

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

Vol. 1. No. 8.

Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper.
Postage (home and abroad) 3d.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, 1938.

3d. Weekly.

“MORAL RE-ARMAMENT”

The publication of the following letter has been authorised by Major Douglas:—

28th October, 1938.

The Principal Private Secretary to
The Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., P.M.
10, Downing Street,
Whitehall, S.W.1.

Dear Principal Private Secretary,

Major Douglas has asked me to thank you for your letter of the 20th instant and to say that he fully appreciates the pressure upon the Prime Minister's time and will reply to his correspondents in this sense.

In regard to the last paragraph of your letter, he feels that his assurance of agreement with the Prime Minister's present policy could be given more practical expression if he were assured of the recognition for the necessity of what has come to be called “moral re-arming.” By this he understands the raising of the morale of the general population, which is admittedly far from satisfactory.

For instance, Major Douglas feels that the almost contemptuous disregard of the provisions of the Petition of Right, which expressly prohibits compulsory billeting, and the suggestion of compulsory billeting itself, is nicely calculated to convince the population that it has already lost so many of its liberties that a victory by a totalitarian State is not of very much importance and the avoidance of it is hardly worth fighting for.

IN THIS ISSUE:

Contributors:

Major C. H. Douglas

Mrs. B. M. Palmer

Arthur Brenton

Miles Hyatt

Tudor Jones

John Mitchell

ALBERTA
DOCUMENTS

In general, he feels that the hysterical cry for sacrifice would be less irritating if there were any general conviction that the banks and insurance companies, who have been almost the sole beneficiaries of the continuous sacrifices made during the last 25 years, would be, as a preliminary, asked to disclose the true value of their holdings, the rate at which they have been acquired and, should it be found that this is in excess of general business profits, be required to disgorge them before sacrifices are asked in regard to the property of the general population.

“Que messieurs les assassins commencent!”

Yours very truly,

(The letter is signed by Major Douglas's private secretary).

COMMENTARY

Some of the newspapers are still publishing their (unofficial) estimations of which day of the war this would have been *if* there had been a war.

* * * *

Since this is one of the things we do in our sleep, we beg to announce that this 5th day of November, 1938, would have been the six thousand nine hundred and thirty-fifth day (or thereabouts) of the Social Credit era—if the world had had any sense.

* * * *

Further it would have been the three hundred and fourteenth (about) if the Social Crediters in it had had more energy and had applied it more consistently in accordance with Major Douglas's advice.

* * * *

Things being what they are, we may have still 156 working days available to finish the job—which is 496 days late (counting the Sundays).

* * * *

(It is to be hoped that the movement doesn't catch this infection and start still another parlour game!)

* * * *

"The Industrial Christian Fellowship Review" (Oct. 1938) contains the statement that the British people "certainly have no more" than a few weeks to save themselves. There is also the statement that Christians "must" ... "ensure" ... "a solution on the basis of justice and reason *rather than on that of the comparative force behind the interests in conflict.*"

* * * *

In that case (unless a "comparative force" is something different from a mere "force,") only a miracle will save the British people, and by a miracle I mean not merely something unusual or inexplicable but something *contrary* to nature as I know it.

* * * *

In Social Dynamics as in mechanics, movements occur when the

impressed forces suffice to produce them, and not otherwise.

* * * *

Why do altogether delightful and estimable people get muddled about things of this kind?—Well, it does, I admit, sound dogmatic. But what would you say if you heard this:—

* * * *

"Oh no, really! I do *not* like the self-assurance almost amounting to arrogance of statements of that kind! So sweeping! So illiberal! So final! I am willing to agree that 2 and 2 together make 3.987 if you like (or, since it is Sunday, and even if it were not, generosity *is* something we should all cultivate) 4.013—but.....

* * * *

And so on!

* * * *

A solution (whether just or unjust, reasonable or unreasonable) is something which can only be reached when the *interests* in conflict generate *forces* tending to a solution.

* * * *

The "interest" might just as well be Mr. Chamberlain's cook generating Mr. Chamberlain's force as "public" interest generating parliament's force (but not so likely). What matters is that this force is exerted in the right direction (whatever that is) and is greater than the combined forces opposing it.

* * * *

I hope public attention will not be diverted from this essential matter by the epidemic of gaff-blowing which has begun.

* * * *

Mr. Keynes ("one of the various Keynes" of a former 'trial-by-jury') denies Mr. Lloyd George's statement that he gave any "special stimulus to the piling-up of reparations." His influence (and the late Professor Ashley's) was "the opposite." They based their report on the assumption that "this country

would make *no* claim to reparation."

"But," says Mr. Keynes, "I can confirm his claim" (Mr. George's) "that he never honestly believed in the advice given him by Lord Cunliffe, Lord Sumner, and Mr. Hughes, and that his acquiescence in it (as well as his appointment of these three, *after* he knew the opinions of two of them, as the sole British members of the Reparations Committee of the Peace Conference) was due, not to conviction, but to a supposed political expediency."

* * * *

"Supposed" is good. "*The Financial Times*," Sept. 26, 1921, didn't mince matters: "Whoever may be the indiscreet minister who revives the money-trust bogey at a moment when the Government has most need to be polite to the banks, should be put through an elementary course of instruction in fact as well as in numbers. Does he, do his colleagues realise that half a dozen men at the top of the five big banks could upset the whole fabric of Government finance?"

* * * *

The United Kingdom Pavilion at the Glasgow Exhibition, erected at a cost of £75,000, has been sold for £5,000. Pavilions and kiosks have been sold on an average for one fifteenth of their original cost. The Exhibition didn't "pay"—i.e., it didn't recover its cost. Well, how could it without at all events leaving costs unrecovered somewhere else?

For THE TRUTH IN ALBERTA

Read "Today and Tomorrow"

Send your sub. to TODAY AND TOMORROW
1016-118th Street, Edmonton, Alberta

Subscriptions \$1.50 a year
(at the present rate of exchange about 6s.)
You can subscribe by International Money Order, obtainable at any Post Office.

The NEW ERA

Australia's Social Credit Weekly
24 Pages. Illustrated. 12 months, 12s.

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

Mrs. Palmer's Page

WHAT ARE WE WORKING FOR?

About six months ago I met a woman who was anxious to learn all she could about the movement. After we had talked for a while, she said:

"I can't understand why you think this world is in such a serious condition. Things are far better than they were even in my childhood. Look at what people have to make life pleasant—radio, cinemas, cheap travel to the country, short working hours—and think what they have given them—education, medical service, and money when they are out of work. No one need starve. They are far

thing we can get in a hurry!

I answered my enquirer's questions by pointing out that things had been going wrong for a very long time, and that if she wished to get a correct idea of social progress, she should go back to the thirteenth century, and think whether present day civilisation justified six centuries of labour and invention.

Just recently I cut from the "Woman's National Newspaper" the table reproduced on this page.

To make this list complete it should be added that the average

than a minute fraction of the things which you might have had as a result of six hundred years' of unceasing effort on the part of your ancestors; or can compensate you, in any way, for the things you have lost.

And having said that, I scarcely know how to go on writing because of the vision of the might-have-been that rises before me. Yet I do not know that it would serve any good purpose to describe the beautiful, ordered country-side, the stately cities, and the leisured happy lives we might have led. There is Napoleon's angry protest: "There would not have been an artisan in France; they would all have been artists." (It is merely an image: a picture).

Douglas has said that the tragedy of this wasted human effort has arisen from a failure to distinguish between means and ends.

