

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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## ALBERTA'S INTERIM PROGRAMME

### (1) RETROSPECT

By The Hon. SOLON E. LOW.

The following is the first part of an address to the Parliament of Alberta given by the Hon. Solon E. Low, Provincial Treasurer, on introducing the Treasury Branch Bill. The project involves road-work on account of tax arrears; two thirds of the amount earned is credited to the Treasury Branch account of the worker.

Mr. Speaker, the provisions of the bill which I have had the honour to introduce to the House should be familiar to members. The bill confirms certain Orders in Council under which the Government introduced what has become known as the Treasury Branches Interim Programme. I know that my honourable friends on the other side of the House will be inclined to view this measure with hostility and suspicion—because that has been their consistent attitude towards every measure which the Government has brought on the floor of this House. However, I hope on this occasion their attitude will be tempered with a desire to serve a common purpose. Some of the members of the opposition have, no doubt, been engaged in trying to find some sinister motive in the provisions of the bill. But they might have spared themselves this unnecessary concern. Before it has been brought before this House the provisions of the bill have been submitted to the most searching examination by many of the most critical and informed organizations in the Province. This Interim Programme has been sub-

mitted to them frankly—and they have been invited to pass judgement upon it, not from any emotional or political viewpoint, but as a straightforward business proposition designed to benefit our Province.

The verdict of these businessmen of Alberta is to be found written in the rapidly increasing support which has been accorded to the Interim Programme.

Before I explain the bill itself, let me remind the House of the events which have led up to this measure and the line of action which is bound up with it.

#### 1935 Mandate

In 1935, the people of this Province gave an indisputable mandate to the Government to secure for them the economic benefits which the enormous potential resources of the Province made possible. The people were not extravagant in their demands. They asked merely for basic security measured in terms of monthly dividends and a lower cost of living. However, this involved a change of a fundamental character in the economic system—and particularly in the mechanism for the distribution of production. This Government was charged with a responsibility which had never been undertaken by any previous Government. A change from a social order in which the many were being manipulated by the few—to be specific, from a social order of

financial dictatorship—to economic democracy.

I will not attempt to review every step which has been taken by the Government in carrying out the responsible task with which it was charged. But I must point out the general nature of this task—for, in spite of constant repetition, there still appears to be considerable misunderstanding on this matter.

#### Wealth Is Here

Alberta is the richest province per capita in this richly endowed country of ours. The people of Alberta know this. Yet they have been forced to submit to poverty, restricted production, low prices for their products, high prices for their purchases and the oppression of an intolerable debt structure.

There is no *physical* handicap to the enormous resources of the

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Province being exploited. We can grow the food, build the houses, construct the roads and manufacture many of the goods now imported into the Province. I know that there are some who, for reasons best known to themselves, are forever striving to show that we live in a poor province. But nobody takes these utterances seriously. They are so obviously false on the evidence of facts.

### The Productive Process

Production is essentially the process of transforming potential wealth into goods of a type desired by Man—that is into actual wealth. The limitations to production are firstly the raw material available; secondly, the energy resources which can be used to convert the former from a useless into a useful form; and thirdly, the knowledge, including skill, for utilizing the available energy resources to this end.

In former times, Man's ability to produce was limited because of the limitations in the energy resources upon which he could draw. He was dependent upon his own energy, with such assistance as he could obtain from the harnessed energy of running water, the winds, and domesticated animals. That was the age of scarcity.

No longer is that true. With the development of industrialization Man has acquired the knowledge whereby he can use the energy of the sun stored up in coal, in oil, in gas and so forth to drive huge machines which will often do the work of a hundred men.

This is a fact familiar to any student of economics. And here in Alberta we have almost unlimited resources of energy—in our oil deposits, in our coal deposits, and in our deposits of gas.

We have huge resources of timber. We have some of the most productive land. We have rich deposits of clays with almost unlimited commercial possibilities. We have all that we need to build the finest roads in the Dominion. In short, everything except, so far as we know at present, any deposits of iron or copper, to provide our people with the secure existence they desire, and to make Alberta the

most progressive and highly developed province in Canada.

All that stands between the people of Alberta and economic democracy, with the security and freedom this would give them, is an outworn, faulty and vicious financial system. In Alberta, as in every other province in Canada, the banks and the banks alone are to blame for the present state of affairs. The banks are responsible because they and only they are the arbiters and administrators of our financial arrangements.

That a people should be kept in poverty, in anxiety and in economic bondage at the will of a group of commercial institutions is monstrous. It is a denial of democracy, and it is a denial of every decent, principle of Christian ethics. It is this state of affairs which is rushing the nations of the world headlong towards war. "It is this situation which has brought democracies to their knees and which is threatening the world with bloodshed, revolution and chaos.

### Revolt in the Air

I hope, Mr. Speaker, that honourable members have that picture clearly in their minds. On the one hand abundant resources which could yield us a secure people, a happy people, a free people, and a progressive people. On the other hand, these very people kept in bondage—toiling and producing to have their production filched away from them in payment of debts imposed upon them by a vicious system, or else taken from them by a price system which ensures that the fruits of production shall never be enjoyed by the people. Ground down by debt, poverty, insecurity, restriction and economic regimentation, is it any wonder that revolt is in the air? Is it any wonder that week by week we have evidence that the limit of endurance is being reached—evidence such as the raising of the secession issue in Saskatchewan, in Manitoba and in the Maritimes?

I want to bring the serious nature of the situation before members, because, Mr. Speaker, there is no more dangerous man in the world to-day than one who refuses to face the stark realities

of the dangers and the anti-social factors which threaten the structure of civilization.

I am anxious, before I deal with the provisions of the bill before the House, that there should be a general recognition here, as there is outside the House, of the terrible—yes, Mr. Speaker, I repeat *terrible*—urgency of definite constructive action being taken to bring about the economic reforms demanded by the situation.

