (Our italics.)

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Announcements & Meetings

Will advertisers please note that the latest time for accepting copy for this column is 12 noon Monday for Friday's issue.

BELFAST D.S.C. Group. The public meetings on Thursday evenings will be discontinued until September 22. Monthly group meetings will be held as usual on the first Tuesday of each month. Enquiries to Hon. Sec., Belfast D.S.C. Group, 72, Ann Street, Belfast. S.C. holiday-makers are warmly invited to look us up.

BIRMINGHAM and District. Social Crediters will find friends over tea and light refreshments at Princes Café, Temple Street, on Friday evenings, from 6 p.m. in the King's Room.

BLACKBURN Social Credit Study Group meets each Tuesday at 8 p.m. in the Y.M.C.A., Limbrick. All welcome. Enquiries to Hon. Sec., 47, Whalley New Road, Blackburn.

BRADFORD United Democrats. All enquiries welcome; also helpers wanted. Apply, R. J. Northin, 7, Centre Street, Bradford.

CARDIFF Social Credit Association. Hon. Sec., R. W. Hannagen, The Grove, Groveland Road, Birchgrove, Cardiff. Meetings suspended until September.

DARLINGTON. Enquirers should get in touch with Mr. J. W. Jennings, 1, Bracken Road.

LIVERPOOL Social Credit Association. Fortnightly meetings have been suspended until September 23. Further enquiries to Miss D. M. Roberts, "Greengates," Hillside Drive, Woolton.

LYTHAM ST. ANNE'S. All Social Crediters holidaying in this district can get SOCIAL CREDIT weekly from the following: Lambert's, The Crescent Post Office, The Bridge, St. Anne's; or W. H. Smith & Son, The Station, St. Anne's.

NORTH KENSINGTON Social Credit Association. Will all those willing to help in a Local Objective Campaign, please communicate with Hon. Sec., E. Liddell Armitage, 43, Blenheim Crescent, N. Kensington, W.11?

POOLE and PARKSTONE Group. Every Friday, 7 p.m., The Studio, Hermitage Road, Parkstone. Inquirers welcome. SOCIAL CREDIT on Sale at W. H. Smith & Son, The Square, Bournemouth; Walker & Witterat, Post Office, Parade, Parkstone; and C. T. Snook & Son, Poole.

PORTSMOUTH D.S.C. Group. Weekly meetings every Thursday at 8 p.m., 16, Ursula Grove, Elm Grove, Southsea.

SOUTHAMPTON Group. Please note that the Headquarters have been removed to 8, CRANBURY PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON. Tuesday meetings are postponed temporarily. Members please call to see the new and more advantageously-situated premises.

TYNESIDE Social Credit Society invite co-operation to establish a local centre for Social Credit action in all its aspects. Apply, W. L. Page, 74-6, High West Street, Gateshead.

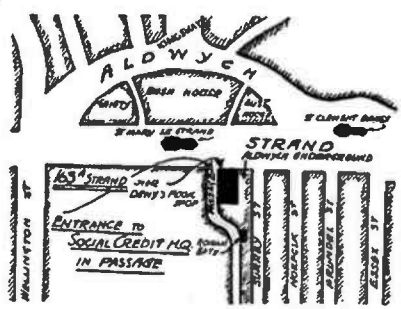
UNITED Ratepayers' Advisory Association. District Agent for S. Wales and Monmouthshire, Mr. P. Langmaid, 199, Heathwood Road, Cardiff.

WALLASEY Social Credit Association. Enquiries welcomed by Hon. Sec., 2, Empress Road, Wallasey.

WOLVERHAMPTON D.S.C. Group. Fortnightly meetings in the Ante-Room, Central Library. Next meeting, Tuesday, August 16, at 8 p.m.

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S. O. S.1 Speakers wanted urgent! for Southsea Front. Every Sunday. Hospitality offered. Previous experience unessential. Write at once, J., 99, Cottage Grove, Southsea.

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