In those early days, when England was purely agricultural and entirely self-supporting, the people were only concerned with growing enough food and making enough clothing for themselves and their children. They traded in order to obtain the produce which they could not grow. All education and many of the amusements were provided by the church, which, at that time, took a seven-days-a-week interest in the people's lives.

Those lives were simple and real. There was no false reasoning about them. The King had his appointed tasks. He had to maintain order, and provide the people with a reliable coinage, money "which no one would refuse in exchange for his goods."

Rogers sums up thus:—"The life of our ancestors, though laborious, was not, without its hopes. All the necessaries of life in ordinary years, when there was no dearth, were abundant and cheap, and even in dear years, the margin of wages or profits, over the bare wants of life was considerable, enough to fill up the void, even though the labourer had to subsist

XIIIth CENTURY

DEBT £0.

PRICES:

MEAT: Maximum ½d. per lb.
FAT GOOSE - 2d.
GALLON of BEER 1d.
PAIR of SHOES 4d.
HOLIDAYS: 152 in a year.
WEEK: 4 days.

POWER of PRODUCTION:
Man and Horse.

MAN'S ACHIEVEMENT:
Cathedrals, Guildhalls,
Art, Literature.

XXth CENTURY

DEBT £8,000 Millions.

PRICES:

MEAT: - 2/- per lb.
FAT GOOSE - 8/6
GALLON of BEER 5/4
PAIR of SHOES 12/6
HOLIDAYS: 56 in a year.
WEEK: 6½ days.

POWER of PRODUCTION:
(About a million times greater than
the XIIIth Cent.)

Steam, Electricity, Petrol
MAN'S ACHIEVEMENT:
Slums, Crowded Hospitals,
Distressed Areas, Public
Assistance Committees.

better off than even thirty years ago."

Had we met yesterday I do not think she would have given me this list of so-called blessings. For to-day there is another gift from Pandora's box to be reckoned with—the possibility of complete annihilation in circumstances of untold horror. Many now wish they could spend their lives in another century; but let the danger of war only appear to recede and we shall have the old arguments cropping up again—"make haste slowly," "you can't do everything at once," "things are much better than they were," etc., etc. War seems the only

weekly wage in the thirteenth century was two or three shillings, but it will be readily seen that, measured in real purchasing power, the standard of living must have been four or five times higher than it is to-day. Still more arresting facts can be found in the standard work by Thorold Rogers's, "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," published in 1912.

I do not, however, ask you to read this book. To acquire an expert knowledge of the history of social conditions helps no one. But I do want you to ask yourselves whether the things which have been "given" you since 1400 are more

for some time on some cheaper food than wheaten bread. Meat was plentiful, poultry found everywhere; eggs cheapest of all. The poorest and meanest man had no absolute and insurmountable impediment put on his career, if he would seize his opportunity and make use of it."

At this time then, means were in a true relation with ends. In all probability there was no philosopher who realised that it was so. Life was an harmonious whole. The jargon we hear to-day concerning the "business world," "artistic circles," "the church," as though they were all in water-tight compartments, would have been com-

pletely meaningless to these people. It ought to be meaningless to us.

I am not foolish enough to think that we should attempt to return to these times. That is impossible. I have met people occasionally, usually artists, who have assured me that if only we had the courage to destroy all labour-saving machinery all would be well! One man told me that my time would be well-spent in collecting the sheep's wool off the hedges, spinning it into yarn and weaving myself a dress, as they did in the old days.

I may laugh at these wild ideas, while understanding that the speaker was groping feverishly for

some contact with reality.

We have seen that during the middle ages people acted on the principle that the only object of production was consumption. True progress would have been to graft each invention and discovery on to this plain way of life, so that every one reaped the benefit in better food, clothing and houses, and more leisure for self-expression and amusement. Thus might have arisen a state of life in society which did not make society meaningless. The fact that it did not is due to the failure to distinguish between means and ends which somehow crept upon mediæval life.

— B. M. PALMER.

GAS MASK FINANCES

During the crisis, somebody called and left two gas-masks at my house. What they cost to make I do not know. But on a rough inspection of them I should say that 2/- the lot would be a fair price. Assuming that price, I should have to pay it in rates or taxes (or both). This raises the question: How soon? These articles are "capital" goods. Therefore, on accepted principles of accountancy, I should be charged not the full cost of them, but just enough to maintain their efficiency. But that opens up the question of maintenance. These articles are in my possession and I do not know how to maintain them. Further, they are "Government property," and presumably I am supposed not to interfere with them, but simply to mind them in a special box—when I get the box. Of course, they may maintain themselves until the next war—that is they will retain their virtue until then. In that case there would be no need for me to pay anything at all. Going to the other extreme, they may lose their virtue so fast that they are already useless. In that case I ought to pay the 2/- as if they had been consumable goods which I have consumed (although it would be fairer to say that they had consumed themselves!) That done, I should have the right to destroy this useless property.

But let us split the difference and say that the masks will de-

preciate at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum. Then the charge to me should be about twopence-half-penny per annum. Assuming that this sum goes on the rates, the Borough Treasurer should save it up (with everybody else's 2½d.) in a gas-mask depreciation fund, because it represents a pre-payment for a maintenance-service not yet rendered.

But there still remains the question why I should pay anything at all. It sounds mean to cavil about twopence half-penny; but this small claim must be considered as a matter of principle. Why should the Municipality (or the Government behind it) make my house a repository for its property free of charge? It is not as if I had asked for the gas-masks. As for my neighbours who did ask, even they were scared into doing so under pretences which have since proved to be false—namely that "the bombers will arrive to-morrow." So we ratepayers have a counter-claim for rent; and on a modest computation the amount should cancel out the twopence half-penny. Our claim is strengthened by the fact that we are held responsible for their safety, which means that we ought to insure them against fire, burglary and other risks.

I may be regarded as a petty fidget, but how am I to know that if I consent to have the Government's masks dumped on me to-day

I shall not have anti-aircraft shells dumped on me to-morrow? It's a long leap of fancy, I know; but the principle is reflected in it. Where, indeed, is the dividing-line to be drawn between a dwelling house and a warehouse?

In conclusion, let me mention that I am aware of the larger questions opened up by my present arguments. Space does not allow me to deal with them except to suggest that the final answer to all such questions resides in the fact that banks create credit.

ARTHUR BRENTON.

Buying a Car?

**ERNEST
SUTTON**

Can supply you with new or used cars for cash or credit.

**AUSTIN MORRIS FORD
SINGER FIAT OPEL**

The finest and largest stock of immaculate used Rover cars.

Call or Phone MAYFAIR 4748

We do a large used car business and often have real bargains at very low prices. Everyone knows the lucky motorist who "picked it up" for £20.

It was probably at Ernest Sutton's

**ERNEST SUTTON LTD.
24, BRUTON PLACE, W.1.**

SPACE RESERVED
BY:

THE UNITED RATEPAYERS'
ADVISORY ASSOCIATION

SECRETARY:
JOHN MITCHELL.

THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE NATION

Anyone who has had even a limited experience of trying to organise a popular campaign of commercial or industrial work requiring numbers of men capable and willing to accept responsibility and exercise initiative, knows that the morale of the general masses in the country has been brought to a dangerously low ebb.

In the conditions prevailing in the world to-day—nations organised and heavily armed for war, led by bellicose dictators obsessed with a desire to maintain and extend their power, driven forward by inexorable circumstances which are the inevitable consequence of the mechanism by which they rule—if a nation is to survive either the threat of the holocaust of war or the holocaust itself, it is of first importance to have the utmost regard for its resources in relation to the circumstances of war. Regret and reluctance that this should be necessary there may be, but **REALISM** is the only **practical** policy.