I said that this Government is determined to carry out its mandate. That determination has already been shown—and it remains unweakened.

### Banks Responsible

Realizing that the existing state of affairs was essentially the responsibility of the banks, as the sole administrators of the evil financial system which yields us poverty, debt tyranny, restriction and economic degeneration, this Legislature took the democratic course of instructing those institutions, in the name of the people, to restore to the people their civil and property rights. The Credit Regulation Act provided that the banks should forthwith proceed to administer the financial system to yield the people of the province *the results* which they had the right to demand from the use of their own property—the collective resources of Alberta. That legislation was designed to establish the primary civil right of the people of Alberta to determine the policy—that is, the specification of the results—which should govern their social life within the province, and without interfering with the same right of the people of any other province. That legislation gave the people effective property rights—the right to use their property and resources, as, collectively and individually, they desired.

The Credit Regulation Act did not interfere with administrative matters coming under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. It did not tell the banks *how* to operate their business. It did not interfere with banks and banking *as such*. It merely prohibited the banks imposing upon our people unnecessary hardship

(continued at foot of page 3)

# COMMENTARY

Poor old lady!  
 Swallowed a fly!  
 Poor old lady!  
 I think she'll die.  
 \* \*  
 Poor old lady!  
 Swallowed a cow!  
 I don't know how  
 She swallowed a cow.  
 She swallowed the cow  
 To catch the dog  
 She went the whole hog:  
 To swallow a dog.  
 She swallowed the dog  
 To catch the cat.  
 Just think of that!  
 To swallow a cat!  
 She swallowed the cat  
 To catch the bird  
 How simply absurd!  
 To swallow a bird!  
 She swallowed the bird  
 To catch the spider  
 That wriggled and wriggled  
 And wriggled inside her.  
 She swallowed the spider  
 To catch the fly,  
 Poor old lady!  
 I'm sure she'll die!

\* \* \* \*  
 Lord Baldwin doesn't agree.  
 He thinks she might be induced to  
 swallow anything.

\* \* \* \*  
 The Lord Mayor of London, the  
 Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal  
 Hinsley and Lord Rothschild say  
 we are called upon to "prove to her  
 not only by words but by deeds that  
 we are neither blind to her present

sufferings nor heedless of her fate."

\* \* \* \*  
 Pore old lady! Pore England!  
 Pore everybody! Pore Baldwin!  
 Pore Rothschild! Pore, pore me!  
 But pore, pore old lady!

\* \* \* \*  
 She swallowed 'em all!  
 \* \* \* \*  
 Sh . . . ! What was that I  
 heard? Whispering? . . . . .,  
 Whispering?

\* \* \* \*  
 Does no one (but the poor old  
 lady) know "the respect which the  
 poor old lady pays to a newspaper  
 which knows how to make up its  
 mind, is fearless in giving expression  
 to its honest conclusions, and does  
 not allow its opinions to colour the  
 presentation of its news."?

\* \* \* \*  
 Let me say, as Sir S. Hoare  
 said the other night in the House—  
 not perhaps quite so "quite categor-  
 ically" as he said it; but almost as  
 "quite categorically": there is no  
 foundation for the innuendoes in  
 these whispering campaigns. (Hear,  
 hear.) What's a poor old lady if  
 she strains at a whispering campaign  
 and swallows a cow?

\* \* \* \*  
 Mr. MacNeill Weir has been  
 asking in *The Times* whether it is  
 possible that Sir Patrick Gowen  
 does not know that "at this moment  
 the strongest protest is being made  
 against the interference with the  
 freedom of the Press and the right  
 of publication, now exercised by

means of the libel laws and the  
 Official Secrets Acts?"

\* \* \* \*  
 Oh, yes, Mr. Weir! But once  
 upon a time, Mr. Macdonald wrote  
 these sentences:—

One can stand at a point in the City  
 of London, and be within a stone's  
 throw of a handful of banks and finan-  
 cial agencies which by an agreement  
 come to quite legally, though perhaps  
 in defiance of the intention of law or  
 government decree, would influence  
 materially in a very short time the  
 business operation of this country . . .

If international finance is to fight  
 within itself, the battle is to strew the  
 world with industrial debris; if it is to  
 combine, the slavery of Labour . . . is  
 inevitable, and the politics of the world  
 will become the will of finance . . .

Finance can command the sluices of  
 every stream that runs to turn the  
 wheels of industry, and can put fetters  
 upon the feet of every Government that  
 is in existence.

Those who control finance can  
 paralyse the nation . . .

\* \* \* \*  
 N.B. The nation (not the  
 Party, the State or the Govern-  
 ment).

\* \* \* \*  
 With that situation Mr. Mac-  
 donald did not deal effectively.  
 Perhaps he did not know how.

\* \* \* \*  
 But no politician in this country  
 to-day has a right to plead that he  
 does not know how.

\* \* \* \*  
 What about it, Mr. Weir?  
 \* \* \* \*  
 Poor old lady!

## The Hon. Solon Low

(continued)

and restricting the economic life of  
 the province. We even went to  
 the length of telling the banks that  
 while that action had to be taken  
 in obedience to our people's demands  
 for economic reform and while we  
 had no desire to interfere with how  
 the banks ordered their affairs to  
 meet the people's wishes, we would  
 gladly undertake to furnish them  
 with persons competent to show  
 them how it could be done, if they  
 so desired.

Mr. Speaker, the House knows

what happened. We thought that  
 we had only the banks to deal with  
 —but we were to be disillusioned.  
 The Federal Government—a govern-  
 ment pledged to join battle with  
 the Money Power on behalf of the  
 people—a government pledged to  
 monetary reform—came to the aid  
 of the banks. Without giving a  
 moment's thought to the will of the  
 people of Alberta, without consult-  
 ing the people of Canada and  
 without even consulting the  
 representatives of the people of  
 Canada, this body of men sat around  
 a table and disallowed that act of  
 this legislature. The courts were

swept aside, democratic government  
 was swept aside—everything was  
 swept aside as the enactment of  
 this legislature in the name of the  
 people of Alberta was nullified.  
 Fascism reared its head in Canada.

