

SOCIAL CREDIT

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WHO'S RUNNING OUR HOUSE?

The Cook, the Governess, or the Parlourmaid?

THE fact that our liberties are slipping away from us in nearly every country just as fast as dictators and bureaucrats can pass restrictive legislation is not exactly advertised in the Press, but it is obvious none the less.

In *The Times* last week there was a short news item saying that Salvatore Spitale and Salvatore Arcidiaco, both of New York, had been sentenced to three months in prison, not for any specific crime but simply for being public enemies.

This, said the writer, is the first time that anyone in America has been sent to prison for this reason.

Hitherto Messrs. Spitale and Arcidiaco when arrested have always been released for lack of evidence against them. But now under the new Brownell Act they may at once be thrown in prison when found together, even if they have met just to have a drink. For the Act presumes that "known criminals" found together are consorting for illegal purposes.

Now perhaps at first sight there doesn't seem anything very terrible in this. You may say that American gangsters are not the sort of people to waste sympathy upon and they have no right to expect the same treatment as decent citizens.

But notice the implications. As soon as he becomes a "known criminal" a man is treated on an entirely different basis. What is a known criminal? Evidently a man whom the criminal experts label as such.

So it amounts to this. The public, by accepting the Brownell Act, agree to the experts on crime setting themselves up as supreme arbiters in the affairs of American citizens. As soon as they put a man down on their black list he becomes an outcast, forfeiting his rights of citizenship. And this in a country whose government is supposed to be founded on the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Now it is just one example of something which is happening all over the civilised world. The specialists are setting themselves up as executives. Instead of sticking to their proper function as tools they are becoming also the hand and brain which uses the tools.

A crime expert is a man who by his expert knowledge traces criminals and brings them to justice. The question of whether a man has committed a crime or not is one for the law courts to decide. The moment a crime expert is given power to decide this

point, and even to say that certain men are "known criminals" to be treated as pariahs, he is enthroned as an executive.

It is easy to find parallel examples in this country. Lord Hewart and many other judges have been inveighing against a system of so-called justice which is worse than anything found on the Continent.

Bodies of experts, such as the Milk Board, the Potato Board and the Unemployment Assistance Board, are given special administrative powers and removed from the sphere of politics.

They are given special powers of legislation which enables them to try their own legal cases instead of these cases being tried in the Courts. They can try these cases summarily so that the parties to them do not know who delivers the judgment and have no chance of appealing against the decision.

And finally, to make things absolutely safe for Democracy, the Ministers in charge of these Boards can alter their own laws as they go along!

In the same way special commissioners are appointed to administer Distressed Areas and pack men off to unemployed training camps as they think fit.

These camps are simply factories for useless work and very unpleasant for the inmates, who are sometimes forcibly separated from their families. This nearly reaches the ideal of Colonel Blimp that all the unemployed should be imprisoned.

Finally there are the financial specialists, who have turned wholly tyrant and run the country as if man's purpose on this planet were simply to serve their financial system.

Nobody but you and me and the other fellow are to blame for this. If the master and mistress of a large house both threw over the control of their domestic affairs, what do you suppose would happen?

After a while cook would start ordering all sorts of foods which *she* liked. The parlourmaid would turn away visitors at the door to save herself trouble. The governess would introduce her own ideas of education, and might even take charge of the household and run it as a seminary, making things very uncomfortable for the master and mistress.

Could you honestly sympathise with the owners if this happened? Yet our house is being run by our servants and all we do is to sigh and make mild complaints about the way they are doing it.

Let us pull ourselves together and tell them who the master is.

G. W. L. DAY.

**YOUR M.P. IS
YOUR
SERVANT—
USE HIM**

The Profit Illusion

"THE ignorance of the working classes is surprising," remarked Bill as he drove in some tacks.

"Oh?" said his mate.

"Yes," continued Bill confidently, "and if you asked most of these fellows in this factory what is the cause of the economic crisis, they'd say at once, without giving it a thought, 'over-production.'"

"True enough," said his mate, George, "though if they called it 'under-consumption' they'd be nearer the mark."

"Under-consumption?" queried Bill vaguely, "that's a new word to me. Sounds right, though."

After a little while George said, "You haven't told me what your own opinion is regarding the cause of the crisis, Bill?"

Bill looked up quickly.

"Production for profit, of course, that's obvious," replied he.

"What's profit?" asked George.

"Good Lord; you don't expect me to define a profit, do you? Anybody knows what that is."

"No need to define a profit, but tell me how this profit-making works so as to cause this periodic slump and depressing crisis. Just what happens?"

"Well," started Bill, "take the head of this firm. He employs thousands of men like us, who earn his profits for him; that's why he is rich and we are poor."

"I don't quite follow," said George unhappily. "Do you mean he gets his financial profits out of us?"

"Of course," snapped Bill.

"How?" said George.

"Well, suppose I started a manufacturing business, employing five men, say, at £4 a week each.

"Then I sell the product for, say, £30, thus making £10 profit weekly out of my five employees. That's simple enough, isn't it?"

"It sounds simple enough," agreed George. "Is that what happens?"

"Of course it is, only more so with these big firms. Don't pretend to be dense about it," said Bill testily.

George appeared to be turning this over in his mind. "Dash it," he said at last, "I can't see how that happens. Here, let's stick to your example, which is fair enough. You say you employ five men at £4 a week each. That makes £20 you are paying into the market as wages every week?"

"Yes, that's right," said Bill.

"And you sell the weekly product for £30, so making £10 profit every week?"

"You've got the idea," agreed Bill happily.

"Thus you collect £30 out of the market into which you have put only £20?"

Bill stopped hammering tacks.

"Eh?"

George repeated his last question.

But Bill had no reply ready. George went on. "Are you seriously suggesting that industrialists (as a whole) are continually collecting more money (via prices) from us working consumers than we ever get as wages?"

Bill's puzzled frown grew deeper as he turned back to his work. "Let me think that one out, mate."

* * *

Half an hour later, Bill turned to George.

"I must admit you've got me stumped, mate," said he. "What I thought was continually happening I see now is impossible. I'll say, however, it is possible for a firm here and there to make profits in the way I thought they were made, but that can happen only at the expense of other firms making losses, unless some new money comes into the consuming market for which I can't account. I still believe we are victims of a profit trick somehow, but I can't see how it works. What's the answer?"

"Oh, yes," replied George, "we are victims of a profit trick all right, but you can't see how it is operated until you know the difference between a real profit and a financial profit."

"Explain," said Bill.

"Well, the essential difference is really the difference between goods and money. By industry we can produce an increment of goods which is a real profit, as, for

instance, when you grow potatoes—the crop is far greater than the seed sown. The food harvests of the world are really a rotation of real profits by which we live.

"In this factory we change steel plate, wooden planks, glass, hides, etc., into motor cars, and by our associated labour we transform the raw materials into a product that has gained a vast real profit of serviceability."

"Yes, I agree," broke in Bill, "but we are robbed of this real profit somehow. It's true what you say, but why does the farmer destroy his surplus milk? Why does the fisherman often throw his real profit of fish back into the sea? Why does the cotton-grower plough back into the earth a third of his crop? And the rancher shoot down his calves? Why does the equipment of a factory like this stand idle more than half its time?"

"Well," replied George, "when you grow potatoes, you don't grow money to buy them with, the fisherman doesn't haul any money out of the sea with his fish, nor do we here make money to buy motor cars with."

"In other words, the real profits represented by an increment of goods are not reflected in the financial system and distributed to consumers, as they must be if complete distribution of the real profits is to take place."

"Now, no matter what real profits are produced by industry of all kinds, they cannot be distributed to consumers except at the pleasure of the money-producers."

"Money-producers?" ejaculated Bill.

"Money-creators," said George.

"Money-creators?" whispered Bill "What... who..."

"And a very easy and profitable business it is, too," went on George mercilessly. "A million pounds is produced with practically no more effort than you make when you sign a docket. When the Bank of England creates a few millions it is done with less cost and less effort than we two have to put forth in tinning this motor body."

"And whose money is this?" asked Bill quickly.

"Well, the Bank assumes it belongs to it."

"Oh, does it," burst out Bill aggressively, "well, I don't, it sounds like a confidence trick to me."

"It is a confidence trick," said George, quietly, "didn't you say you were convinced we were victims of a profit trick, somehow?"

"Ay, but I never suspected this... I never thought money was made... yet it must be if it is to increase... I begin to see... You say the Bank claims the money as its own at the moment of creation? If that's what happens, I think it simply wicked. Whose money would you say it is, really?"

"Well," replied George, "it should belong to the community, all improvements in the process of producing real wealth should be made to pay a dividend to the community."

"Of course they should," said Bill eagerly, "that's what I've seen all along, the goods are there in plenty."

"Exactly," said George, "the real profits are abundant. The thing to do is to monetise them for distribution to consumers."

"I agree; that's what I want."

"Well, in that case, you must express your will about it. The idea that production for profit is wrong, is an illusion—to veil the wickedness of denying your just claim in the legacy of science, by which you have a right to a part of the increment of modern production, so much of which is being destroyed. You must claim your inheritance, as thousands of others everywhere are now doing. Demand your birthright in the form of a National Dividend, which will give you your personal share of the nation's real profit. Your legal title depends only on your making and voicing this demand. The legacy is there, the means and method of distributing it are known, demand a National Dividend as loudly and as often as you can—especially by your vote at the next election. Vote for nothing else."

"Stake your claim unmistakably and determinedly, and we will get it."

"Good," said Bill, "I'm on, and I mean it. Mate—I owe you something—shake hands."