But those who read this article are like the writer, not forgetful of the **INDIVIDUAL**. A nation is a collection of individuals; the strength of a nation is the strength of the individuals who compose a nation. And the strength of an individual is the measure **FIRSTLY** of his morale and character, and essential, but secondary, the increment he gains in association, from his institutions.

Stated bluntly, if a nation is to

survive under present conditions **STRENGTH** must be the immediate objective of the individuals who compose the nation.

There is no question that this is an objective to which the people of this country are agreed; and the reason is that on it depends their safety and their freedom.

The expansion of the physical requirements of this country in effective preparation for war necessitates not only an enormous increase in the expenditure of human and mechanical energy, but also the expansion of financial credit to enable this to take place.

It is a certainty that those who monopolise the creation and issue of financial credit will exert all the power which they possess to influence government measures in the name of "exigency" to penalise the individual quite unnecessarily as the terms upon which they will co-operate. The result of these "exigency" measures (e.g., billeting) will be demoralisation: and their purpose the rivetting of a complete tyranny on the people by finance.

Such penalty measures, however, can only call forth tremendous resentment at the point at which their application is attempted; and the conditions thus generated will form the dynamic basis for popular demands having three factors—negative in their resistance to the encroachment on individual rights; positive in a demand for a constructive alternative, and an overall fundamental and imperative need, not

merely to create conditions in which public morale can be preserved, but in which it can be regenerated and strengthened.

There is the urgent necessity for all those who would enjoy freedom in security to assess the need and real meaning of the rearmament of morale, or as it is being called "moral rearmament."

There is also the need to take stock of the situations where during the next few months the population of this country will be more and more concerned and involved in various popular demands, each objectively confined to a **narrow point**, but each pressing against the common wall of Finance, and each concerned with the security the rights and the morale of the individual in his relation to the security of the nation.

As a preliminary, two things should be noted; Firstly, that the **REAL** enemy is common to all; that the battle which is being fought is between the population of Great Britain and Finance, and not between a single small movement and Finance—the **people** are demanding, not a **movement**, hence the desirability to co-operate with other organisations, if they will assist in **any** way. Secondly that organisation will need to become more decentralised than it is at the moment, hence the need that local organisers should equip and prepare themselves to accept greater responsibility and use more initiative.

— J. M.

LOCAL CAMPAIGN NEWS

"We held our second meeting on Thursday last October 20th. Mr. Pasco Langmaid of Cardiff gave the address.

"The hall was practically full and Mr. Langmaid's speech met with the entire approval of the audience. Two resolutions were put to the meeting and carried with great applause and without a single dissident."

(Weekly Report from Newport).

Indicative of the public reaction to the **FACTS** about debt so widely disseminated by Lower Rates Associations is the experience reported by one of the Salvo speakers after addressing only three of the eight public meetings to be addressed by him. No less than five bank managers and seven chartered accountants expressed the view "that fees for work done is obviously just sound—and cannot do banking interests the least harm."

"A meeting under the auspices of the Southampton Resist Rate Rise Association was held in the Brotherhood Hall, Bitterne Park, last evening, when the speaker was the President (Dr. E. H. Stancomb).

"Mr. L. A. Apsey (Campaign Manager) presided, and said 30,000 signatures had been collected in support of the Association's demands, and further signatures were coming in at the rate of 3,000 a week." "The Southern Echo."

The Billeting Abomination

The "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post" reports that, "The Government has accepted the principles of the recommendations of the Committee on Civil Evacuation in the event of war."

The report, according to the "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post" says "In the areas used for the reception of refugees, they should be housed in private dwellings, under a scheme of billeting, for which compulsory powers would have to be taken, though voluntary arrangements should be relied upon as much as possible, especially in the case of school children."

"With regard to billeting in private houses it had been assumed that five persons might be accom-

modated in every four rooms. In the South of England this would be the equivalent of doubling the present population."

We have heard of one case in the recent crisis of a parson and his wife living in a large vicarage, unable to afford a servant, who were told that they would HAVE to take in twelve children and look after them.

We have also remembered seeing in every small country town so many banks that the thought kept recurring that many of them must be redundant; and this moves us to suggest to our readers that they might write to their local papers asking why these buildings should not be used to house refugees.

Labour Party Takes Note

Under the title "Electors—Do You Know?" in an election circular, Councillor Tom Hackett, J.P., Labour and Co-operative Candidate in Birmingham, asks "That your rates, gas and electricity prices and tram and bus fares are higher than they should be because of the millions of pounds paid by the Corporation annually to money-lenders as "interest on loans?"

We are told that the Labour Party at Transport House are receiving many enquiries in regard to U.R.A.A., from different parts of the country. A telephone call on behalf of the Secretary of the Local Government Section of the Party was received by U.R.A.A., on Oct. 28th, asking for particulars.

Attack or Suppress?

In a leader in the "South Wales Argus" on October 21st, Lord Howard de Walden, Chairman of the National Union of Ratepayers' Associations, is quoted as saying: "We certainly get nothing for the 40 million pounds a year which goes to pay the interest on the debt of local authorities." The newspaper took him to task.

On the other hand, the "National" Press, in reporting Lord Howard de Walden's speech, completely suppressed this statement.

SALVO MEETING

The Earl of Tankerville at Chelmsford.

A meeting organised by the Chelmsford and District Lower Rates and Assessments Association, was addressed by Lord Tankerville on Thursday, October 27th, in the Corn Exchange, Chelmsford.

The Mayor of Chelmsford was in the chair, and spoke in agreement with the action taken, saying that if ratepayers in a number of towns get behind their councillors with a united demand as they are doing in Chelmsford their councillors will have the power to act and will deal with the loan charge question so as to bring about lower rates and assessments without reduction in social services.

Six hundred ratepayers filled the hall and gave Lord Tankerville an enthusiastic reception.

Detailed reports have not yet come to hand in regard to other Salvo meetings, but we hear that Col. Creagh Scott has had some fine meetings in the North East of England.

WHO OWNS THE DEBT?

The holders of the local Government Debt have been divulged by at least three Local Authorities, and in each case it was found that less than ten per cent was held by private individuals; the remainder being held either by the Public Works Loans Board (a Department of the Treasury) or financial institutions such as Friendly Societies, Banks or Insurance Companies.

Counsel's opinion taken in one case revealed that there is no legal ruling to prevent a Local Authority divulging to ratepayers the names of their Local Government "creditors"; and it is a fact that a ratepayer can have an auditor inspect all the accounts of his Local Authority and that authority has no ground to refuse permission.

We therefore urge all Lower Rates Associations to take immediate steps to secure this information in regard to their Local Government Debt and before making the facts known to the public let US know the result.

Four Thousand, Five Hundred

LOWER RATES Pamphlets
have been sold by U.R.A.A., in
under six weeks.

A NEW and up-to-date edition has now been brought out; and no one who reads it can fail to be moved by the impressive array of facts, marshalled in lucid argument.

A special Window Bill for display on shop frontages is available FREE in limited quantities, reading — "RATES DOWN BY 50% — EXPLANATORY PAMPHLET INSIDE — Price 3d." Try this on your local shopkeeper, or put advertisement in your local paper.

A Discount of 50% is available to Quota Associations on quantities of 100 and over or 33½% on quantities of 50 and over. Price 3d.

U.R.A.A., Sentinel House,
Southampton Row, London, W.C.1
Phone Chancery 7248.