Subsequent actions of the banks  
 and their affiliated institutions were  
 but the natural sequel to this open  
 denial of the democratic rights of  
 our people. That was a phase  
 during which feelings ran high and  
 bitterness was rampant. It is a  
 phase which I hope is passed,  
 never to return.

(To be concluded)

*Mrs. Palmer's Page***BUTTER AND MARGARINE**

"You can't mix up morals with politics. I don't understand the 'canon' or rightness or wrongness divorced from my individual standards. I cannot say whether I think a certain action right or wrong if performed by another human being. Again, you say good ends cannot come from bad means. This has happened often, unfortunately. The high principled often fail to get the result, while those who adopt less pure means do get it.

"After all, in *The Flashing Stream* it was the girl who told the lie and the admiral who winked at it who finally made the result possible."

I am afraid this woman—and I think I am right in saying she would call herself a Social Crediter—considers 'Social Credit' as just another political movement, taking its place with Socialism, Fascism, Liberalism, Communism and other political "isms" of the days, whose theories are a weariness to the flesh and a confusion to the mind of the ordinary man or woman.

Politics means the science and art of government, and all those "isms" are intended to be used as means to this end. They are, in fact, different methods of forcing people to do what they don't want to do; but they are used so skilfully that many of us are made to believe that the particular "ism" under which we may happen to be living at the moment is the best of all possible systems. We do not realise that our true desires have been taken from us through long years of propaganda, and a false standard of satisfaction put in their place.

Thus, although the true desire of everyone of us is to have a happy and leisured life in which we shall be free to do the work of our choice, unhampered by economic pressure, we are constrained to feel dismay when we are told that more people are unemployed.

This is because we have been inveigled into adopting a false

standard of compulsory toil for everyone. One of the arts of government is to see that we continue to believe this lie—it is, in fact one of the major objectives of all the "isms." You will be able to think of other examples for yourself.

No, you cannot mix up morals with politics—they are incompatible.

But "Social Credit" is not just another political movement.

The social credit is the power of people in association, to get the result that they want, and this power has been in existence from the first glimmer of human consciousness. There is no evidence to prove that the primitive man imagined by Hobbes, whose life was "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short," ever existed. Man has been a social animal from the beginning and his progress has been conditioned by his ability to make use of his associations, or to develop the social credit.

The problem before our movement to-day is to get people to understand that the social credit cannot function while a minority in the community are forcing their own objective upon us.

This they are doing by means of the art of government, or politics.

The art of government is an art that conceals art. Those in positions of authority, therefore, are unwitting instruments of a policy which is antagonistic to the social credit. They believe in economic "laws" which they think compel governments to act in the way they are acting to-day. Most of these officials are not intelligent enough to understand that these laws are not based on real facts. These people are dangerous idealists, dangerous because they are so sincere. They are perfectly loyal, self-sacrificing and courageous.

But there are some among the governing classes that realise the true position. I find it impossible to believe that Machiavelli was the

only one.

As a young girl it was carefully explained to me that Machiavelli was an unfortunately warped individual whom, of course, no one to-day would dream of taking seriously. Common-sense now compels me to take a different view.

Here is a short extract from an account of Machiavelli written by C. E. M. Joad.

"Morals being excluded from the scheme of things, there can be no guide to conduct except self-interest. Nevertheless, morals, though they possess no objective basis, may be usefully invoked by rulers to induce in the common people reverence and obedience. Morals have, in fact, as we should say to-day, good publicity and propaganda value."

Is it not plain that those men who are behind the commercial press of to-day are governed by considerations similar to these?

Douglas has explained clearly why the Social Credit Movement can never be a mere political party in the ordinary accepted meaning of the term; for if something called "the Social Credit theorem" were imposed on the people by means of the art of government it simply would not be social credit. The establishment of the social credit state has to come from the people themselves, to be built up from individuals, in their own small communities, spreading until it has embraced the whole nation. It does not matter what it is "called." The word "social credit" is never mentioned in the Lower Rates Demand Associations, yet they are imbued with its spirit.

I could not help smiling when I came to the word "unfortunately" in my correspondent's letter. It told me a lot. It says, in fact, that she has reluctantly come to the conclusion that it is only possible to get results by adopting the questionable methods of our adversaries.

This is true if we want the same

sort of result which they get, but as we want something quite different, something which as far as we know has never been experienced before, we cannot very well take them as an example.

And as for the question of means and ends, it would take me another page to deal with that. I must content myself with stating as a fact, that you never get exactly the same result from different means.

The result may appear the same to a casual observer, just as margarine looks like butter, but it tastes quite different. And there would be just about as much difference between a state of social credit that might be established to-morrow by Mr. Chamberlain, if he became a benevolent dictator,

and the state which we are going to build up for ourselves.

And this is the end of "The Flashing Stream." It has brought me a lot of correspondence, but, as I said at the time, I have no pretensions as a dramatic critic. If I had, I should have explained my reasons for thinking the end of the play very poor indeed, and quite unworthy of the high promise of its beginning.

B. M. PALMER.

### A CHRISTMAS CAKE

This has been tasted and enjoyed by many of our readers—the recipe is given here by special request.

1 lb. flour.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. butter.

$\frac{1}{2}$  lb. granulated sugar.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. stoned raisins.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. sultanas.  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. currants.  
 1 oz. chopped walnuts.  
 1 tablespoonful cocoa.  
 1 teaspoonful mixed spice.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. hard plain chocolate.  
 4 eggs.  
 15 dates.