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Tasmanian Premier Endorses Electoral Campaign

"What is urgent," says Major Douglas, "with an urgency that transcends any other urgency, is a study and practice of the science of social dynamics." And also, "For anyone to suppose that any useful purpose can be served at this time by putting forward Social Credit, much less any detailed proposals for its application, without a clear idea as to the powers which must be invoked for its success, is absolutely childish."

In his First Interim Report to the Government of Alberta, Major Douglas stressed the vital importance of distinguishing between a strategy for acquiring control of public credit and any particular plan for using that credit *after* control has been acquired.

To acquire that control necessitates the practice of social dynamics, and it is significant that the Prime Minister of Tasmania, the Rt. Hon. A. G. Ogilvie, stressed the same points in his speech at the Douglas dinner, reported on page 399.

The first plank in his platform, and he will never rest till it is achieved, is the control of credit by the community for the community. "Unless something is done in the very near future," he said, "the people . . . will wake up when it is too late"; and "I agree with your proposals with regard to this Electoral Campaign . . . The only way is by bringing political pressure to bear upon your political representatives in the House of Commons."

Petition to King of Denmark Fails

Fifty thousand farmers from all over Denmark gathered in the courtyard of the Royal Castle at Amalienborg on Monday to lay an appeal before King

Christian, following many fruitless appeals to the Government. They want measures to secure remunerative prices for their products, and relief from agricultural taxation. The King was most sympathetic and returned from his yacht to receive the appeal, expressing his desire to be helpful.

After hearing the deputation the King said:

I have not wished to refuse to receive this deputation, although their claims and conditions were known to me. They are claims upon which I can take up no standpoint.

As a Constitutional Monarch I can only be regarded as the legally elected representative of the people, and I must, therefore, refer the deputation to the Premier. I sincerely trust that any justifiable complaint may be remedied, and that an understanding to that end may be reached among the political parties.

In their disappointment the farmers are now actually considering a production strike—they propose a complete stoppage of agricultural production—in a world in which agricultural production is so abundant that all sorts of schemes are being tried to cut it down to the size of people's pockets.

It is difficult to decide which of these two tragic futilities is the more to be pitied: The petition to the King, who is powerless to help, or the pathetic strike which amounts to cutting off their nose to spite their face.

Who's Running Our House?

Two items in the news make an apt commentary on the article on our front page this week. Let them speak for themselves:

In a sleepy House of Commons yesterday, with few members present, enormous new powers were taken by the Minister of Agriculture under which he may restrict production of pigs and bacon.

Mr. Elliot, the Minister, giving a brief account of these new powers, said that if for any reason it was found necessary to restrict home production his powers would enable him to apply the restriction equitably to all home producers. "I do not contemplate making any such order," he added disarmingly. "These are merely potential powers."

The question naturally arose, even in the least critical House of recent times, why the Minister should bother to ask for powers which he did not mean to use. The question was duly asked. Mr. Elliot's reply, so far as it could be understood, seemed to be that somebody in his department thought the potential powers necessary. Many members laughed at this remarkable admission. Nobody troubled to clear the matter up.

. . . Colossal new powers were then taken (in about quarter of an hour) by Mr. Elliot to establish a system of licensing for bacon factories. Under this vast new scheme, of which he gave a full account in four and a half minutes, redundant factories can be closed down and only permitted factories will operate.—"Daily Express," July 27.

Dictatorship of the Minister of Transport over would-be ribbon builders was confirmed by 201 votes to fifty-seven in the House of Commons last night, when the Ribbon Development Bill—which controls house-building on highways—was debated.

Mr. Hore-Belisha, Transport Minister, speaking in a spirit of sweet reasonableness, asked the House to give him the final voice in disputes arising out of demands for access to roads.—"Daily Express," July 30.

"Economic Democracy"

It is said that words change very slowly, but their meaning changes quickly. The reason for this must be that men misunderstand one another and interpret each others' ideas quite wrongly. Thus Major Douglas uses the term "Economic Democracy" to mean something perfectly definite, and now after fifteen years it is being bandied about with fifty different meanings.

Mr. E. A. Filene, president of William Filene Sons and Co., of Boston, told the American Chamber of Commerce in London that America needed a new economic democracy to save it from a dictatorship. After which promising beginning he went on to say that business men would have to think how to keep the masses employed. America would have to demonstrate to the

world the new economic democracy. The British Empire might achieve such an economic New Deal independently of other nations, were it not that its geographical location did not permit of such independence.

Mr. Filene is evidently one of those men who have acquired "typewriter" minds. Press one key and the idea "Work-for-the-sake-of-work" is printed. Press another key and the idea "Only-a-Continent-can-do-anything-on-its-own" is struck. But when the brand new idea of Economic Democracy is encountered there are no keys to express it and so it is distorted out of recognition.

Briggs Build Bonny Bodies But Bankers Bilk Boobs!

The Times City Notes of July 29 refer to an interesting example of "passing the buck" by the banks. A new company has been registered under the name of Briggs Motors Bodies, Ltd., to take over an existing concern established in May, 1930, and is issuing debenture stock and ordinary shares to the value of £1,400,000. This issue, according to *The Times* city editor, "is made with the object of replacing a bank loan of £925,000 by a debenture issue to the public, and of financing the extension of the business." (Our italics.)

The old company, it will be noted, has been in existence for just over five years, and in that period has succeeded in becoming indebted to its bankers for nearly a million. The bankers now think it desirable to "get out from under" and so the public is to be left nursing the baby.

The company appears to be an excellent one and, as the prospectus points out, the Debenture stock being issued is covered over one-and-a-half times by net tangible assets. But the point to which *The Times* omits to draw the attention of prospective investors is that a sum representing nearly two-thirds of the value of the assets of the company is to be wiped out of existence by repayment of a bank loan. The stock, plant, patents and factory are there, but two-thirds of the money which will be needed to meet the additions to prices in respect of these assets will have disappeared. This is "sound finance."

A Use for the Unemployed

The Daily Telegraph of July 22 reports an interview between an Italian general and a war correspondent, which took place on board a transport bound for Eritrea. In answer to the question "Will there be a war?" the general is reported as replying, "War? We have no thought of war. All this activity is simply an expansion to meet the unemployment question, a commercial experiment. Italy is exporting her unemployed, nothing more than that!"

Was the General trying to conceal the truth by telling the truth disguised as a jest?

The war preparations by Italy against Abyssinia are the logical outcome of a faulty system of economics, common to all industrialised countries. Italy appears to be the first to react against the pinch of artificial poverty on orthodox lines.

Italy, in common with other orthodox countries, finds that the flow of internal purchasing power does not keep pace with the flow of prices of the goods which she creates; therefore she must export goods and services on loan. She might force most of this unsaleable surplus upon the unindustrialised Abyssinians, and lend them the money to pay too. Doubtless the Italian

banking system will see to it that the money is created as an Abyssinian Loan; it would cost it nothing to do so and, is there not gold in Abyssinia upon which it can obtain the necessary mortgage?

So the export of unemployed in the form of cannon fodder, of shells, bombs, and war material of all kinds would not only relieve Italy of a great anxiety at home but would bring to the notice of the thick-headed Abyssinians the blessings which a European civilisation and economic system could bring them. A great problem would be solved: work would be found for the unemployed, and—what a fine thing for the banks!

To Dye or Not to Dye

The next group of firms to be asked to commit Hari-Kari for the honour and glory of the Bank of England are the cotton dyeing and rayon dyeing firms of Lancashire. Some 180 firms have now received details of a scheme which is to deal with so-called "redundant" plant. The idea is to provide for a quota system within the industry, calculated on present production, and there is to be a pool of £1,500,000 to compensate unsuccessful branches of the industry.

As usual, it all depends upon being able to borrow sums of money from the banks, which sums, of course, will rapidly be returned to the banks in repayment of overdrafts. The new loans will naturally leave a trail of fresh debts, which will be liquidated by levies over a period of fifteen years. These levies, payable by the dyeing firms, will be up to four-and-a-half per cent. of turnover.

As to production, a fixed quota will be arranged, and any firms exceeding it will have to pay forfeits into the pool. On the other hand, firms which fall short of the quota will receive compensation from the pool. Quotas are to be bought and sold between firms.

One thing is quite obvious. The chief beneficiaries of the scheme will be the banks, and in a minor way the less successful firms, who will be saved to make their debts good. On the other hand, the more efficient firms will be penalised—and of course the buying public.

World Entrance Tickets

Accompanying the prospectus of the latest Commonwealth conversion loan is a statistical statement showing the position of public debt in Australia. It would be interesting to know what the average Australian thinks about it. It shows that the total public debt rose from £963,136,924 in June, 1925, to £1,242,114,826 in June, 1935. This means that every little Australian born into this world alive has a debt of £184 14s. hanging round his neck like a dog-collar.

The City Editor of *The Times* says that the proportion of this debt domiciled in Australia continues to increase, "which is a good sign." It is now 52.3 per cent. against 51.8 per cent. Truly, cheering news for patriotic Australians who are watching their debt creep up at the rate of ten million pounds a year!

An interesting point is: where did all this money come from? Do the banks pretend that somebody saved this vast sum of £1,242,114,826? Imagine 12,421,148 people investing £100 each in Australian loans! No, the banks created it.

Mr. A. L. Gibson's Return

The attention of readers is directed to the announcement on page 406 of Mr. Gibson's return to duty as Director of Internal Relations of the Social Credit Secretariat.

A New Deal or a New Age?

This article was published in "The Majorca Sun" on March 31 and April 17, 1935, and has, we learn, created great interest in the Balearic Isles. We congratulate the Editor, who, like so many American citizens, knows and respects a new idea when he sees one.

YOUR well-informed summary of the economic situation in the U.S.A., published in your issue of March 10, prompts me to clear up what seems to be an ambiguity in it. You state that after nearly two years of the New Deal the volume of unemployment is practically unchanged. "The cause, the new economists tell us, is that we produce too much."