The Study of Social Credit

(Pointers from the Authorised Course)

The claim has been made for our study that it is a scientific study and that it is exact. If, it is admitted that one cannot measure immeasurable quantities or qualities, this claim must appear absurd unless it can be shown that it is not necessary to try to do the impossible in order to deal precisely with matters affecting the power of individuals in association to produce the results they intend to produce.

An enormous development and expansion in the use of statistics in recent years is associated with the public presentation of data of a politico-economical kind, and it is to be noticed that the method largely followed in this alleged scientific search for means of public betterment is of a kind which departs in essential particulars from the methods which led to the development of more materially productive studies such as chemistry and electricity. Neither of these great bodies of knowledge began with a mere counting of, as it were, chemical or electrical "heads."

Taking not quite, perhaps, its first beginnings, each of these studies was initiated by an enumeration of the NECESSARY entities (entia) which forced themselves upon the recognition of investigators. It was very strictly held before the minds of these men that it was something akin to sin to admit any such entity to recognition except under pressure of necessity. The clearly formulated injunction to the contrary in the fourteenth century is one of the

greatest cultural inheritances from earlier times. ENTIA NON SUNT MULTIPLICANDA PRAETER NECESSITATEM (things are not to be multiplied beyond what is necessary). The author was an Englishman, William of Occam.

In strict accordance with this profoundly important principle, restated inaccurately and ineffectively by Newton to the grave embarrassment of scientists ever since, the behaviour of matter chemically and electrically forced investigators to take cognisance not of named features but of a few *unnamed* terms, the elements of association to which each characteristic increment was constantly traced. So every science elaborates a necessary nomenclature peculiar to itself.

The names are arbitrary, like the names given to the chemical elements, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and so on, atoms, molecules, volts, ohms, electrons. When necessity operates no longer in the minds of investigators such entities are discarded, and knowledge is advanced, being always the greater, the fewer its parts.

So each science finds its own peculiar necessary notions—bases for its own standards of measurement. Once established there is precision; before there is none. Before this process is fairly advanced all fields of experience present the same appearance of lawlessness. There is no reason why for every possible field of experience there should not in turn be discovered relevant standards;

what is fairly surely indicated is that they will not be the cast-off clothing of some already developed science.

It is Douglas's great contribution to Life and Science that he has discovered the NECESSARY notions pertaining to the wealth of individuals in Society (all forms of wealth) and has elaborated appropriate instruments for dealing with them.

Copyright.

CENTRAL HALL
Westminster, S.W.1.

**Lasting
Peace**

BY

**Social
Credit**

CHAIRMAN:

Mr. HARRY BEST

SPEAKERS:

Capt. C. H. G. ROSS

Mr. P. J. HAND

AND OTHERS.

Saturday, Nov. 12th

at 8 p.m.

ADMISSION FREE

A few Reserved Seats at
2/6 and 1/-.

**Organised by the London
Social Credit Club, 353,
Grand Buildings, Trafalgar
Square W.C.2.**

Lambeth Walk at Basle?

It is probable that the Bishop and the Dean of Chichester are not of our way of thinking. But they are to be congratulated on their action (independent of each other) in having their names expunged from "Lest We Forget—1914-1918," a paraphrase of the Van Zeeland Report issued as a message to the churches by the present titular head

of the Anglican community.

Manifestoes issued by the authorities of the various churches to-day can, for the most part, be accounted for only by two hypotheses. Either their authors are mentally deficient well below the certifiable average, or they are jumping through the financiers' hoop. In either case, there is no connection with real Christianity, however remote.

— M. H.

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

The Social Credit Secretariat is a non-party, non-class organisation and it is neither connected with nor does it support any particular political party, Social Credit or otherwise.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Home and abroad, post free: One year 15s.; Six months 7s. 6d.;
Three months 3s. 9d.

Vol. 1. No. 8.

Saturday, November 5th, 1938.

MECHANISM

A critical phase, perhaps the critical phase, of the struggle between the Money Monopoly and the people is developing.

A very short time will decide whether we are to master the mighty economic mechanism we have created or whether it is to master us. A very short time will decide whether the small impetus which has been prepared, and is being prepared from a body of men who know what to do and how to do it will prove ENOUGH or not enough.

Some of the most characteristic ideas with which Douglas has made us familiar (his ideas) are related to this common little word. They are profoundly important ideas.

Place a brass weight upon the unsupported pan of a balance—nothing may happen: no movement will occur until *enough* brass—strictly, *enough mass*—is added exactly to equal the brass in the opposite pan. Then both move, instantly.

Familiar as the illustration is, almost every agency capable of influencing men's minds is to-day exerted, in one way or another, for the purpose of disguising the issues at stake. They are not large issues (it seems): merely the homely working of a homely pair of scales. Yet profoundly significant properties of mechanism are involved.

The inattentive and undisciplined mind, anxious to see movement, cries out "brass"—"more brass!" There is no need for the weights to be of brass: carrots would do. "Oh, but there is no similarity at all between brass and carrots," says someone who still thinks of golden

standards. And if told that all these forms of matter possess mass upon which alone the force of gravity will act, he says you are talking about things unknown to the plain man and should be more simple. Yet the essential association is merely *enough mass*. Only *enough mass* will do the trick.

Forms obscure the *necessary* associations which must be established in *all* mechanisms.

And so in our rather hastily prepared essays in Social Dynamics, with mechanisms improvised at the 59th minute of the 11th hour, the forms inevitably obscure the *necessary* associations which must be established if we (and they) are to prove enough.

These are *not* 'simple' matters, however commonplace may be the illustrations, which the Director of Political Strategy may provide in practice. They are matters of the greatest difficulty: to see through the brass and the carrots to the *pressure* and to understand that nothing can possibly be expected to happen until it is *enough*: that then it will happen (if at all) *instantly*.

Some of our friends are still busy over the shininess of brass and the sweetness of carrots. It cannot be prevented. Perhaps they may be they who shake the last milligram of mass in the form of "mental" perspiration into the scale: the milligram that makes ENOUGH! Let us hope so. But perhaps they may, in their confusion, shake it into the bankers' pan, where, too, it will be enough—enough to defeat us. Horrid thought!

TUDOR JONES.

Sir John Anderson

Each of the candidates in the Scottish Universities By-Election in February of this year was asked to sign the following undertaking:—

I..... of..... hereby undertake if elected to act promptly in accordance with the clearly expressed wishes of a majority of my constituents as manifested to me from time to time.

Two of the four candidates signed the form, one of them adding an immaterial clause.

Sir John Anderson replied to an elector's request as follows:—

In reply to your letter of the 5th inst., I regret I can only say that I am not prepared to give the assurance for which you ask.

Apart from the fact that I know of no machinery by which the wishes of a majority of the constituents could be ascertained—except by their votes at a general election—I consider that a Parliamentary representative is entitled to exercise his own judgment subject to the right of the constituency to refuse his re-election if they disapprove his conduct.

"The News Chronicle" states that Sir John Anderson is "something more than a 'lad of pairs' which it is the privilege of Scotland to produce. He is a 'lad of many pairs' ... During his five years' governorship [of Bengal] he earned the invidious title, 'the most shot-at man in the world' by escaping the bullets of assassins on three occasions ... Last December, Sir John returned to Britain. Within three months of his return he had—

- (1) Been appointed to the Privy Council.
- (2) Joined the board at Vickers, Limited.
- (3) Been elected National Government M.P., for the Scottish Universities.
- (4) Joined the board of the Midland Bank."

The newspaper goes on to say that in May, Sir John Anderson was appointed a director of Imperial Chemicals, and that he refused the chairmanship of Imperial Airways.

ECONOMICS, OR POLITICAL ECONOMY ?