*Method.*—Rub the butter into the flour. Mix the sugar, cocoa and spice together, then add to the flour. Mix and flour well all the fruit, nuts, halved dates and broken chocolate, and add to the flour; beat up the eggs and add.

Mix well, it should be a very stiff mixture. Put in a well-lined tin and bake from two to three hours in a slow oven.

Mrs. W. L. Bardsley.

## Quis beneficis?

The following letter, dated December 10, has been sent by Major Douglas to the Editor of the *New English Weekly*:—

Sir,

Dr. Barlow's interesting letter raises many points outside the immediate issue, and I feel that, for the moment at any rate, I must ask him to excuse me from dealing with all of them, more especially as I have, I think, already done so at length elsewhere.

His original article seemed to me to insist that the Germans are pursuing the policy of a philosophy—National Socialism.

I have never been able to attach any meaning to the Socialist abstraction except concentration of Power. Neither does Herr Hitler. He merely says he is going to incarnate Power in himself, not in a body of men in Basle, Geneva or New York. There is nothing that he has done that is as oppressive and tyrannical as would be the execution of the threats made by thousands of Socialists to "the Capitalist" "when Labour comes to Power," or as was done to the bourgeois in Russia.

Doubtless it is a subconscious realisation of this which makes Socialists react so violently against

## By MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS

Socialism unless it is labelled the Dictatorship of the Proletariat. Most Jews are Socialists and quite naturally are international Socialists, and it is the Nationalism and not the Socialism to which they object.

The point I have been trying to make for twenty years or so is nearly two thousand years old. It is that everything that is active in this world requires incarnation. People who say the Jewish problem has no connection with monetary reform are either unfamiliar with or will not recognise the force of the legal enquiry in regard to crime: *Quis beneficis?*

It should be obvious to all of us, and I am sure I have only to draw Dr. Barlow's attention to it, that monetary reform, in the Social Credit sense, is simply a problem of distributing concentrated Power.

The Jew is:

- (a) Truer to type than the non-Jew.
- (b) A believer (like the Englishman only moreso) that he was born to rule the world (i.e., is the incarnation of the Leader myth: concentrated Power).
- (c) International.

Money:

- (a) Is completely true to type (i.e., is amorphous) and a complete abstraction.
- (b) Does rule the world.
- (c) Is international.
- (d) Must have an incarnation.

Since the Jew realises that control of the money system identifies him with an international or world power which enables him to control nations and his own destiny, he is the first answer to the question: Who benefits? and the strongest and ablest opponent to any change to his disadvantage (e.g. national money). He naturally supports Socialism in Government circles and opposes Social Credit.

I have already taken up much of your valuable space, but perhaps I might be permitted, in thanking Mrs. Ludovici for her kind letter, to say that control of the Government Bond Market, the Bullion Market and the International Bill Market enable the Issuing Houses such as Rothschilds, etc., to exchange cheques drawn upon themselves for Bonds whose interest and repayment absorbs the taxation I mentioned. Reduced to its simplest terms, this amounts to inducing the public to accept a worthless piece of paper as a good exchange for real wealth valued at say £4,000,000,000 per annum.

Yours faithfully,  
 (signed) C. H. DOUGLAS.

## THE SOCIAL CREDITER

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## PRIVET PRISON

A man who went through the Great War told me the following story.

One day, somewhere in France, he was detailed to go into a deserted village a short way behind the line to prospect for pure water. He was walking along one of the narrow streets when a Big Bertha came sailing out of the blue, landing almost at his feet.

The next he knew was that he was sprawling in the centre of a tidy green lawn, which was surrounded by a low privet hedge. The shell had lifted him into the diminutive front garden of one of the cottages.

Still dazed, he was gripped by a paroxysm of despair. How could he ever get back to the other side of the hedge which imprisoned him? For some time (he could not say how long) he lay there transfixed by the conviction that he was trapped and helpless.

Then his mind cleared. The impulse came—and it seemed like a divine inspiration—"Stand up." He stood up, and found that he was whole. The impulse came again, "Climb over the hedge." He climbed over.

He described to me the sense of exultation that followed—joy at having freed himself from a three-foot high prison of privet. As he made his way back he laughed and sang, he was so happy, and it was not until his comrades pointed it out to him that he became aware of the blood on his tunic.

This story lends itself to very simple psychological analysis; the shock, the fear of death, the transference of that fear (abstract) to the hedge (concrete) and the subsequent identification of escape

from the garden with escape from death.

But, for my purpose, I will depart from formulæ. At the moment of the explosion, my friend gave himself up as dead. When he came to his senses the conviction of death was still in his mind. His faith in life had gone and the result was that his body acted dead.

I see in this man, lying prostrate on that tidy green lawn somewhere in France, a perfect (because total) example of lack of initiative.

Initiative is the will that turns faith into action. Without faith action loses direction, becomes meaningless. Initiative dies.

The soldier's faith was wrenched from him by a single violent shock. The faith of the people of this and other countries has been filched away, little by little, by scores of small shocks, by the loss of one after another of their inherited rights, by a dwindling of their spending power, by the spoliation and disappearance of beautiful and gracious things, by undernourishment and the fear of losing even the precarious grasp upon life that they have managed to maintain.

Those among us who have come to understand the philosophy of social credit, are in possession of the means of recharging the minds of the people with the faith that has been drained from them. We have tapped the fountain head of faith. Surely it is our function and our duty to disburse it to the greatest possible number in the shortest possible time. Initiative, so far as the masses are concerned, will follow naturally.

It is our own initiative that we have to watch. We cannot blame

those without faith for their apathy. But where apathy exists within the movement, that apathy is blame-worthy.

A few months ago, I reminded my readers that every penny spent in the cause of social credit was worth a pound in terms of the enemy's reckoning. Since I wrote that, the truth of it has been demonstrated again and again.

And if this applies to money, how much more certainly does it apply to initiative. A social creditor's initiative is worth its weight in radium.