Now whatever the term "new economists" may connote in the U.S.A., it seemingly is not synonymous with its meaning in England; for there the New Economists (otherwise the advocates of the Douglas Social Credit Proposals) have for fifteen years consistently upheld that the cause of the industrial world crisis lies not in our producing too much, but in our being compelled by the existing financial system to consume too little. There is a vital distinction between these two statements, as you will no doubt agree.

In 1919 the now world-famous pioneer of the New Economics, Major C. H. Douglas, first enunciated his much-discussed analysis of the economic problem facing society at large, wherein he prophesied the gradual approach of the "world crisis" at a time when every orthodox economist, industrial magnate, banker, politicians of all colours, were broadcasting "Produce! Produce! Produce!" with prosperity ahead for a long time now that Germany was out of the world market.

Douglas was thus the first to penetrate behind the veil of the old economic dispensation, asserting that in this Age of Power Production there is never at any given moment sufficient purchasing power in the pockets of the people to enable their buying the whole of the production. The remedy for bridging the gulf, he held, is not to restrict or to destroy production, but to increase purchasing power so as to equate production with consumption by paying out of the cultural inheritance a National Dividend to all citizens irrespective of their being employed or not.

Something Cardinal Has Happened

Douglas recognised long ago that which is now accepted by your own Stuart Chase, who says: "For a hundred years every census tabulated an increasing number of persons employed in factories; now suddenly since the war, with an increasing population, there are fewer persons in factories. Something cardinal has happened: some mighty corner has been rounded."

"The something cardinal" that has happened is that the cumulative effect of man's inventive power has now triumphed over nature to such an extent that the machine is able to do most of the work for him. Regularly we read of labour-saving machinery being introduced that throws out of employment another crowd of manual labourers. The whole inventive genius, the keenest scientists in the world to-day use every cell in their brains for the purpose of discovering further processes and machines for saving labour and costs; yet on the other hand the Governments of every industrialised country are all busy trying schemes for putting the world back to work!

The plain fact, as big as a church, is that the means to produce has nowadays outstripped the accepted means to distribute via the orthodox financial system. Nobody can effectively deny the industrial world's capacity for almost unlimited production. Nobody can deny that purchasing power is the sole means of distribution. Nobody can deny that the destruction of goods and machines already produced; the restriction of a hundred and one primary commodities; and the "crisis" itself, are all becoming intensified with the lapse of time, despite the pious prattle of the politicians and their press supporters. Nobody can deny that Poverty amid Plenty is still the skeleton at the feast of unreasoning prejudice that keeps our Government tied to the chariot-wheel of orthodox finance.

When President Roosevelt II. took office two years

ago, he demanded that the money-changers be scourged from the temple. He did not realise then, nor has he given evidence of his realising it since, that to hire a new chauffeur and to put the old one in jail is no remedy for a financial automobile that will never work satisfactorily again because its engine is broken down for ever.

"Statesmen" Looking for Trouble

Any modern "statesman," still believing that the only way out of the depression is to "find work" for the unemployed, brands himself automatically as out of touch with the trend of the times. The future will be to that people which first acts on the axiom that this Power Age has brought civilisation to the threshold of the Age of Leisure; and that to "find work" for all, through still further borrowing from the "money-changers," is merely to add to the existing overload of public debt and consequently to prices.

The present situation in Europe is eloquent of the fatuity of our alleged statesmen fumbling with their contradictory solutions to the planetary puzzle. Every reason but the correct one has been used to "explain" the muddle into which our antiquated monetary system has brought us. The universal slump has been fathered on things celestial as well as terrestrial, on factors as varied as sunspots and the world war. Yet nobody laughs except the New Economists.

Sacrifices to the golden calf of the money monopoly have been dutifully made in order to balance the budget, as if that expedient were the linchpin in the wheel of the industrial cart in which we now ride to our doom down the Gadarene slope to the next war-to-end-war, the war to make the world safe for Bankocracy. Reducing interest rates payable on State loans; reducing wages to a level more in accord with those of our less-advanced competitors; reducing man-power by installing multi-horsepower machinery; reducing hunger by the tightening of belts; consume less, produce more: where can this game of see-saw land us but into another war?

It is arithmetically impossible to reduce the total purchasing power and at the same time to increase the total sales, either at home or abroad: for every country on the horns of a similar dilemma is following the same plan, like a puppy chasing its tail. This is an axiom, a statement of fact, not a matter of opinion. It is based on the demonstrable fundamental that under the existing financial system the purchasing power at the disposal of every community is chronically insufficient to buy the whole of production. Yet our myopic politicians proudly point to the "success" of their latest stunt when the number of unemployed rises half-a-dozen or drops only six!

Bedlam Politics

Hypnotised by figures, they seem not to be aware of their confusion in objectives. The leaders of every political party, Right and Left alike, have their own pet plans for providing work for all. As if that were still the greatest virtue in a world bulging with machinery for doing it for us! As if they, speaking the language of the Stone Age, were unaware that in this Power Age our best brains are gradually eliminating the necessity of work for all! Bedlam politics! Bedlam economics! Bedlam electors for permitting Bedlam politicians to connive at the deeds of "Sane Finance"! What an idea!

Since the politicians have tried unsuccessfully for over a decade to solve their problem of unemployment, there is danger in their coming at last to the conclusion that the only comprehensive solution to their problem would be another war. There are, indeed, good grounds for believing that the money monopolists are prepared to send the world to war again rather than surrender their control of the issue of credit. The last war cost Great Britain eight thousand million pounds, of which at least ninety per cent. was created *costlessly* by the Bankocracy on the security of the real credit of the nation—our credit. Having lent us our money, the banks have been charging us over £300,000,000 a year interest on it ever since! Hence another war would be a "paying pro-

position" for them, besides solving the "problem of unemployment" for their servants, the politicians, as well as staving off the threatened world revolution.

In the U.S.A. there is a growing body of supporters of the Douglas Social Credit Proposals, a body growing in proportion as "recovery" recedes further into the background behind the New Dealers. As one of the earliest adherents to the Douglas Economics, I say with all possible gravity that I believe the trend of events is swinging in the direction of his proposals being accepted as the only satisfactory way out of the economic morass. A prominent publicist in England has well said that all the phenomena of the existing economic system have behaved during the past fifteen years as if they were in the pay of the New Economists of the Douglas school, a school entirely non-party in that it is neither Conser-

vative nor Liberal; Socialist nor Radical; Fascist nor Communist; nor any other 'ist.

The Douglas S.C. Proposals have a strong following not only in England, but in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada; also in the U.S.A., not to omit that they are permeating the economic thought in the capitals of the world. It only remains to be seen which country will be the first to adopt and apply the Douglas remedy for solving the problem of Scarcity amid Plenty. The future must be with that people which is bold enough to cut off the dead hand of the Old Economics still throttling this Power Age with a vigour that derives from the galvanic spasms of a dying financial system now apparently on its last legs.

WILLIAM BELL.

To Resolute Men and Women

Dr. Tudor Jones at the Dinner of Welcome to Major Douglas on July 19

Proposing the toast of "The Guests," Dr. Tudor Jones invited attention to the special difficulty which lay in the attempt to comprise in a single speech expressions ambiguously appropriate to both the wife of the liberator of mankind and the representative, whom they so warmly welcomed in their midst, of his natural enemies.

"That it has been made possible at all," he said, "is due to promptings and suggestions contained in the comprehensive survey of the forces at work in our time which Major Douglas himself has just given us, in a speech which leaves no element in man's life unaffected and exposes to our view the unparalleled opportunity and gravity of our situation. While he spoke, the recollection of two scenes arose in my mind. The first concerned those roads and railways and lines of communication of which Major Douglas has spoken. It was a scene in the luxurious dining car of the trans-continental express one day in 1927, when there lay upon the tables, in commemoration of the union of the Provinces, entertaining accounts, to occupy the leisure of travellers, of incidents in the past history of The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and of Canada.

"I know Mr. Ogilvie will forgive me for mentioning that one, possibly the most striking, incident recorded involved the failure of a government to respond to the needs and demands of a people. The need of the garrison, and of the population under its protection, imprisoned in Fort Garry, was for help, supplies and relief. The demand of the people of the east was that their friends and relatives in the west should be relieved. The government said this was impracticable and impossible of accomplishment. But such was the state of public feeling that one man stood out and said: 'Very well! What you, with all the authority and the resources of government, will not do, I will do!' He did. Collecting a handful of men, and in the depth of the Canadian winter, he loaded them into the open trucks used in the construction of the railway, and transported them to the rail-head. Thence, he crossed the frozen Lake Superior in sledges, and, performing the impossible, he completed the terrible journey on foot.

Imprisoned in the fort, there were not men alone. Such is the nature of men, they cannot accomplish much without the aid and encouragement of women. Those people, descendants of Scotsmen, Irishmen and Englishmen (and the French), intrepid and resolute, co-operating with one another for the common purpose of life and livelihood, succeeded in conditions which would seem to be almost the most unfavourable in the world. They lived, and created an inheritance.

"The second scene I would ask you to consider concerns that same fort on the left bank of the Red River. No longer is it just huts fortified by a palisade. It is now of stone, yet stone which still bears the marks of the bullets of later dangers and encounters. Full of emblems of its earlier history, it is a golf club, whither the young men and young women of Winnipeg travel by motor-car for recreation or to sit at ease and to sip icecream sodas. Unapproachable before by all but the most daring and resourceful, generations of effort and invention have made as easily accessible all the devices of luxury and the resources of civilisation. And in that land where resolute men and women could wrest life and livelihood when it was 'impossible,' they congregate to-day in columns of hungry marchers converging upon the capital and the government, because life is easy. Contrast those scenes, consider their meaning for us and for the world.