(By MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS)

An Address to the Marshall Society of Cambridge

(Concluded)

The first part of Major Douglas's address appeared in "The Social Crediter" for October 22nd.

The professional economists seem to have concentrated their energies over the past 20 years or so largely on an enquiry as to *what* goes on in the world of economics, rather than *why* it goes on, and to what it tends. There can be no discussion as to the desirability of making sure of your facts, but I am more than doubtful as to whether economists, on the whole, do make sure of their facts, or really know a fact when they see it. It is beginning to be generally recognised that mere money estimates of economic activities are almost valueless. I am inclined to think that it is not so generally recognised that you cannot place any rational interpretation on figures obtained by such methods as the census of production, or other similar returns, until you have information as to the destination of the production, the policy which was the cause of the production, and the probable short and long-range effect of this policy. For instance, Herr Hitler has been informing German people for some years past that they could not have both guns and butter. It is open to anyone to question whether Germany has been producing wealth in producing guns, or liabilities, looked at from the point of view of the individual.

There is one measure which is fundamental to any appreciation of the economic facts, and that is the measure of the potential rate of production and perhaps even more importantly, the change of rate, or what we engineers would call the *acceleration* of the rate of production. Now, I do not think that mere statistics of the *actual* change of rate are of very much value because the *actual* change of rate is dependent on numbers of purely artificial restrictions, such as lack of purchasing power, etc. But the

potential rate of production is almost entirely dependent on the available amount of energy, and I do not exclude from this statement the consideration of the supply of what are called "raw materials." "Economic production" is a misnomer—there is no such thing. There is the change of form by which we make a simple thing into something more complex, and this is always accompanied by the dissipation of energy. Using this conception, we can say that there is about 4 horse-power available for every one of the population of this country and a horse-power is commonly considered to represent the work of ten men, and this energy is available for 24 hours a day instead of 8 hours, so that each of us has 120 slaves available. The potential rate of production is probably, therefore, over 100 times what it was, let us say, 150 years ago. In other words, a reasonable standard of living ought to be available for all of us, with a very trifling amount of work.

Now why do we find that economic insecurity is greater than it ever was? For myself, I have no hesitation whatever in giving you a short answer: it is the insistence upon a policy of universal employment, a policy which is pursued in flat opposition to the fundamental necessities which are revealed by the general economic position. Whereas the underlying necessities of economic production require, in fact, less and less attention by fewer and fewer of the population, we are insisting on more and more attention by more and more of the population. We are not doing it to ensure a good life, we are doing it because we pretend that our system of forced work is a "moral" system. That is a primary conception of Whig politics.

Those of you who live in the North must be familiar with a large number of farms, many of them

becoming derelict, which bear the names of Manor Houses. In Cheshire, for instance, nearly every farm of any size is called something-or-other 'Hall'. A couple of hundred years ago these represented the homes of independent, leisured families. Admittedly, there was a small (surprisingly small) portion of the population living in poverty. I doubt very much if the percentage was anything like one-tenth of the population. The rest of the population was comfortable, independent and confident. With immeasurably greater potentialities to-day for leisure, comfort and security, we have a larger percentage of indigence and a rapid proletarianising of an increasing portion of the population. That is not economics—it is "work" exalted to the main object of political economy. From it flow not merely the consequences upon which I have just touched, but because of the theories of the balance of trade, the necessity for international trade, and so forth, all of them emanating from Oriental idealogies, it is the primary cause of war.

While an intellectual appreciation of it is obviously the first step to anything practical in regard to this situation, it would be a profound mistake to assume that that is sufficient. It is my opinion that the problem which requires urgent attention beyond all others at the present time is the relationship of the individual to his institutions. At this time none of us can be unfamiliar with the fantastic lengths to which the exaltation of institutions proceeds. An institution, whether it be a nation or some constituent part of it, is, at bottom, nothing but an association of individuals for their own good, and when it ceases to be such it is a danger and not a benefit. The claim which is made that institutions are all-important and individuals have no importance is just exactly

that claim which was challenged 1900 years ago and which must, as a matter of practical politics, be again challenged if civilisation is to survive. Institutions have their uses and, in fact, civilisation is probably impossible without them. They are good servants, but bad masters, and they have one very dangerous feature—a tendency to self-perpetuation. That is one reason why experts are such dangerous people. The average expert becomes so fascinated with the institution which gives rein to his expertness, that it becomes an end in itself, rather than a means.

Cambridge has a great responsibility in this matter. It is the Whig university, and the policy of

this country for the last 200 years has been a Whig policy and is a Whig policy to-day. The first modern Dictator in Europe was the Whig idol, Cromwell. Merrie England ended with his rise.

I offer no opinion as to whether history, when it comes to be written, and if it is written truthfully, will regard the past 200 years as being an inevitable phase through which we were bound to pass, but I am quite confident that whatever virtues that period may have had, it has none now—that the hysterical cry for yet more work, yet more employment, sacrifices, higher taxes and all other corollaries of this policy, together with the bureaucracy and encroachment on ele-

mentary rights and liberties which is its accompaniment, should not only be firmly resisted, but reversed. As the rising generation of this country and members of an institution for which, in itself, we all of us have so great an affection, and whose glamour returns to me afresh as I visit it at your kind invitation, I should like to place the whole situation before you for consideration, with the earnest request that you free yourselves, as far as possible, from the idea that the object of the world and of life is the still further exaltation of the economic system, and the destruction of individual independence. If that idea is persisted in for the next five years, the future is indeed dark.

(Copyright: all rights reserved.)

Alberta Credit Houses

To supplement the account given last week of the Alberta Government Credit Houses opened at five centres in the Province, we print on this and succeeding pages the relative documents which we have received. A form, post-card size, omitted is a record card bearing the address of the Provincial Treasury Branch, number of account, number of contract, name of customer, date and signature, and the words:—

“In consideration of the Province of Alberta Treasury Branch opening an account in its books for the undersigned, it is agreed that the Treasury Branch may debit the

said account with its usual charges pertaining to this operation of an account and that the undersigned will pay to this Treasury Branch all amounts debited to the said account in accordance with the foregoing.”

It is being made clear that this programme is *not* Social Credit, but merely a mechanism, limited by Ottawa interference, for the later control of credit when that is feasible. The Treasury Branches are not doing Banking Business, as they are not creating money or granting loans.

The relevant forms of contract are published in extenso on pages 12—15.

THE EASIER, THE HARDER!

Patriotic Italians are proudly pointing to the difference between the new style of colonisation and the 17th Century style with its untold hardships.

Eighteen hundred families comprising 20,000 settlers are being transported from Genoa to Libya. A B.U.P., telegram says they will find their houses fully furnished and even the fires laid. Each household is stocked with: 1 cwt. flour, 2 cwts. straw, 5 cwts. wood, 22 lbs. potatoes, 22 lbs. of macaroni, 11 lbs. rice, ten tins of tomatoes, a quart of vinegar, two lamps, five boxes of matches, and five tins of milk.

And the easier things get, the harder!