It is as if the lives and souls of the entire battalion to which my soldier friend belonged had been dependent upon his standing up and climbing the privet hedge.

W. W.



You will need extra copies of—

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## RED LIGHT

"For some time Mr. A. M. Lyons (Cons., Leicester E.) has been conducting a campaign against what he terms "local and national extravagances," and he has had support from thousands of small traders and others who complain of the burden of rates.

One possibility was that a Private Member's Bill might be brought before the House, proposing that in local areas where the rates exceed 10s. in the £ all local governments should be suspended and affairs taken over by the State.

Another campaigner against extravagance is Mr. Herbert Williams (Cons., Croydon S.), who has put down many questions in the House."

From the *Daily Mail*, Nov. 22.

# THE NEW ZEALAND FIELD

By BRUNO BARNABE

I have been asked to give an account of the Social Credit situation in New Zealand as I found it, and with some slight trepidation I am complying.

The reason for this trepidation is that my stay was for only three months, during which time I contacted most of the well known members of the movement, but in most cases for very short periods. Consequently, my impressions may not be wholly correct—but even so, I feel they are sufficiently near the truth to justify this report. In any case those who disagree will have the opportunity of supplying any possible evidence contradicting me.

## General Survey.

I was delighted with the fact that in New Zealand it is well-nigh impossible to find anyone who has not heard, however vaguely, of Social Credit, and who is not alive to the present evils of "Sound Finance." Also, outside Alberta, I think it is safe to say that New Zealand has the highest percentage of people claiming to be Social Crediters. Unfortunately, the majority of these still think that Social Credit is just a monetary reform movement. Consequently they continue to demand methods instead of a result.

This seems due to the fact that, having read Douglas' early books they thought that was all C.H.D., had to give to the world and have not kept in touch with his teachings since. May I here again implore them to realize that he does not stand still, and that it is essential that all true Social Crediters should keep up to date in this vital respect.

Failure to do this was the chief cause for no action (that seemed to me to be effective, taking place either in the North or South Islands. The other cause was the result of successful tactics by the enemy along divide and rule lines. I found the Social Credit Movement in New Zealand, split into a mass of conflicting factions.

Wherever this may happen, the only solution is, after failing to

convince members that Pressure Politics is our most effective weapon, to gather together all those who do realize this fact and for that nucleus to cut away from the rest, cease arguing and get down to right action. "Pseudo-unification" is permanent paralysis.

That there are enough unselfish and honest Social Crediters in New Zealand to do this I am convinced. With its small population and no Federal Government to interfere, New Zealand has ideal conditions for its people to gain true sovereignty. Had a sufficient number of the Movement there understood and acted immediately upon the Buxton Speech, New Zealand would now be leading the world.

Endless conventions in an attempt at unity are but a waste of energy, time and funds, and when nothing comes of them but wrangling, a feeling of hopelessness and discontent is added. It is this that has caused people to say that "Social Credit is dead in New Zealand."

It is not! I found the body dying, but am convinced that the soul is still alive and can yet win through to freedom in security for all.

## Auckland

A centre where I expected to find subversive elements and did. It was here I first met Social Crediters who proudly told me that in New Zealand the movement was free from all such elements! I admire such a charitable outlook but deplore its lack of intelligence. Our opponents are not fools. To under-rate the enemy is to lose the war. "Eternal vigilance is the price of victory"—or part of it; right tactics, hard work, and intelligent loyalty under correct direction is the rest.

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## U. R. A. A.,

asks every reader of THE SOCIAL CREDITER to pass on the 'LEAFLET' inset with this issue, and to send for more, 50 for 2/6.

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Here it was that I found the headquarters of a one-time section of the movement which now dissociates itself with Social Credit but works along the lines of Pressure Politics. Time will show whether this will block similar action by others, or prove to be a converging line meeting other lines of attack at the same point—the heart of Mammon.

One danger I found is the belief that the various sub-divisions of so-called Social Credit thought are interlocking. They are not, and were they, some are so disastrously out of joint as to cripple the rest.

Other signs of dry-rot were (1) a love of arguing technique; (2) a penchant for Party Politics—both of which play directly into the hands of the enemy and are most certainly encouraged by them.

Under (2) come (a) those who desire a Social Credit Party (b) those who favour Independents, (c) those ex-Labourites who, having a Labour Government in power with a Premier who gives lip-service to monetary reform (thereby playing for time), refuse to force the issues and say "give 'em a trial." It is to be hoped that by now they have been disillusioned and stirred into bringing pressure on to their representatives whatever label these may wear.

Auckland appears to be the headquarters of a sectional move benefiting farmers, and, if my informants were right, money seems to be easy enough to get for this move, which, apart from other considerations effectively divides the rural Social Crediters from the urban. It is interesting to note that a paper distributed FREE supports this sectional move. N.B.—Many of the above findings apply throughout the Dominion.

## Wanganui

This is, I think, the most completely Douglas centre I touched in New Zealand. Despite this there was no action taking place, but neither did I discover signs of completely wrong thought or wrong action. There are men here who, if they concentrate on their

own district instead of worrying about the movement as a whole, are capable of working Local Objectives and Lower Rates demands, both of which moves, being local, need not be queered by others.

### Wellington

At the headquarters here there seems to be a desire to get moving, yet somehow it remains a desire. (It is only fair at this juncture to say that I left New Zealand some six months ago, during which time things may have changed).

To my mind there was also too much time wasted on conciliating groups and trying to patch up differences. The firm hand is lacking—this doesn't mean ruthless dictatorship, but the use of the surgeon's knife, or, to use a more homely simile, a good laxative.

I was indebted to the Secretary here for suggesting that I address Social Crediters throughout the country, and for arranging meetings

at which I openly made many of the criticisms included in this report, and at which I found much agreement that these criticisms were justified.