"Is it not true that the personalities of our guests this evening, in relation to the parts they play in our time, should be for us a reassurance? Of themselves surely they are a reassurance that the ability and the will which have availed in the past are still available to us in our time. Marvellously they have survived the destructive effects of a false economic system. We have but to apply them appropriately to secure that over all obstacles the will of man to life shall prevail.

"I give you the toast of Mrs. C. H. Douglas and the Right Hon. A. G. Ogilvie, Prime Minister of Tasmania, our guests."

The replies by Mr. Ogilvie and Mrs. Douglas are given on pages 399 and 400.

To Propagandists

The Retail Chemist for June contains a provocative letter under the title "Perfumery Retail Prospects." This should be followed up, especially by those in the trade. Retail trade is a good field. *Civil Service Opinions* has two letters against Social Credit in its issue of July 15 which call for reply.

The threat of war between Italy and Abyssinia, with the consequent "peace talks" and conferences, afford a particularly pointed opportunity for propagandists to elaborate the peace aspect of Social Credit.

It is hoped that all propagandists will take full advantage of this by writing to their newspapers on the needlessness of war, as, even if the letters are not published, no editor can afford entirely to neglect any strong expression of public opinion.

TORBEN LAUB, Director of Propaganda.

To Liverpool and District Readers

Will readers of SOCIAL CREDIT residing in the Liverpool, Birkenhead and Wallasey area who are willing to undertake campaign work, please communicate with Mr. E. J. Pankhurst, 38, Moor Lane, Great Crosby, Liverpool.

The Earl of Tankerville

The Earl of Tankerville has generously offered his services as a speaker at public meetings in support of the Electoral Campaign.

Full particulars will be supplied on application to the Secretary, Social Credit Secretariat, 163a, Strand, London, W.C.2.

The People Must Control Their Own Credit

The Right Hon. A. G. Ogilvie, Prime Minister of Tasmania, speaking at the Dinner of Welcome to Major Douglas on July 19, endorses Electoral Campaign.

I WANT to express my deep appreciation of the toast as moved by Dr. Tudor Jones and of the manner in which you received that toast so far as Mrs. Douglas and I are concerned. I occupy the unique position of being the first Prime Minister in the world to attend a Douglas Social Credit function. My position is also unique in that, in my own State, I have a majority of one in the Parliament of which I have the honour to be the Premier, and that one is the only Social Credit Member of Parliament in the world. Consequently, I feel the utmost respect for the Social Credit Movement, and I was told to be sure to get into touch with Major Douglas when I came to London. This I did for my own education and pleasure, and have had conferences with him and with his officers which I greatly enjoyed. Although I have not yet had the opportunity to give the subject the consideration it deserves, because I have a big practice as a barrister, and, as Premier, my time is very fully occupied, I do feel that we are wasting our time discussing wages, hours, conditions of labour, and that the only real thing that matters is the question of monetary reform.

A Dynamic Policy

I have been for three years a leader of the Labour Party in Australia and I can therefore claim to speak on behalf of the population of Australia. For many years the Labour Party has had the nationalisation of banks in its programme, but I am one who has realised the futility of that plan. I have been agitating for an entirely different policy, and at the last State Conference, by 86 votes to none (which you will agree is a fair majority), I was able to introduce that policy and make it the first plank in our platform. **That policy is the control of the credit of the community, by the community, for the community.**

During my visit to Europe I have met Signor Mussolini, Dr. Schuschnigg, Dr. Benes, Dr. Schacht, all the Russian Ministers, Mr. De Valera and his Ministers as well as the opposition, and in England everybody who matters from Their Majesties The King and Queen, members of the Royal Family, and the Government, to anyone I could get any information from. I also had the honour to meet Major Douglas.

Splendid Talkers

I have come here to learn your problems and study your conditions. I have been attending during the last three weeks a conference of Empire parliamentarians attended by all the Prime Ministers. On Wednesday I had the honour of speaking at the concluding conference. I know you won't be offended by what I say. I have attended a vast number of social functions—as many as seven a day. Hospitality completely absorbs one and renders it difficult to criticise, and I think there is an object in this. I know that Australians are not nearly the equal of the English in refinement, in kindness and in tact. We are regarded as crude; we have direct methods and we like to know what is at the back of the other people's minds, but I have not been able to discover this whilst in England! I have heard speeches and found that they are all in this form:—"My Lords, ladies and gentlemen, I did not come here to congratulate Mr. So and So on his magnificent, inspiring and most eloquent speech. But on behalf of the British Empire of which we are all so proud. I cannot refrain . . ." and so on,—you know the sort of thing. I have got to know it so well that I could whistle it. I have heard Minister after Minister and, as I said on Wednesday, from the point of view of a survey of the existing economic difficulties, nothing could be more admirable, but I heard not one suggestion as to a cure or remedy for those difficulties. It seems to me so far that it is the terrible poverty question that everyone is frightened to attack.

Like you, we in Australia are suffering from the problem of plenty. I have seen in my own State, hundreds of cases of apples fed to the pigs, tons of

beautiful fish allowed to rot and put round the apple trees for manure. I have seen thousands of tons of raspberries thrown into the river. I have seen wheat and flour eaten by the rats which breed in large numbers owing to the accumulation in the warehouses. We produce too much but we have a lack of distribution. In Australia we can produce enough for one hundred million people and side by side we have had 500,000 people unemployed and verging on destitution—starving in a land which can produce everything except oil. We could be almost a self contained country.

Time Is Short

I have listened to the remarks made by Major Douglas to-night. I agree with him that unless something is done in the very near future the people of the British Empire and elsewhere will wake up when it is too late; remember the French Huguenots, and more recently in our own time the Russian revolution. I believe in the community control of credit—in taking the control away from the banks and investing it in a national credit body.

Your object, to cure destitution, is a noble one with which I entirely agree, and I wish you every success in it. In this country you have extremes—extremes of education and extremes of ignorance, extreme poverty and extreme affluence. I have seen decent citizens selling matches in the streets. I do sincerely hope that the solution offered by Major Douglas will receive the most sympathetic consideration because I entirely agree with him to this extent, that it is wrong to allow the whole control of the credit of the community to be in the hands of any irresponsible body of men. So far as I am concerned, I will never rest till I have taken away from that body of gentlemen the right to control that credit.

Politicians Must Yield To Pressure

It is no good pointing out the waste of food and the poverty alongside of it, and telling people *how* this can be put right. If they have £1 in the savings bank they think you are going to take it from them. That is where we have to be so careful. May I say that, after all my experience, I agree with your proposals with regard to this Electoral Campaign. I have a big practice, as I have said, and I don't care whether I am in Parliament or out of it; I owe no money to the bankers, and I can say exactly what I think to anyone, and, believe me, this is a wonderful luxury! I have been nineteen consecutive years in Parliament and I find that all politicians have their ears to the ground. Real reforms do not come from the masses, they come from the leaders. The public are waiting to be led, and they are looking to you to lead them. The only way is by bringing political pressure to bear upon your political representatives in the House of Commons. Something has to be done, and done quickly, otherwise destruction will overtake us.

There Is No Middle Course

I thank you very sincerely for this evening. To-morrow I go back to Australia. I will tell my colleague and my majority about this dinner. I feel sure he will be very pleased and very gratified that I attended it. I will carry back with me, to him and to the people of Tasmania, your good wishes. I hope, as you hope, that some day, instead of giving these speeches, our public men will solve the problem that faces us. I agree with Major Douglas there is no middle course. Either we will allow things to continue getting worse, as they are, or we will make things better for everybody.

Once more I thank you My Lord, ladies and gentlemen. I sincerely hope that by aid of democracy Australia will be the first country in the world to take the control of credit away from the banks and vest it in the community itself and utilise it for the benefit of every man, woman and child in it.

About Note-Books

Mrs. Douglas Picks a Bone After Dinner

IT is a very great and real pleasure to me to have this opportunity of meeting you and greeting you, and telling you how much I appreciate the wonderful things you have said of Douglas and the very kind things you have said to me.

I had prepared a platitudinous little speech but after the sensible remarks of the Prime Minister of Tasmania I see that, fortunately for all of us, I can throw it overboard, and instead seize this opportunity of picking a bone with some of you. I deplore the publicity of the moment but I have had no other and although it is an oldish bone it is not past picking. I want to ask of you whom I may surely call my friends a question. How is it that you, men and women of such gifts and abilities and vision and powers, even, I am told, of fourth-dimensional minds—how did you come to allow me to fare forth on these stupendous world tours—without even a note-book? Mind you, I do not mean a note-book to be filled by me. I mean a note-book already well filled by you for my help.

Douglas never uses a note-book and therefore I had no idea how even the "great" value them, and how the near-great rely upon them, and how vital they are to just ordinary people like myself. I am not sure if it had not been for this cult of the note-book that Douglas would have established the reputation as a golfer that he did. I remember at quite an important moment in a match his opponent asked him a question. Of course he was asked thousands of questions all round the world in season and out of season all the time, and, as you know, he does not use a note-book so he produced from the depths of his mind one of those concise, pertinent, lucid replies you all know and appreciate so well. His opponent felt it must not be lost, so he handed

his club to his caddy, and reached for his note-book. Now there is something peculiar you learn in world travel; in different parts of the world the note-book nestles against different parts of the human anatomy, and here it lurked towards the hinder hip. He produced his note-book, jotted down Douglas's reply, returned the note-book to its home, took his mashie and fluffed his approach—all square. Not that Douglas was without his own rubs of the green; a little later an enormous Irishman rose from a tiny tuft of rushes as Douglas was driving and said, "Big ball Major, big ball, now if you will give me an outline of your plan then if you get a good second I should have the whole thing in a nutshell by the toime you're waggling yer putter on the green."