Form No. T. B. 30.	
PROVINCE OF ALBERTA TREASURY BRANCH	
NON-NEGOTIABLE TRANSFER VOUCHER	
No.	Place , Alta.
Date, 19	Date, 19
Previous Balance - - \$	Branch at
Deposit - - - - - \$	Transfer to the account of
Total - - - - - \$ dollars \$
This Voucher - - - - - \$	on the books of the Provincial Treasury Department, and charge to my account.
Balance - - - - - \$	Alberta-made goods - - - - - \$
Issued to	Other goods - - - - - \$
Alberta-made goods \$	Services, etc. - - - - - \$
Other goods - - - - - \$	Total - - - - - \$
Services, etc. - - - - - \$	Certified correct by
Total - - - - - \$	(Merchant)

TO ALL OVERSEAS READERS

Proposals for Affiliation to the Secretariat

By MILES HYATT

From time to time in these notes a change in emphasis of the basis of affiliation with the Secretariat, as far as Overseas Groups are concerned, has been foreshadowed, and various letters have been reaching me on this subject. After reading these letters and making all due allowances for individual differences of outlook, I am more than interested to find that the writers have, for the most part, hit upon the emphasis that I, too, have in mind—ACTION. "The real leaders," writes one old stalwart from "somewhere overseas," "only want a chance to get busy; but they don't always know how to set about it. This is where the Secretariat ought to be able to help."

I agree. And to some extent it is helping, with suggestions and criticism, but this method is not always effective, and does not seem quite enough.

We are all agreed, I think, that the situation to-day calls for something more than a verbal adherence to general principles. If we stop at this point, we are all of us due for conscription or the concentration camp within a very short time. What is required, besides the acceptance of the objective implied in our policy, is the acceptance also of the **action** which is equally implied. Douglas has defined the word policy as "action taken towards a recognised and given objective," and if you allow this definition, there can be no such thing as "accepting a policy" as if it were a calendar to hang up on the wall.

ACTION, then, needs emphasis. But it should be **ACTION ON CORRECT LINES**, for nothing is more harmful, not to say useless and wasteful, than "beating the air" on the part of persons who have recognised the correct objective.

With action must go also the dissemination of knowledge; and here, too, the same sort of thing is true concerning propaganda as with action. Propaganda "in the air" gives no fair return for the energy and expense

which is put into it. We all remember how excited (and surprised) we used to be if, after months of showering leaflets and holding public meetings, we had gained for the group one or two really interested newcomers. Very different from these "browning" methods is the publicising of **KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING FACTS** which has arisen out of action being taken.

Here I feel bound to cite the best example I know of this technique—the procedure of lower rates demand associations in making known the **FACTS** concerning the costless creation of credit, the relationship of citizens to their councillors, etc., in response to the urgent (though unconscious) demand by the general public for this very knowledge. Note that no question of *theory* of any kind is allowed to intrude here. Indeed, it puts the onus of explaining away facts by evolving theories on the enemy, and this is a position which he soon finds untenable.

The other kind of knowledge—dissemination—lectures and studies—must, of course, be proceeded with, as these are our only and vital means of training the "key" people who will be wanted to recognise and direct into successful channels the public's demands.

You and the Secretariat

For the purpose of tabulation, "you" may be an individual, a local group or a national association.

(1) **Demand** should, of course, be based on the spontaneous and reasonable desires of a sufficient number of people in any given locality.

(2) It is your job to recognise, assess and, if suitable, guide these desires into the correct demand-channel. (Here, in passing, it seems necessary to say that a group which sits down to draw up a demand for what it thinks the general public *ought* to want is simply beating the air).

(3) Some third body should be in a position to provide you with the best available advice on matters of fact, information, tactics and strategy. The natural body for this is the Secretariat, for two reasons: (a) its directors are, at all times, privileged to obtain the advice of Major C. H. Douglas; (b) they have access to the accurate knowledge gained from experimental action all over the world.

Right use will be made of the Secretariat only when you are exploiting its resources to the full. The Secretariat is not organised as a club or the headquarters of a number of branches. It is, properly speaking, a **SERVICE**, at your disposal when you require advice regarding action for our common objective.

Conditions of Affiliation

So I have drawn up the following conditions of affiliation, subject to modification in the light of experience and suggestions from you.

"I/We of request affiliation with the Secretariat on the understanding that we accept the policy advised by Major C. H. Douglas, and that therefore, we undertake to seek a source of power with the aim of its implementation in effective action. In this we wish to utilize the advisory service provided by the Secretariat."

It should be noted that this undertaking is not a *promise* to take action. In a great number of cases, for instance where individuals who wish to affiliate, are alone in unpromising districts, action at present seems impracticable. But we hear also of groups which neglect excellent chances of action because of undesirable features in their own organisation, or futile concentration on objectives which are not at the moment practical politics among the majority of the general public.

This form of affiliation is intended to do no more and no less than direct the eyes of Social Crediters overseas to looking in the right direction for sources of action, and to ensure that, when action is determined on, it shall not fail for lack of such technical assistance as we can supply.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

DEPOSITOR'S CURRENT ACCOUNT AGREEMENT

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this day of , A.D. 19

Between of

(hereinafter called the "DEPOSITOR")

and His Majesty the King in the right of the Province of Alberta, as represented by the Provincial Treasurer for the time being of the said Province, by the hand of his duly authorized representative

(hereinafter called the "PROVINCIAL TREASURER")

WHEREAS by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council (Order in Council 1069/38) the Provincial Treasurer is authorized and empowered to receive from the public, deposits, and to enter into contracts with the depositors as outlined in the said Order in Council.

NOW, THEREFORE, THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH:

- 1. The Provincial Treasurer may accept from the depositor deposits of money; bank cheques, legal tender, currency, coinage, or transfer vouchers drawn by other depositors upon their accounts.
2. All deposits of money, bank cheques, legal tender, currency, or coinage may be drawn upon by the depositor at any time by means of:
(a) Orders in the form or forms prescribed by the Provincial Treasurer payable in currency;
(b) Transfer vouchers in the form or forms prescribed by the Provincial Treasurer; to the full extent of the amount remaining on deposit from time to time.
3. All deposits of transfer vouchers may be drawn upon by the depositor, at any time, by means of:
(a) Orders in the form or forms prescribed by the Provincial Treasurer payable in currency, to the extent of the amounts remaining on deposit from time to time; from the amount of each such order a charge of two per centum (2%) shall be deducted, provided, however, that the minimum charge for each withdrawal shall be five cents (5c).
(b) Transfer vouchers in the form or forms prescribed by the Provincial Treasurer, to the extent of the full amount remaining on deposit from time to time.
4. A depositor may issue transfer vouchers up to the amount standing at the credit of his account in favour of a merchant or merchants who have entered into contracts with the Provincial Treasurer for the purchase price of goods and upon each purchase shall receive a credit in his account the said credit to be in an amount not exceeding three per centum (3%) of such portion of the deposit used in the purchase of goods as aforesaid, the amount of the said credit to be based upon the percentage of Alberta-made goods purchased during each month in which the said deposit is maintained, that is to say; if not less than thirty-three and one-third per centum (33 1/3%) of all purchases of the said goods are Alberta-made, credit shall be given not exceeding three per centum (3%) of the sum total of the goods purchased, if less than thirty-three and one-third per centum (33 1/3%), the credit to be given shall be correspondingly decreased subject to the following conditions:
(a) The said credit shall be given to the depositor upon delivery to the Provincial Treasurer of receipts or sales slips in forms satisfactory to the Provincial Treasurer and upon entry of the Transfer voucher in favour of the merchant from whom goods are purchased in his account.
(b) Such credits may be entered in the account of the depositor once a month or at other intervals as may be agreed upon between the depositor and the Provincial Treasurer; provided, however, that invoices or sales slips presented later than six months from date of issue shall not be accepted.
(c) Such amounts credited as aforesaid may be drawn upon by the depositor subject to a charge as provided in paragraph 3 (a) hereof if and when withdrawn in currency.
5. The Provincial Treasurer may use any and all deposits of money, bank cheques, legal tender, currency or coinage made under this contract together with similar deposits made by other depositors for the purpose of making payment of any liability incurred under this contract, or under contracts made with other depositors or under contracts made between the Provincial Treasurer and certain merchants known and described as the "Merchant's Contract." It is further understood and agreed that the Provincial Treasurer may use the said moneys deposited under this contract to make purchases either in his own name or through agents, of goods, wares, or merchandise for resale.
6. Notwithstanding any of the provisions of the preceding clauses of this agreement, the operation of the depositor's account shall be subject to the following provisions:
(a) No account shall be opened for a lesser amount than one dollar (\$1.00) and no order or transfer voucher shall be issued for a lesser amount than one dollar (\$1.00) except for the purpose of closing an account.
(b) A charge of fifty cents (50c) shall be made for each order or transfer voucher presented for which there are insufficient funds in the depositor's account at the time of presentation.
7. The depositor undertakes to co-operate with the Provincial Treasurer to promote the efficient operation of the terms of this agreement in the best interests of the parties hereto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the depositor has executed this agreement by signing the same, and the Provincial Treasurer has executed the same by his duly authorized agent signing the same, the day and year first above written.