### Christchurch

I found a man here with sense and sincerity and I believe an understanding of Douglas's latest word, off-set by another who tends to go his own way and dash off on lines of action before weighing the pros and cons. Even so, he too is, I believe, quite sincere, but sincerity alone is not sufficient.

### Timaru

Here is but a small group. It was here too, where I met some keen members from Waimate, who should be able to grasp Pressure Politics and produce results.

### Dunedin

These Social Crediters are, on the whole, at sixes and sevens, but contain a nucleus of real Social Crediters who, if they refuse to listen to factions, and get on with

the job, can win trenches, even though they may admit to lacking the outward signs of driving force. Again, surgery seems necessary before the nucleus can become effective.

### And so—Good Luck!

I was surprised to find lack of hope for Alberta, disappointment at "lack of real action" anywhere, and pain at the rivalry between the two islands. None of these need remain permanent ills.

Since the above is written in the hope of being a spur to our troops in New Zealand, I trust those on whom the cap does **not** fit will not take offence and conclude I mean all to wear it.

I shall be grateful if the Editor will allow me space to send my good wishes to the many friends I made during my stay. If I could give them all a Christmas present, it would be a year's sub., to THE SOCIAL CREDITER—I hope those longing for action will take the hint.

## OH, DEAR!

Because there are too few deaths in its area, the Burial Board at Amble (Northumberland) is getting into financial difficulties.

Burials are its only source of income, and, as everyone of the population of five thousand appears to be in good health it is getting into debt.

Presumably the security is the certainty of our dying . . . .

In "MANX MEMORIES AND MOVEMENTS," Mr. Samuel Norris records the despotic governorship of Lord Raglan. His lordship appears to have been a natural tyrant, but it was not until his arbitrary withdrawal of the 9d., War Loaf and the subsequent strikes and riotings that the Home Office called for an account of his stewardship. The author's comments on the end of this affair are very illuminating:

"Then action was prompt. Raglan was told to go. The loaf was put back to 9d. An Income Tax was established. Other

reforms followed."

Ye gods! An Income Tax was established. **Other reforms followed!**

Incidentally, it was Lord Raglan, recipient of an annual £2,000 State Pension because of his grandfather's services in the Crimea, who obstructed the Manx demand for Old Age Pensions. "People are not born with an Old Age Pension label placarded on their backs," he argued. With equal logic he might have pointed out that children are bare-headed at birth, and that therefore, none should ever become entitled to a ducal coronet. One wonders what would have been his lordship's attitude to the demand for a National Dividend **as a citizen's birthright.**

## BILLETING

Who is to stand the wear and tear to furniture that will be inevitable? One household in Hertfordshire which actually took four children during the last crisis sustained damage to wallpaper and paintwork to the extent of £20 in a matter of one week!

## TO THE EDITOR.

Dear Sir,

It may interest you to know that one M.P., in Australia now notifies his electorate that he will meet them every six months to tell them what he has done in the "House."

I attended his first meeting at which he also outlined what he proposed doing during the next six months, and part of it was to support a scheme which would increase taxation.

I met him later, and knowing he was wise to the money trick, censured him on not mentioning it to his electors, also on his telling them what he thought was good for them, instead of letting them tell him. His answer was: "That's your job—if I try it, most of 'em will think I'm a crank and won't vote for me again. I've done my bit by contacting them, it's up to you Social Crediters to teach them to get behind me. When they are I'm here to carry out orders.

Sincerely,

Bruno Barnabe.

London,  
December 7, 1938.



SPACE RESERVED  
BY:

**THE UNITED RATEPAYERS'  
ADVISORY ASSOCIATION**

SECRETARY:  
JOHN MITCHELL.

# 'REBELLION AMONG RATEPAYERS'

*Reprinted from The Western Morning News of December 3, 1938.*

Reference to a widespread rebellion on the part of ratepayers from the Land's End to John o'Groats was made by Lieut.-Col. J. Creagh-Scott, member of the United Ratepayers' Advisory Association, addressing Torquay Debating Society at Addison's Café last night on the subject "Is There a Rates Ramp?"

Col. Scott said an examination of the Torquay borough accounts showed that there was a debt of between £2,250,000 and £2,500,000. It did not matter for the moment how that amount was compiled, if they really believed that this state of affairs was strictly progressive and correctly reflected common monetary philosophy, then the logical conclusion surely was that they believed all progress and public enterprise should be punctuated by debt; in fact, "the more we debt together the happier we'll be."

Municipal debts in Great Britain

had increased from £170 millions in 1880 to £560 millions in 1914, and to the non-liquidable total of £1,700 millions today, and the rates were rising at the speed of £60 millions per annum.

Col. Scott said the direct result of the present policy of accountancy was that the rates were out of all proportion to services rendered, which was the root cause of the rising tide of rebellion against the rates, although for the moment this rebellion in most places was against the effect rather than the cause—"what is going on," rather than "why it goes on."

It was amazing, but true, that local government accounts consisted merely of a statement of revenue and expenditure. It was obvious that a very considerable increase in value must arise out of local government expenditure. Where was this increase shown in public accounts? Ratepayers in their own

interests were entitled to demand two things vital to their welfare: (1) A complete statement of accounts showing the money value of public assets produced during the period of the account, with this amount credited against the local government debt. It should also show capital appreciation. They would then have a statement of facts. (2) Ratepayers should demand a detailed list of their creditors. They were entitled to know who their creditors were. What reasonable objection to this could be given? The colonel said that international debts and municipal debts were separate branches growing from the same stem, and if one problem could be solved so could the other, and with it a vital contribution made to the cause of peace.

Mr. F. W. Pratt presided. Discussion followed.

## Guns or/and Butter

From the *News Letter*, No. 126, (December 2, 1938).