And here we have another discovery in world travel, the enormous number of people who want "Douglas" in a "nutshell," it seems to me a peculiar container, certainly many hundreds have asked for the "plan" on a postcard but it is the "nutshell" that seems to be so universally desired and longed for. But I am wandering away from my "bone."

As scenes in railway trains seem popular to-night, I too will give you a little train picture and leave you with, I hope, your hearts wrung with grief, and remorse gnashing your vitals. We found ourselves on one occasion without the necessary appendage to the historic "luggage"; the negro-attendant who answered the bell said he would go to the restaurant car and fetch one. "Don't they provide you with a corkscrew?" I asked him. "Noo ma'am, noa, they doant do nuffin for me, I just have to go muddlin' along and keep smilin'."

There you have a picture of Mrs. Douglas on her world travels—without even a note-book.

"No Matter What It Is Made Of"

A Canadian Experiment

THE world economic crisis produced by the inability of the present financial system, based on scarcity, to distribute plenty, has resulted in many currency experiments in different countries. Most of these experiments have turned on the use of some form of additional currency backed by some body of good standing in the community. Such experiments, while of great interest, have none of them—as far as we are aware—been based on a realisation of the flaw in the present financial system disclosed by the Douglas analysis, and they can therefore be regarded only as ameliorative and not curative measures.

One such experiment is that of the town of Raymond, Canada. In the early part of 1932 this town, in common with many others, found itself facing financial ruin. Taxpayers could not pay their taxes, and the banks refused additional credit, so that the town was threatened with the curtailment or cessation of public services, not, of course, for lack of the means, i.e., buildings and equipment, but for lack of money with which to pay employees, etc.

The Mayor and Council were thus forced to consider whether it was not possible to invent some means of payment which, although not "sanctified" by being issued by the banks as a debt to them, would be generally accepted by the townspeople. After a meeting with the business community to secure their support, it was decided that the Council should issue scrip to pay its employees, the amount being limited by the amount which it was thought could be absorbed in the payment of local taxation.

The plan was put into operation, but because of "outside pressure and threatened lawsuits"—from what quarter is not stated—the scrip was withdrawn and its place taken by the promissory note forms used by the banks and merchant houses. These forms are still in use, and Raymond carries on, having in the period which has since elapsed reduced its municipal debt to the banks from \$53,000 to \$14,000.

This last fact may possibly account for the lengthy

period during which the experiment has been allowed to run—it has enabled the banks to recover what might otherwise have been irrecoverable debts. If this surmise be correct, the payment of the balance of \$14,000 still owing may well coincide with some irresistible "outside pressure" to terminate the experiment.

Those readers familiar with the Guernsey market scheme will notice its resemblance to and difference from the Raymond scheme. Guernsey built a market-house which was paid for in scrip subsequently recovered through taxation and rents, whereas Raymond issues promissory notes to pay the current cost of using existing capital equipment, and recovers the notes through taxation.

Under the Guernsey scheme when the scrip was recovered it must have had a deflationary effect, i.e., created a shortage of purchasing power and a consequent fall of prices, unless Guernsey undertook some new capital development and reissued the scrip for this purpose, or the effect of its withdrawal was offset by the development of export trade or some other adventurous circumstance. In Raymond, however, as the town promissory notes are issued to pay current expenses, which must go on year after year, it would appear that the notes form a recurrent increase in the amount of money in circulation, provided some "outside pressure" is not exerted to secure their withdrawal.

From the point of view of all advocates of credit reform, schemes such as these are of value in so far as they make the public realise the truth of Professor Walker's dictum that "money is any medium which has reached such a degree of acceptability that, no matter what it is made of, and no matter why people want it, no one will refuse it in exchange for his product." Unfortunately, however, the tendency is for all schemes of this kind to be brought to an end by pressure from the banks whose monopoly of credit creation is threatened by them, and as their termination is deflationary in effect, it is likely that the majority of people will be led to believe that the evil effects of deflation are the natural outcome of "dangerous experiments."

M. JACKLIN.

What's Wrong With the World

Social Credit Simply Explained

By G. W. L. Day

CHAPTER VII.

The Financial Octopus

FINANCE, then, is a system of world tyranny. It rules with a rod of iron—or perhaps gold would be a better word. Its chiefs are astute men who act quickly, talk little and know exactly what they want and how to get it. Its kingdom is highly organised and strongly entrenched. And as the years go by, nearly all the important legislation in the world has one object in view: to make the world safe for bankers.

Two of the rocks on which Finance is built are Taxation and the Balanced Budget.

Now modern taxation is simply an ingenious device for concentrating financial power. It also has the effect of still further reducing the supply of money in our pockets, and since a banker deals in money in just the same way as a butcher deals in meat, namely as a commodity, it "puts up his stock."

Take the £8,000,000,000 which was filched from us, subscribed in War Loans and paid out, mostly, to our own people for their War services. These War services have been performed long ago, so these loans represent simply claims on the future activities of ourselves and our descendants. If they were distributed equally, so that we each held £50-worth of War Loan, they would simply be licences for us to work.

But as I have explained, Finance now holds at least 70 per cent. of them (having sold out the balance of its original holding) and it got them fraudulently by creating money on our credit. So instead of licences to work, they are actually a means of transferring enormous bulks of money out of our hands to Finance.

The method by which this forced transfer takes place is taxation. Taxation, in fact, is the business of making us pay through the nose for the use of our own credit, and it springs from the absurd habit of regarding our wealth (namely licences to work, backed by workers) as our debt. I am afraid it is just legalised robbery.

Robbery with a big R. Since 1919 we have paid in taxes a sum exceeding the total amount of the National Debt; yet far from being wiped out, the National Debt has actually increased by more than four hundred million pounds in the last four years!

In a lesser degree the Insurance companies are doing much the same thing. They are drawing money out of our pockets, concentrating it in a very few hands, and paying very little of it back to us. So Finance finds them useful as collectors.

The whole working principle of Finance is that it creates an artificial scarcity of money, and at the same time gives to an international organisation of bankers and financiers the sole power to relieve this scarcity.

This, of course, is equivalent to holding up the entire civilised world at the point of the gun. All the "rackets" in America are nothing to it. Finance controls the Press, the Radio, and the Front Benches in the House of Commons; it dictates to capitalists, moulds culture and education to suit its own ends, suppresses criticism, organises world-wide propaganda through professors of economics and others, whose bread and butter depends on their patrons, and sets up or overthrows governments at will.

As to the majority of us, the workers, it takes good care that we are kept too hard at work and too hard up to think much about it.

For many a long year it has played off Capital against Labour. It welcomed strikes and lock-outs because these prevented us from looking elsewhere for the villain of the piece.

Now it is looking on quite unmoved at the various proposals put forward by Conservatives, Liberals and Socialists. Not one of them would affect Finance. No, not even nationalisation of the banks, for this would not alter the system, which is the power that Finance rests upon. In fact it would actually increase the power of Finance by centralising power still further.

Now in case you think I am exaggerating, let me give you an example of what Finance can do.

Some few years after the War, Austria, a beaten country, dared to try some novel experiments which cut right across the sacred rules of taxation and balanced budgets.

Her government tried the plan of giving her merchants and others sums of money on condition that they reduced the prices of their goods. This was done especially in the case of primary necessities, such as food.

Well, the results were very remarkable. There was no inflation (inflation means more money, followed by higher prices, followed by still more money, followed by still higher prices, like a puppy chasing its own tail). On the contrary, things looked up to such an extent that foreign visitors were amazed.

Colonel Repington, who was sent out there, reported that new and enlarged industries were springing up everywhere, that the papers were full of advertisements, that farming was rapidly improving, and that loaves of bread which cost the State 60 kronen were being sold in the shops for only 9 kronen.

Everywhere people were becoming happy and prosperous, but the Austrian budget was not being balanced. The man in the street was on the up grade, but the rules of Sound Finance were being broken.

Then Finance got busy. Here was somebody getting out of hand. Something must be done about it at once.

So the Finance Committee of the League of Nations, a useful tool for Finance, was called in to float an international loan to "save" Austria.

The League acted as bum-bailiff for the bankers. Austria was forced to open her national finances for inspection and supervision, re-establish the central bank monopoly of money and balance her budget by heavy taxation.

She was forced to deflate — that is, to reduce the amount of her money in circulation—just as we were forced to deflate in 1925. And the consequences were just the same, namely lower incomes, still higher taxes, and stagnation of industry. Bankruptcies rose rapidly, and according to *The Times* suicides increased by 88 per cent.!

All this resulted eventually in the Austrian rebellion of 1934, which was a desperate attempt to escape from the shackles of Finance. But it was crushed, and Austria remains enslaved to this day.

Then there is Newfoundland, our oldest overseas dependency. The international moneylenders urged loans upon it, waited until its finances had got into a thorough muddle, and then persuaded (or forced) the British Government to deprive Newfoundland of its status as a self-governing dominion.

It is now governed by a commission of six, appointed by Great Britain and no doubt chosen by Mr. Montagu Norman. There has been a great deal of unrest ever since, and the Newfoundlanders complain that they are being given food no better than the food Englishmen give their cattle. Elaborate attempts have been made to hush the matter up.

There was also the crisis of 1931, when the Labour Government had been breaking some of the sacred rules. Out it went, and we now have a so-called "National" Government which may be described as one hundred per cent. Sound Finance. We are being taxed directly at least twice as heavily as any other nation on earth, and sixteen times as heavily as before the war. Every year we pay at least £135,000,000 of Excise Taxes in higher prices for our tobacco, spirits and so on. To read the newspapers you might think we are too poor to do more than just keep ourselves alive.