Witness

Depositor

Witness

Provincial Treasurer

(To be used in cases where the depositor is a corporation.)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the depositor has executed this agreement by the signature of its proper officers in that behalf and the affixing of the corporate seal, and the Provincial Treasurer has executed the same by his duly authorized agent signing the same, the day and year first above written.

Depositor

Witness

Provincial Treasurer

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

DEPOSITOR'S SAVINGS (TERM) ACCOUNT AGREEMENT

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this day of , A.D. 19

BETWEEN:
of

(hereinafter called the "DEPOSITOR")

and

His Majesty the King in the right of the Province of Alberta, as represented by the Provincial Treasurer for the time being of the said Province, by the hand of his duly authorized representative

(hereinafter called the "PROVINCIAL TREASURER")

WHEREAS by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council (O.C. 1069/38) the Provincial Treasurer is authorized and empowered to receive from the public deposits of money, bank cheques, legal tender, currency or coinage or orders drawn by depositors upon their accounts and to enter into contracts with such depositors governing the manner of repayment of the said deposits and the interest to be allowed thereon:

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH:

- 1. The Provincial Treasurer may accept from the depositor deposits of money, bank cheques, legal tender currency, or coinage (hereinafter referred to as "Currency").
2. The deposits received by the Provincial Treasurer, pursuant to this agreement, shall be subject to withdrawal only after a period of six (6) months or one (1) year from the date of the deposit respectively, the term of the deposit to be stated in writing by the depositor at the time of making such deposits.
3. The deposit may be withdrawn by the depositor at the expiration of the said stated period and not otherwise, by means of:
(a) Orders in the form or forms prescribed by the Provincial Treasurer payable in currency to the full extent of the amount due, or any part thereof.
(b) Transfer vouchers in the form or forms prescribed by the Provincial Treasurer to the full extent of the amount due, or any part thereof.
4. The Provincial Treasurer will pay interest on the said deposit upon the following terms and conditions:
(a) Upon deposits of currency, at the rate of two per centum (2%) per annum on deposits for a period of six (6) months, and at the rate of two and one-half per centum (2 1/2%) on deposits for a period of one (1) year, payable at the expiration of the stated term.
(b) No interest shall accrue after the expiration of the said stated period, unless the contract is thereupon renewed for a further period of six (6) months or one (1) year as the case may be.
(c) Interest shall be credited to the depositor's account on, or as of the date it is due.
(d) All interest may be withdrawn by the depositor in the same manner as provided in clause (3) hereof.
5. All deposits and withdrawals shall be made by the depositor in person or by a person duly authorized by him.
6. The Provincial Treasurer may use any and all deposits of currency made under this contract together with similar deposits made by other depositors for the purpose of making payment of any liability incurred under this contract or under contracts made with other depositors pursuant to the terms of the said Order in Council 1069/38, or under contracts made between the Provincial Treasurer and certain merchants known and described as the "Merchant's Contract." It is further understood and agreed that the Provincial Treasurer may:
(a) invest the said moneys in such trustee securities as he may deem safe and advantageous with the right to the Provincial Treasurer to vary such investments from time to time, or
(b) use the said moneys to make purchases either in his own name or through agents, of goods, wares or merchandise for resale.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the depositor has executed this agreement by signing the same, and the Provincial Treasurer has executed the same by his duly authorized agent signing the same, the day and year first above written.

Witness Depositor

Witness Provincial Treasurer

(For use in cases where the depositor is a corporation.)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the depositor has executed this agreement by the signature of its proper officers in that behalf and the affixing of the corporate seal, and the Provincial Treasurer has executed the same by his duly authorized agent signing the same, the day and year first above written.

Depositor

Witness Provincial Treasurer

Form C 3

GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

CONTRACT III

DEPOSITOR'S SAVINGS (TERM) ACCOUNT AGREEMENT

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this _____ day of _____, A.D. 19____
BETWEEN:

of

(hereinafter called the "DEPOSITOR")

and

His Majesty the King in the right of the Province of Alberta, as represented by the
Provincial Treasurer for the time being of the said Province, by the hand of his
duly authorized representative

(hereinafter called the "PROVINCIAL TREASURER")

WHEREAS by order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council (O.C. 1069/38) the Provincial Treasurer is authorized and empowered to receive from the public deposits of money, bank cheques, legal tender, currency or coinage or orders drawn by depositors upon their accounts and to enter into contracts with such depositors governing the manner of repayment of the said deposits and the interest to be allowed thereon:

NOW THEREFORE THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH:

1. The Provincial Treasurer may accept from the depositor deposits of orders drawn by the depositor upon his account and transfer vouchers drawn by depositors upon their accounts.
2. The deposits received by the Provincial Treasurer, pursuant to this agreement, shall be subject to withdrawal only after a period of six (6) months or one (1) year from the date of the deposit respectively, the term of the deposit to be stated in writing by the depositor at the time of making such deposits.
3. The Provincial Treasurer will pay interest on the said deposit upon the following terms and conditions:
 - (a) Upon deposits of orders drawn by the depositor or upon transfer vouchers, at the rate of two and one-half per centum (2½%) per annum on deposits for a period of six (6) months and at the rate of three per centum (3%) per annum on deposits for a period of one (1) year, payable at the expiration of the stated term.
 - (b) No interest shall accrue after the expiration of the said stated period, unless the contract is thereupon renewed for a further period of six (6) months or one (1) year as the case may be.
 - (c) Interest shall be credited to the depositor's account on, or as of the date it is due.
 - (d) All interest may be withdrawn by the depositor in the same manner as provided in clause (4) hereof.
4. The deposit may be withdrawn by the depositor at the expiration of the said stated period and not otherwise, by means of:
 - (a) Orders in the form or forms prescribed by the Provincial Treasurer payable in currency for the amount due or any part thereof, less a charge of two per centum (2%) of the amount withdrawn.
 - (b) Transfer vouchers in the form or forms prescribed by the Provincial Treasurer in the name of the depositor or his nominee to the full extent of the amount due, or any part thereof.
5. All deposits and withdrawals shall be made by the depositor in person or by a person duly authorized by him.
6. The Provincial Treasurer may use any and all deposits made under this contract together with similar deposits made by other depositors for the purpose of making payment of any liability incurred under this contract or under contracts made with other depositors pursuant to the terms of the said order in Council 1069/38, or under contracts made between the Provincial Treasurer and certain merchants known and described as the "Merchant's Contract." It is further understood and agreed that the Provincial Treasurer may:
 - (a) invest the said deposits in such trustee securities as he may deem safe and advantageous with the right to the Provincial Treasurer to vary such investments from time to time, or
 - (b) use the said deposits to make purchases, either in his own name or through agents, of goods, wares or merchandise for resale.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the depositor has executed this agreement by signing the same, and the Provincial Treasurer has executed the same by his duly authorized agent signing the same, the day and year first above written.