The question of how to pay for armaments without cutting expenditure on social services is certain to become more and more prominent as a leading political issue. The answer to this question is not, as most people imagine, a financial matter. It is economic. Money in all its forms, with the exception of gold, is not real wealth. It represents wealth. The Census of Production for the years 1930 to 1935 show that the rate of production of real wealth rose at the rate of 4 per cent. per worker per annum. This is very rapid, and it was achieved at a time when hundreds of thousands of men were unemployed. The extent to which we can produce an ever increasing quantity of unproductive wealth such as guns,

planes, battleships, bomb proof shelters, etc., without reducing our output of consumable goods and humanitarian services depends simply and solely on the efficiency of production of our national economic system.

Social considerations apart, it is inefficient to have idle hands in a land where much socially-needed work awaits attention. If I am told that to construct (say a swimming bath and sports stadium for every town in Great Britain) is not "an economic proposition," my reactions are that we've got the idle labour, we've got the materials and we've got the young people who need these things and if the system can't produce them, it had better be revised.

We couldn't say it better.

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## The Expansion Fund

The Social Credit Expansion Fund was opened towards the end of last year. Its purpose, as its name implies, is to assist in developing and extending action towards the social credit objective. The Fund is kept separate and distinct from the general funds of the Secretariat and is disbursed by special administrators at the sole discretion of Major C. H. Douglas.

Since the inauguration of the Expansion Fund, the movement has taken great strides forward in several important directions and, although it would be erroneous to suppose that the Fund produced the developments, it is nevertheless true that progress might have been retarded at certain critical stages had the Fund not been in existence.

At the present time, with political events moving at break-neck speed towards another, perhaps the final crisis, it is of vital importance that we should be in a position to take full and immediate advantage of every opportunity that presents itself. **We must have a strong Expansion Fund.**

Will Social Crediters please note therefore that the Expansion Fund is again in need of their active support?

W. W.

### EXPANSION FUND.

To the Treasurer,  
Social Credit Expansion Fund,  
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12, Lord Street, Liverpool, 2.

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### NOTICE

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Secretariat is 12, LORD STREET,  
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Telephone: Bank 5260.

## EDGAR KNOWS BEST

By FROTTI

I emerge from well-merited retirements, sir, to complement most excessively Mr. Edgar Middleton on his article on *The Daily Mail's* leader page for December 7—which I originally read because I am interested in herbaceous borderings, but it turns out to be not the well-known Mr. Middleton at all.

Though the wrong one, however, Edgar demonstrates himself to be puffedly right none-the-less. He is discussing those absurd schemings for giving piddle more money, which he says are founded on Technocracy.

“Technocracy, as expounded by Professor Frederick Soddy, a highly distinguished scientist and economist of Oxford University, might some day have taken its place in the realm of practical politics. But, like many another creed, it has been so distorted by its exponents that it has become almost impossible to identify it with the original doctrine.”

And who is the opponent who has distorted it worst—so that it can never now take its place as practical politics, not even some day? Why, Major Douglas, in course!

“Technocrat No. 1 might be said to be Major C. H. Douglas, a middle-aged Londoner who has spent a lifetime among the lawyers of the Temple.”

Might be said? It has been said—by Edgar; and very well said, too, if I may so asseverate. Here is this middle-aged Londoner, never stirring a foot outside the Temple since his birth in Crown Office Row, holding little frowsty *swarries* and *tay dansongs* with Peabody, Fortescue, Fortescue and Peabody, Commissioners for Oaths, etc., and, knowing all this, Edgar rightly asks: is this the fellow who has the face to launch a thousand ships?

Useless after Edgar's authoritative biography for Social Crediters to expostulate that Major Douglas is not a Londoner; that he lives in the country and has only an office in the Temple; that his business is boat-building and his profession

that of consultative civil engineer, in the course of which he has carried through important and highly successful contracts in many parts of the world. Edgar (hissself an elderly Londoner living in Fleet Street) has been just round the corner all the time, with his eye on Douglas from boyhood. Besides his revelations are now in print in *The Daily Mail*, and it becomes almost libellous to question them.

“Less would have been heard of the “Douglas Plan,” as it has since become know, but for a coincidence. Major Douglas was economic adviser to the Province of Alberta, one of the richest areas in Canada. As such, he forwarded details of his plan to the Government concerned. Just then there happened to be an election in Alberta.”

Well, Sire, when I read this I first wanted to ask Edgar how the Government of Alberta ever came to hear of, and dig out, this lawyer-chappy buried so deeply in Fig Tree Court. I'm inclined to think that the Albertan Premier disguised hisself as a judge-in-chambers or a fee-simple or something and so sapparised Major Douglas in his lare. In any case it was, as Edgar says, an extraordinary coincidence. Of the Aberhart administration and the promise of dividends, he says:

“You would have heard of these promises until February 28, 1937, when the Social Credit Government of Alberta was forced to announce to the world that it would be unable to pay the dividends.”

After February, 1937, Albertans will note, nothing more happened. History, as the authors of “1066” say, came to a ● Well, well! They do say, happy the piddle that has no history, don't they?

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## THE SILENCE IN BRITAIN, 1938

They went to death that British Earth might give  
 A better chance for British Folk to live.  
 For us they died, but left us all enchained.  
 Two minutes silence is the prize they gained.  
 A million men made dead to make us free,  
 Whose dying marked the path of usury.  
 Eight thousand million pounds they cost to kill  
 Eight thousand pounds per man each grave to fill.  
 Eight thousand pounds of debt for each man slain,  
 Of endless debt that measures endless gain;  
 Of debt created at the Bankers' will;  
 Of money made that other men might kill.  
 By trick that honesty and sense offend,  
 The Bankers lent what wasn't theirs to lend.  
 By subtle wiles, by power corruptly won,  
 They lent to us what was our very own.  
 For men engaged with Death to make men free,  
 Their pens wrote-up the price of victory.