Perhaps you may argue that we have a Treasury, and that it is *this* which controls our finances, not the Bank of England. But as Mr. Montagu Norman has truly said, the Bank and the Treasury are like Tweedledum and Tweedledee. They agree perfectly about nearly

everything, and uphold exactly the same system. When they do have a quarrel the Bank always gets its own way by pointing to a Monstrous Crow, which it calls "Loss of Confidence." And as the years go by each Government listens more and more attentively to the Bank.

Finance, too, is rapidly digging itself in and extending its power. The Bank of England has for several years been fortifying its vaults so that it is now very much like a fortress.

The Bank of France has vaults carved out of the solid rock under a subterranean lake. It could be supercharged with high pressure steam or poison gas at a few minutes' notice, and by pressing a button, intruders could be dropped through a trap-door and drowned. It is proof against the biggest aerial bombs and the heaviest artillery bombardment in the world.

All this is a symbol of what is happening behind the scenes. Since the Armistice twenty-eight Central Banks have been formed in twenty-eight different countries, all of which are entirely outside the control of those countries' governments.

The whole forms a closely organised international network, and presiding over them all is the super-central bank at Basle, called the Bank of International Settlements.

This bank of banks acts as the supreme regulator of the world's money supplies. It is the very Throne and Sceptre of the Financial Power, which unless we revolt against it will very shortly make us powerless to revolt at all.

(To be continued.)

Orthodox Prosperity

With acknowledgment to an article entitled *Mass-Method Production in The New Economics (Melbourne), for May 17, 1935*

THE *Argus*, of recent date, quotes figures showing the effect of machine development which, superficially, present a picture of progress and prosperity in industry, as follows:—

Thirteen years ago it took fifty-five men (in terms of one week) to manufacture a certain well-known British motor car. To-day on the same basis it takes eight. Thirteen years ago, if the cost of each car to the public were put at an index figure of one hundred, the cost to-day would be twenty-one. If, thirteen years ago, the same figure of one hundred represented the sums disbursed by the company in wages and salaries, the corresponding figure to-day would be 634. Where one car was turned out thirteen years ago, twenty-six are being turned out to-day. Where the company employed 3,197 men in 1922, it was employing 19,394 in December of last year. Thus (writes a correspondent of *The Times*) mass production and up-to-date methods of organisation and salesmanship have enabled the directors to reduce the price of their cars by virtually four-fifths, to employ over six times as many people, to irrigate the community by distributing a purchasing fund (in the form of salaries and wages) nearly six-and-a-half times greater than the volume for 1922, and to sell roughly twenty-six times the number of cars they were selling thirteen years ago.

But analysis and amplification of the figures on Social Credit lines shows that the position is, in fact, unsatisfactory and likely to become more so with improvement in process. Taking the above figures:—

TABLE I.

1922	1934
Hours (men-weeks) ... 55	Hours (men-weeks) ... 8
Selling price ... 100	Selling price ... 21
Salaries and wages ... 100	Salaries and wages ... 634
Output ... 1	Output ... 26
Number employed ... 3,197	Number employed ... 19,394

Assuming 50 working weeks in a year:—
 Annual output of cars in 1922 = $\frac{3,197 \times 50}{55} = 2,906$ cars.
 Annual output of cars in 1934 = $\frac{19,394 \times 50}{8} = 121,212$ cars.

Approximately 42 times the output in 1934 as compared with that in 1922 (not 26 times as stated in Table I).

Assuming the price of a car in 1934 to be £150:—
 In 1922, from Table I, it was $\frac{£150 \times 100}{21} = £714$.

Total price of output in 1922, 2,906 at £714 = £2,074,884.

A Banker's Threat?

Prosperity and prices could not be restored, hungry people all over the world could not be enabled to eat the food which seemed now too abundant, and the present combination of glut and hunger could not be turned into plenty and progress until the broken circle of exchange was again restored. — *Sir Alan Anderson reported in "The Times" of July 17, 1935.*

When is a glut not a glut? When it is plenty, but that cannot be allowed until the broken circle of exchange is restored. We now know what the Bank of England wants; but what do the people want? Bellies filled or a complete "circle of exchange"? Let them say!

A Ray of Common Sense in France

More than 10,000 railwaymen of all grades met late on Friday night in the Bourse du Travail, to protest against the reduction in their wages. A unanimous resolution was passed "in the most vehement terms" against the cuts, which would only "aggravate the crisis." "We cannot," it concluded, "accept these decrees of misery which ferociously reduce our purchasing power, at a moment when the means of consumption of the whole population ought to be increased."—*The Times*, July 29, 1935.

Total price of output in 1934 121,212 at £150 = £18,181,800.
 Assuming average wage or salary per employee to be £350 p.a.:
 1922 ... 3,197 employees at £350 = £1,118,950
 1934 ... 19,394 " " = £6,787,900

TABLE II

1922	1934
Hours (men-weeks) ... 55	Hours (men-weeks) ... 8
Selling price per car £714	Selling price per car £150
Selling price of annual output ... £2,074,884	Selling price of annual output ... £18,181,800
Salaries and wages £1,118,950	Salaries and wages £6,787,900
Output, cars ... 2,906	Output, cars ... 121,212
Number of employees 3,197	Number of employees 19,394
Applying A + B:—	
Selling price £2,074,884 (1922) =	(A) £1,118,950 or 53.9%
	+(B) £955,934 or 46.1%
Selling Price £18,181,800 (1934) =	(A) £6,787,900 or 37.3%
	+(B) £11,393,900 or 62.7%

The purchasing power distributed as wages and salaries in 1922 was a little more than half the price of the product, but the proportion has dropped to a little more than a third in 1934.

Improvement in process has caused a diminution in the rate of flow of purchasing power.

The unsaleable surplus of cars in 1934 was not only actually greater than it was in 1922 but the percentage has gone up from 46.1 per cent. to 67.7 per cent.

The unsaleable surplus was got rid of by:—
 (1) Selling to wage and salary earners engaged in other industries, to the detriment of sales by those industries.

(2) Forced export, resulting in trade war, artificial barriers to legitimate exchange, and leading towards a state of military war.

(3) Sabotage.
 The National Dividend together with the application of the Just Price would have made up the difference, in purchasing power, between A and B costs, enabling the sale of all the cars without detriment to other industries or forced export.

ARTHUR WELFORD.

Index to Volume II and Bound Volumes

A comprehensive index to Volume II of SOCIAL CREDIT, covering the issues from February 22 to August 9 inclusive, has been prepared and will shortly be available at 6d. (post free). As a limited number only will be printed, orders should be placed early.

Orders for complete bound volumes at 10s. 6d. each (plus 9d. postage) including the index, may be placed now. Binding cases, including index, at 3s. 6d. each (plus 4d. postage) will also shortly be available. Please send remittance with order to the Publisher, SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

The Electoral Campaign

The Special Electoral Campaign Number of SOCIAL CREDIT explains the Electoral Campaign and how to help in it. It contains the vital matter of Major Douglas's famous Buxton speech which launched the Campaign. Price 1s. 6d. a dozen from SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

ACTIVE SERVICE

Widnes on the Practice of Social Dynamics.

We have still a long way to go, even although the numbers we have obtained should, from the purely mathematical point of view, be sufficient to turn the next election. We, however, intend to carry on canvassing until National Dividends have become an actual fact.

We have been canvassing here for twelve weeks now, and we have naturally formed some quite definite opinions on the subject.

It's Easy

First, canvassing is amazingly easy. As one man said, "After you have knocked at the first door it is as easy as A B C." He was referring to the shyness which most canvassers have when they come out for the first time. When they discover that they can get signatures in fifty per cent. to sixty per cent. of the houses, especially if the poorer districts are done first, they realise that the Electoral Campaign can be a success in their constituency. We have been fortunate, too, in our rate of obtaining signatures, reaching as high as 18.4 per man-hour, and never less than ten, except in the first week, when we paid too much attention to third calls. Some of the unemployed have actually had as many as twenty-eight per man-hour.

Some canvassers prefer to work alone, others in pairs, and others in groups up to five or six. There is certainly more fun in the groups. Each canvasser pleases himself as to the method he adopts; there are no restrictions.

It is generally agreed within the group that it is absolutely necessary to hand the leaflet to a responsible voter in the house emphasising the following essential points:

1. That they read the leaflet carefully.
2. If they agree with it, they should sign it.
3. That every voter in the house should sign it.
4. That lead pencil will do for signing.
5. That it will be called for in about an hour (or other stated time, which should be the same night).

Two calls can be made on as many as forty houses per hour.

It's Interesting

Canvassing is intensely interesting. In the majority of houses there is no conversation on the second call. The leaflets are handed back ready signed, with some remark to the effect that "it is time someone was doing something about it." There is some satisfaction in knowing we are getting so much support and that our efforts are appreciated. Where the leaflet is not ready signed you have the choice of taking it as a refusal and getting on in order to get signatures quickly or you can spend some time and explain the leaflet a little more fully.

One meets many types. It is surprising how many people there are with a tendency towards Labour who think that a National Dividend is the policy of the Labour Party. It takes only a few minutes to disillusion them. It is surprising to find that most Conservatives are simply anti-Labour without any knowledge of politics. Then you get the moralists who are afraid that the unemployed will spend their National Dividends on beer or gambling, would-be economists of all kinds who admit in half-a-minute that they have never studied money, and all sorts of people with a thousand and one extraordinary ideas. It is generally fairly easy to pick out a "key" man, and it is worth spending ten or fifteen minutes with him.

It is also interesting when we get back to the room about nine or ten. There are a few comedians who can tell a good story about their experiences.