.....
 Witness

 Witness

 Depositor

 Provincial Treasurer

(For use in cases where the depositor is a corporation.)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the depositor has executed this agreement by the signature of its proper officers in that behalf and the affixing of the corporate seal, and the Provincial Treasurer has executed the same by his duly authorized agent signing the same, the day and year first above written.

.....
 Depositor

 Witness

 Provincial Treasurer

(MERCHANT'S CONTRACT)

Form C 4

Made in triplicate this
BETWEEN:

day of

, A.D. 1938

His Majesty the King in the right of the Province of Alberta represented herein by the
Provincial Treasurer

(hereinafter called "THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER")
and

of

in the Province of Alberta, a person, firm or corporation, engaged in the business
of the sale of goods, wares or merchandise to the consumer

(hereinafter called "THE MERCHANT").

THE PARTIES HERETO AGREE AS FOLLOWS:

1. The merchant will accept in payment for goods sold, transfer vouchers drawn by the purchaser upon the account of the purchaser in a Branch of the Provincial Treasury.
2. The merchant will open an account in a Branch of the Provincial Treasury and will utilize as far as possible the services of the said Branch.
3. The merchant will keep such records and from time to time furnish to the Provincial Treasurer such statistical information as are necessarily required.
4. The merchant will, in proper cases and when requested so to do, issue sales slips or invoices or other satisfactory documentary evidence of a sale of goods, and will endorse thereon, a certificate or notation that the said merchant has accepted in payment for the said goods, transfer vouchers drawn by the purchaser on the latter's account in a Treasury Branch.
5. The merchant will complete the information required by the form of the transfer voucher prescribed by the Provincial Treasurer.
6. In the absence of such special agreement as may be made between the parties, the merchant agrees that the Provincial Treasurer may make reasonable charges at his discretion for keeping the account herein provided for, and the Provincial Treasurer is hereby authorized to debit the account with the amounts so charged.
7. The merchant agrees that some sign or mark identifying the merchant and evidencing the fact that he has entered into this contract may be affixed to such part of the premises of the merchant as may be agreed upon between the parties.
8. The merchant will use his best efforts in the conduct of his business to advance the sale of Alberta-made goods.
9. The Provincial Treasurer will establish and maintain Branches of the Department of the Treasury (herein referred to as "Treasury Branches") at such points as he may deem convenient.
10. The merchant agrees that the Provincial Treasurer may make a charge of two per centum (2%) on all cash withdrawals in excess of the balance of cash standing to the credit of the merchant's account at the time of the said withdrawal; provided that upon being satisfied that such cash withdrawal in excess of the cash balance in the account is for the purpose of replacing at cost, goods sold by the merchant for which payment has been made by transfer vouchers, the Provincial Treasurer shall, in such case and for such purpose permit cash to be withdrawn to the full amount of the said replacement cost without the imposition of the said charge of two per centum (2%).
11. Pursuant to agreement made in that behalf with depositors with the Treasury Branches, the Provincial Treasurer will credit the accounts of all ultimate consumers purchasing goods from the merchant and making payment therefor by transfer vouchers drawn by the said purchaser upon his account in the said Treasury Branch with an amount not exceeding three per centum (3%) of such portion of the deposit used in the purchase of goods as aforesaid, the amount of the said credit to be based upon the percentage of Alberta-made goods purchased during each month during which the said deposit is maintained, that is to say: if not less than thirty-three and one-third per centum (33 1/3%) of all purchases of the said goods are Alberta-made, credit shall be given not exceeding three per centum (3%) of the sum total of the goods purchased, if less than thirty-three and one-third per centum (33 1/3%) the credit to be given shall be correspondingly decreased.
12. For the purposes of this contract "Alberta-made goods" shall mean such goods, wares and merchandise grown, produced, manufactured or processed in Alberta which bear a label or other identification mark issued under the authority of the Minister of Trade and Industry or which are listed by the Minister as Alberta-made goods.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the merchant has executed this agreement by signing the same, and the Provincial Treasurer has executed the same by his duly authorized agent signing the same, the day and year first above written.

..... Witness Merchant
.....Witness Provincial Treasurer

(To be used in cases where the merchant is a corporation.)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the merchant has executed this agreement by the signature of its proper officers in that behalf and the affixing of the corporate seal and the Provincial Treasurer has executed the same by his duly authorized agent signing the same, the day and year first above written.

.....WitnessProvincial Treasurer

107

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND MEETINGS

Weekly Recipe

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

BELFAST D.S.C. Group. Public meetings will be held in the Social Credit Rooms, 72, Ann Street, Belfast. Next meetings November 10th, 17th, and 24th, at 7-45 p.m. The meetings will be addressed by a different speaker each evening on the subject: "Money versus Man." 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. Next meeting November 15th. 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: Fortnightly PUBLIC MEETINGS, admission free, held in Reece's Cafe, 14, Castle Street, on Fridays at 8-0 p.m. Next meeting on November 18. Subject: "Women and Money." Speaker: Dorothy M. Roberts. All enquiries readily attended to by the Hon. Secretary, "Greengates," 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, SOUTH-AMPTON. 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.

WOLVERHAMPTON D.S.C. Group. Fortnightly meetings in the Ante-Room, Central Library.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Rate 1s. a line. Support our Advertisers.

NORTH Newcastle-on-Tyne Lower Rates Association. All interested please get in touch with J. W. Coward, Deepdale, Holly Avenue, Fawdon, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3.

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.

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

PEARS IN JELLY.

- 6 large cooking pears.
- 1 pint of water.
- 6 cloves.
- 3 ozs. sugar.
- 1 lemon.
- $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. gelatine.
- 1 glass of wine.
- Cochineal.

Peel and quarter the pears and put them in a covered glass fireproof dish, with the cloves and sugar and water. Bake slowly in the oven till tender—about two hours. Pour off the juice into a saucepan, add the rind and juice of the lemon and the gelatine, previously soaked. Stir over fire till gelatine is dissolved add a few drops of cochineal. Pour a glass of wine over the fruit, then the strained pear juice, and leave till set. Serve with cream. B. M. P.

The announcement is made:—

"In view of the recent international crisis and the impracticability of summarizing effectively the disturbed business conditions which have resulted therefrom, it is not proposed to publish an issue of the *Midland Bank Monthly Review* for September-October, 1938."

The Social Crediter

If you are not a subscriber to THE SOCIAL CREDITER, send this order without delay.

The Social Credit Secretariat, 10, Amberley Street, Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool.

Please send THE SOCIAL CREDITER to me

Name
Address

For Twelve Months—I enclose 15/-
" Six " " 7/6
" Three " " 3/9
(Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed and made payable to "The Social Crediter.")

Published by Tudor Jones and Miles Hyatt for the Social Credit Secretariat. Temporary Offices 10, Amberley Street, Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool. Printed by J. Hayes & Co., Woolton, Liverpool.

TO THE DIRECTOR OF REVENUE,
THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT,
10, AMBERLEY STREET, LIVERPOOL, 8.

I wish to continue my support of the policy of Major C. H. Douglas through the organisation nominated by him to implement that policy.

I will give £ : : , { per week
per month
per year

towards the funds of the Social Credit Secretariat.

Name.....

Address.....