The Nation begged that everyone would give  
 An endless effort that our world might live.  
 We measured ours in terms of anguish spent;  
 They measured theirs in terms of yield per cent.  
 Eight thousand pounds per corpse of each man dead;  
 And on that scale full interest we've paid:  
 Six thousand million pounds in twenty years;  
 Cash value of the Nation's blood and tears.  
 As tribute from war's wild and bloody reek,  
 Each corpse still yields them seven pounds a week.  
 The Million Dead who died to make us free,  
 Served only to achieve this infamy.

Oh! God, forgive our praying for our dead.  
 They lived, and fought, and, dying, knew not dread;  
 It is not they, but we, who need Thy aid,  
 Who, living, do not fight, and are afraid.

J. SEAMAN OAK.

## A LONDON LETTER

Here is a fat envelope containing half a dozen leaflets about "The Active Democrats," a new organisation having an address in Kensington. The leaflets are very pretty, so far as variety of colour goes, but they pretty soon make it clear that the "Active Democrats" are out for Mr. Neville Chamberlain's blood over Munich and for very little else.

"It has been suggested," they say on one page, "that it is a waste of time to write to Mr. Chamberlain . . . and that it would be more effective to write your views to his colleagues; we leave this to you, but recommend that you do not overlook the Under-Secretaries."

Whig isn't the word for this, is it? Never face up to the man responsible for a policy; get at him through a committee, or urge Brutus to stab him in the back.

The "Active Democrats" bear about as much relation to real democrats as "the democracies" bear to democracy. Members of the organisation will probably think this a compliment, however, so everyone will be pleased in the end.

### ROCKING THE BOAT

Have you noticed how systematic is this boat-rocking business? Mr. Chamberlain has no sooner got matters nicely pinned down at Munich than the "Opposition" here start a ballyhoo which

spoils the whole effect.

The French Government then introduces decrees of such savagery that for a few days it seems likely that France will see another revolution. In this situation the "bought press," under pretence of warning "democracy," demonstrates to Hitler that now is his chance to attack, and at the same time clamours for compulsory registration of all persons and property in Britain.

Hitler does not attack. Instead he makes arrangements for Van Ribbentrop to visit Paris and sign a no-more-war pact with the French.

This Van Ribbentrop does, only to have the effect ruined by the cry of some Italian deputies, "Nice! Tunis! Corsica!" and the rumour that Germany will support "Italian aspirations."

For the sake of resolving my own mental confusion I have invented a Mr. Sebastian Prawn, whose job it is to travel about the world with a suitcase full of blank cheques, banknotes of the largest denomination and other handsome inducements. He is in possession of thousands of guilty secrets, too, and can apply the blackmailer's pressure upon almost all the important leaders of governments and political parties. As soon as calm seems likely to settle in any quarter of the globe, Mr. Prawn hastens thither—or somewhere else—and

puts on a few screws or distributes a few handfuls of largesse. And lo! there is another "incident."

Great Britain itself is too quiet internally at the moment. I think we may shortly expect Mr. Prawn in Dublin or Belfast, fomenting the "national aspirations" of Northern and Southern Irishmen—or taking a hand in the railways' dispute in England. M. H.

## New Leaflet

A Leaflet entitled "Bankers Admit They Create Credit," records the fact that, in the face of widespread presentation of facts in regard to the creation of credit by banks, those people who received these assertions with incredulity and denied their truth, have had to "eat their own words." It is a moral victory for all Lower Rates Associations, and will not be lost on those hundreds of thousands of ratepayers who are joining in the lower rates campaign.

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**ANNOUNCEMENTS AND MEETINGS**

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

**BANGOR (County Down) D.S.C. Group.** Meeting every Monday at 8 p.m., in the Headquarters, 65b, Main Street, Bangor. Private sessions by arrangement. Visit the reading room—keys from caretaker. All enquiries to Hon. Secretary.

**BELFAST D.S.C. Group.** Public meetings will be held in the Social Credit Rooms, 72, Ann Street, Belfast. The meetings will be addressed by a different speaker each evening. All welcome. Admission Free.

**BIRMINGHAM and District.** Social Crediters will find friends over tea and light refreshments at Prince's Cafe, 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.

**DERBY & DISTRICT S.C. Association.** Meetings are held fortnightly (Tuesdays) at The "Unity Hall," Room 14, at 7-45 p.m. Lower Rates Demand Association workers are invited to attend at above—6-30 to 7-30 p.m., for latest instructions. Campaign Manager, D. & D. L.R.D. Association.

**LIVERPOOL Social Credit Association:** Enquiries to Hon. Secretary, Green Gates, Hillside Drive, Woolton.

**LONDONERS!** Please note that THE SOCIAL CREDITER can be obtained from Captain T. H. Story, Room 437, Sentinel House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.

**NEWCASTLE D.S.C. Group.** Literature, The Social Crediter, or any other information required will be supplied by the Hon. Secretary, Social Credit Group, 10, Warrington Road, Newcastle, 3.

**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. 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.

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

**Miscellaneous Notices.**

Rate 1s. a line. Support our Advertisers.

**THE FIG TREE**—Will any person who has copies of back numbers of **The Fig Tree** with which they could dispense write to the Secretary, Social Credit Secretariat, 12, Lord Street, Liverpool, 2.

**DERBY & DISTRICT Lower Rates Demand Association.** Meetings are held fortnightly (Tuesdays) in Room 14, Unity Hall.

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The **NORTH DURHAM Ratepayers' Advisory Association** would welcome support, physical or financial from sympathisers in Gateshead and District to carry on their campaign for Lower Rates and no Decrease in Social Services. Campaign Manager, N.D.R.A.A., 74-76 High West Street, Gateshead.

**UNITED RATEPAYERS' ADVISORY ASSOCIATION.** District Agent for Newcastle-on-Tyne area, W. A. Barratt, 10, Warrington Road, Fawdon, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3, will be pleased to assist anyone on new Lower Rates Associations.

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