It's Effective

The political situation in Widnes, however, is probably the most important and interesting aspect of the canvass. As already reported in SOCIAL CREDIT, our present Member, Mr. J. Roland Robinson, has decided that the air of Blackpool is much healthier for him than that of Widnes, where he had a majority of 10,000 at the last election. Several meetings of the Conservative

Association have been held regarding his successor, several names have been rumoured, and still no candidate was forthcoming. Members of the Conservative Association were getting quite anxious about a candidate in view of the talk about an October election.

This week, however, they have found a candidate willing to accept nomination, and as he lives in the neighbourhood we shall be able to contact him quite easily when the occasion demands.

On the other hand the rank and file of the Labour Party are discontented with their candidate because at the last meeting he addressed in Widnes a few weeks ago "he spoke only about Russia, and did not mention Poverty amidst Plenty or National Dividends." Meanwhile we are carrying on canvassing, and that brings me to the third point.

It's Quick

Canvassing is the quickest, most certain and most effective method of getting National Dividends put into operation. Is there any other method of convincing people at the rate of ten to fifteen per man-hour that it is National Dividends that they want? And canvassing not only convinces them; it gets them to promise to take action about it. Already we see the effect of that threat of action on the political situation here.

We have tried indoor meetings, but found that after a few months the audience consisted of the same individuals every night, with a small percentage of newcomers who never returned. The regular attenders were all convinced Social Crediters. A few looked forward to the day when action would have to be taken to put Social Credit into operation and were willing to do their share. The majority, however, attended, quite unconsciously I expect, to enjoy the emotion due to the consciousness of superior knowledge just as many people go to church to enjoy the emotion of sanctimoniousness. So we have two kinds of Social Crediters—those who are determined to take action to get it put into operation, and those who are content with an emotion. For the benefit of the latter the last paragraph of Major Douglas's article on "Propaganda and Practice," which appeared in the first issue of SOCIAL CREDIT, should be repeatedly published.

It's Practical

"For those, then, to whom Social Credit is not a pleasant parlour game, affording relief from bridge or other polite pursuits, the practical problem is to provide an effective mechanism for the will to attain it. That is the task which the Social Credit Movement, whose General Staff is the Secretariat, has set itself to solve, and no adherence or lip service to the Social Credit Movement, which does not assist to that end, is of serious consequence—certainly not to me."

The other week the Archbishop of Liverpool said, "An ideal, to have practical value, must be transformed into action." It is no use simply enjoying it as an emotion; it must be carried into action. And the connecting link between the emotion stage and the action stage is COURAGE.

It Wastes No Time

What a waste of time and energy meetings are! Take a meeting of fifty Social Crediters lasting two hours. The result is practically nil. If these hundred man-hours were utilised canvassing, at the rate of twelve signatures per man-hour, 1,200 signatures could be obtained. If this were done every week an average constituency could be canvassed in six months; if it were done twice a week it could be canvassed in three months—in time for an election in October. Meetings are efficient from the point of view of time and energy expended only where it is necessary to start a nucleus in a new constituency or ward; that has been our experience.

Outdoor meetings, if made sufficiently attractive with placards or banners, have considerable propaganda value; but they lack the only thing that is of real value—the pledge to take action at the poll. The Electoral

Campaign Leaflet includes the demand for both Economic Democracy and Political Democracy, and canvassing with this leaflet is the speediest method that I know of getting that demand expressed. Last night (July 23) eight canvassers travelled eight miles in two cars and collected 239 signatures in one and a half hours in a modern housing scheme with short streets and front gardens. I have not yet seen the record books, but one of the men who collected fifty-six signatures had only two refusals; and our expert canvasser was absent last night.

It Is Winning

We are winning. We know that the people have been anxiously waiting for someone to do something for them, and now, after signing the leaflet, they understand for the first time in their lives what they are going to vote for—a National Dividend or to make their M.P. their servant, or both. The people are anxiously waiting—waiting on the message of hope and the method of achieving it that we can give them as it has been given to us. We—who call ourselves Social Crediters—are we Social Crediters of the intellect only, or are we Social Crediters of action?

Widnes.

A. G. THOMSON, Supervisor.

A Campaign Exploit

For the encouragement of others, may I ask you to print this amazing exploit in the enemy camp? I was with three campaigners in Paddington when we came upon an Economic League street orator. Some Socialists were making it warm for him and we butted in with unanswerable questions and brought the atmosphere up to boiling point. Then one of the campaigners, a young woman who had never addressed a meeting in her life, started to explain our views to the people. The paid orator shouted her down so she moved across the street and so did the people. After an hour and a quarter of speaking and answering questions, she had won for the campaign one definite recruit, half a dozen promises to attend an indoor meeting, and nearly a score of signed pledges which we were able to collect on the spot while she spoke. We sold several copies of the special Electoral Campaign number of SOCIAL CREDIT, and gave one gratis to the banker's agent as a consolation prize.

Wimbledon.

K. P. BROWN.

ELECTORS — DEMAND NATIONAL DIVIDENDS

Leaflet No. 4

For Recruiting.—The leaflet is designed as an aid to recruiting and contains a space in which the address of the local group or District Supervisor can be inserted with a rubber stamp.

It can be used for distribution at meetings, or for delivery by post or from door to door, and is admirably suited to be left behind after collecting signed demand forms.

Leaflet No. 5

Elector's Demand and Undertaking.—This is the instrument of the Electoral Campaign, fully described in our Special Electoral Campaign Number, April 19, 1935, and can be obtained either in purple on orange or purple on white.

Leaflet No. 6

For Personal and Business Friends.—Not suitable for the house-to-house canvass, but for use in offices, factories, or by travellers, or at parties. Contains space for twenty-four signatures. Also described in our Special Electoral Campaign Number, April 19, 1935.

Prices of Leaflets

Leaflet No. 4: 6s. for 1,000 (postage 9d.); 3s. for 500 (postage 9d.); 1s. 6d. for 250 (postage 4d.); 7d. for 100 (postage 2d.).
Leaflet No. 5: (post free) 12s. 6d. for 1,000; 6s. 3d. for 500; 3s. 2d. for 250; 1s. 7d. for 125; 10d. for 60.
Leaflet No. 6: (carriage extra) 27s. 6d. for 1,000; 3s. for 100; 1s. 6d. for 50; 9d. for 25.
Obtainable from the offices of SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Back Numbers of SOCIAL CREDIT

These can be supplied in mixed bundles of fifty for 1s., carriage paid. Apply SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2, enclosing 1s.

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

Below is the form Parliamentary electors are being asked to sign. Please read it carefully, sign (if you have not done so already) and send it (1/4d. stamp) to The Only Democrats, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2

Will you ask others to sign this demand and undertaking? Supples of the form (Leaflet No. 5) can be had (see above).

**WE WILL ABOLISH POVERTY
Elector's Demand and Undertaking**

- 1. I know that there are goods in plenty and therefore that poverty is quite unnecessary.
- 2. I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
- 3. I want, too, national dividends distributed to me and every Briton so that we can buy all we want of the goods that are now destroyed and the production that is restricted.
- 4. These dividends must not increase prices or taxes or deprive owners of their property or decrease its relative value.
- 5. In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
- 6. So I pledge myself to vote for any candidate who will undertake to support the abolition

of poverty and the issue of national dividends and to vote consistently against any party trying to put any other law-making before this.

- 7. If the present M.P. here won't undertake this I will vote for some other party and keep on changing until my policy has been achieved.

Signed.....

Address.....

(Signatures will be treated confidentially)

Volunteers for Help

I want to make my vote effective, so I volunteer to work.....hours each week at delivering and collecting these forms, in a district convenient to me, for the next six months, or until further notice. I will try to induce all my friends to do likewise.

BLOCK Name.....

LETTERS

PLEASE Address.....

CORRESPONDENCE

New Scope for Authors

I was invited to write three explanatory Social Credit articles for a local paper and did so. These articles were published, and I have now been asked to write a series of three articles for a neighbouring paper which has an even wider circulation, with the proviso that technicalities should be avoided which, of course, leaves the field clear for Electoral Campaign articles.

The second paper apparently finds the interest in the subject so great that the articles are a source of revenue and they are therefore paying me for them.

I pass on this information as a hint to others who might tactfully approach local papers in their neighbourhood—even if controversial letters have been refused.

Southampton.

M. C. BOND.

A Forlorn Hope

I can endorse your note on these words last week as I looked them up in the dictionary when I got home from the dinner. Having followed Major Douglas's utterances for a good many years I know the precision of speech which marks them, and I have also come to regard him as a realist before all else. I felt convinced that he would not so urgently and earnestly prescribe immediate action if he believed the action to be doomed to failure—yet this was the interpretation put upon the words by some who were present.

Forlorn hope: A detachment of men appointed to lead in an assault, or perform other service attended with uncommon peril; any bold desperate enterprise.

There is not much time, perhaps, but if we will put forth all our energies there is *just* time.

London.

NOW A CAMPAIGNER.

The Only Real Charity

A correspondent in a recent issue of SOCIAL CREDIT suggested very truly that the truest form of charity was action directed towards the abolition of the poverty which makes it necessary, and urged that all readers should concentrate their charitable donations on the Secretariat whose supreme objective is Economic Freedom for the Individual, which would of course eliminate poverty.

May I suggest one method which I have adopted since the introduction of the new National Dividend slogan stamps? In the past I have given away considerable sums in small amounts to street beggars. Now I harden my heart, and each time I do so I use a 6d. National Dividend stamp instead of a 1d. one on my next letter.

May I also say that I have found these stamps, which are most attractive, an excellent medium for securing small subscriptions from sympathisers, for many people will buy one or two shillings worth, who would never go to the trouble of buying a P.O. and sending it to the Secretariat. Furthermore, I believe that if people buy these stamps they will use them, thus becoming propagandists at no great trouble or expense.

London, S.W.5.

L.J.W.

They Asked For It

How is this for a neat and effective riposte to the unintelligent objector? Scene, Schoolroom in a country village. Chairman, the local vicar. Subject, Social Credit. After an hour's address, the chairman calls for questions. A supercilious looking young man, who has smoked cigarettes almost under the speaker's nose, rises and assures the audience that he has studied economics at a famous university! Wants to know, if machinery and unemployment always go together, would it not be as wise to say that marriage and interperance accompanied each other . . . the more marriages the more drink! General laughter amid which the speaker is heard to mutter, "Absurd analogy." A truculent elderly man rises to his feet . . . companion to the young man . . . and condemns the movement in general terms without making any specific charge. Many questions are satisfactorily answered. Chairman proposes vote of thanks to speaker for excellent address,

and then with a charming smile and slight wave of hand, "I am sure we are all greatly indebted to our two friends on the front bench for supplying the necessary element of humour." Well, they asked for it and got it . . . with a nice coating of sugar round the pill . . .

Hexham.

R. W. HORNSBY.

The Cruise of the Cachalot!

I am taking a cruise and am struck with the wonderful field for propaganda we have here.

There are nearly 700 passengers from all parts of the U.K. with nothing to do between ports. Unfortunately I had only my current number of SOCIAL CREDIT and left it about in the public rooms as a sort of bait until it disappeared. If I had thought of it I would have had more.

I would suggest that you get at the Chief Stewards of Cruising Ships and put some SOCIAL CREDITS in the barber's shop and Social Credit literature in the libraries.

To spread the good work I don't think you could find a better field.

Cardiff.

THOMAS MILLER.

[Here is a new field for propagandists.—Ed.]

Goethe a Social Crediter?

A hint in an account of a performance of the Second Part of Goethe's "Faust" led me to read it.

In Act I. everything was going wrong with the Emperor and his finances. "The Lord Chancellor complains that the laws are disregarded: the Generalissimo complains he cannot pay the army; and the First Lord of the Treasury complains of the empty exchequer." Mephistopheles no longer quite the fiend of Part I. of "Faust," gets taken on as Court Fool, and suggests that there is really plenty of gold and buried treasure if only they would dig for it. The Lord Chancellor maintains that this is all humbug; but Mephisto replies:—

What you don't touch is lying leagues afar;
What you don't grasp is wholly lost to you;
What you don't reckon, think you, can't be true;
What you don't weigh, it has no weight, alas!
What you don't coin, you're sure it will not pass.

There is more discussion, but it is at last agreed to celebrate the Carnival before the gold-hunt is begun.

In the morning the Lord High Steward bursts into the Emperor's presence

To trumpet forth a fortune so select
As this, supremely blessing me,
Which I announce with joy to thee:
Reckoning on reckoning's balanced squarely:
The usurer's claws are blunted rarely;
I'm from my hellish worry free:
Things can't in heaven more cheerful be.

And the troubles of the General-in-Chief with his unpaid soldiers are all over.

The Emperor cannot understand it; but the Chancellor comes forward with "the fortune-freighted leaf," and reads the words on it:—

To all to whom this cometh, be it known:
A thousand crowns in worth this note doth own.
It to secure, as certain pledge, shall stand
All buried treasure in the Emperor's land:
And 'tis decreed, perfecting thus the scheme,
The treasure, soon as raised, shall this redeem.

The Emperor was indignant at seeing his sign-manual forged on the note. But the Treasurer reminded him that the night before he had undersigned a note—a few strokes of the pen!

These didst thou give; they were, ere night retreated,
By skilful conjurers thousandfold repeated;
And, that a like advantage all might claim,
We stamped at once the series with thy name:
Tens, thirties, fifties, hundreds, are prepared.
Thou canst not think how well the folk have fared.
Behold thy town, half-dead once, and decaying,
How all, alive, enjoying life are straying!

I cannot find in the rest of Part II. that anyone thought it worth while to dig for the "treasure" which was to redeem the new currency.

Bristol.

J. G. ASHLEY.

What to Read

Special Electoral Campaign Number of "SOCIAL CREDIT" (Postage 1d.) ... 2d.

Tells you all about the principles underlying the Campaign, what the Campaign will achieve, and how everyone can join in it.

Books by Major C. H. Douglas :—

Economic Democracy. 4th Edition, 1934 3s. 6d.
The original statement of the philosophy and proposals of Major Douglas.

Social Credit ... 3s. 6d.
Contains the philosophical background and includes the Draft Scheme for Scotland.

The Control and Distribution of Production. 2nd Edition, 1934 ... 3s. 6d.

Credit Power and Democracy. 4th Edition, 1934 ... 3s. 6d.

Warning Democracy. 2nd Edition, 1934 ... 3s. 6d.

The Monopoly of Credit ... 3s. 6d.

The Douglas Manual, by Philip Mairet ... 5s. 0d.
A Douglas concordance and a valuable reference book.

Economic Nationalism, by Maurice Colbourne. 3rd Edition, 1935 ... 3s. 6d.
For readers with no previous knowledge of the subject

The A.B.C. of Social Credit by E. Sage Holter... 2s. 6d.

Ordeal by Banking, by W. Allen Young ... 2s. 0d.

Books bearing on the subject, but not solely devoted to Social Credit :—

This Age of Plenty, by C. Marshall Hattersley. A very popular exposition. 3s. 6d. and 6s. 0d.

The Coming of Community, by W. T. Symons ... 7s. 6d.

Life and Money, by Eimar O'Duffy ... 2s. 6d.

The Community's Credit, by C. Marshall Hattersley ... 1s. 0d.

Pamphlets by Major C. H. Douglas :—

The New and the Old Economics ... 1s. 0d.

These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and Social Credit ... 1s. 0d.

The Use of Money ... 6d.

The Nature of Democracy ... 6d.

Money and the Price System (Speech before the King of Norway at Oslo) ... 3d.

Social Credit Principles ... 1d.

Pamphlets by other writers :—

Introduction to Social Credit, by M. Gordon Cumming ... 6d.

Poverty Amidst Plenty, by C. F. J. Galloway ... 6d.

An Outline of Social Credit, by H. M. M. ... 6d.

Poverty Amidst Plenty, by the Earl of Tankerville ... 6d.

What is this Social Credit? by A. L. Gibson ... 6d.

Short Papers on Money, by the Marquis of Tavistock ... 6d.

Banking and Industry, by A. W. Joseph ... 6d.

The Nation's Credit, by C. G. M. ... 4d.

The Abolition of Poverty: A Brief Explanation of the Proposals of Major C. H. Douglas, by R. S. J. Rands ... 4d.

Why Poverty in the Midst of Plenty? by the Dean of Canterbury ... 4d.

Social Credit and the War on Poverty, by the Dean of Canterbury ... 6d.

Men, Money and Machines, by C. Marshall Hattersley ... 3d.

The Douglas Theory and its Communal Implications, by Fred Tait (revised edition) ... 3d.

Outside Eldorado, by J. E. Tuke ... 3d.

A Simple Outline of Douglas Social Credit, by R. S. J. Rands ... 1½d.
(or 5s. a hundred, post free)

False Prophets and False Profits, by W. Adams ... 1d.
Postage extra.

FROM SOCIAL CREDIT, 163a, Strand, London, W.C.2.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND MEETINGS

Notices will be accepted for this column at 6d. a line, minimum three lines.

We suggest more extensive use of this column by affiliated groups for making their announcements. At present many groups notify their members by post, which costs both labour and expense that might be greatly reduced by a notice in this column. It would then only be necessary to draw the attention of the members to the fact that they would in future find all announcements concerning them in SOCIAL CREDIT.

Notices must reach the publishing office by the Monday morning before the date of issue.

Belfast Douglas Social Credit Group

The Headquarters—Princes Chambers, 72, Ann Street—are now open each afternoon and evening for the purpose of answering enquiries regarding Literature, Lectures, Meetings, etc. Meetings are being held at the above address as follow:— For Men—on Thursdays, at 3 p.m. These meetings are intended for those unemployed especially. Public meetings on Thursdays, at 7.45 p.m. Admission free. The Group monthly meeting will be held on Tuesday, August 6, at 7.45 p.m. Please produce Membership Card.

Manchester Douglas Social Credit Club

The first meeting of the Social Credit Club took place on Tuesday evening, July 16, at the Grosvenor Hotel, 2 Deansgate. No formal speeches were made, but contacts were effected with new comers to the Movement and difficulties dealt with. It was a decided success. The NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD at the Grosvenor Hotel on the first Tuesday in August (August 6) and meetings thereafter on the first and third Tuesdays in every month. Time, from 6.30 p.m.

Internal Relations

We are glad to be able to announce the return of Mr. A. L. Gibson, fully restored to health by his rest and change. He now resumes his duties, as Director of Internal Relations of the Social Credit Secretariat, which have been carried out during his absence by Mr. L. D. Byrne, Director of Organisation. All enquiries for this department, in accordance with the memorandum (I.R.1) on Internal Relations, will in future be referred to Mr. Gibson.

SLOGAN STAMPS



Stamps in two and three colours in this attractive design are now available at 1d. and 6d. each, or in sheets of twenty-five at 2s. and 12s. a sheet respectively, post free. The penny stamps are in two shades of green and white and the sixpenny stamps in two shades of green and yellow.

SLOGAN LABELS at 16 a Penny

These labels are available in the Electoral Campaign colours, orange and purple, are ready gummed, and bear the following inscription:—

"The Abolition of Poverty. Demand it! Clearly, Simultaneously, Singlemindedly. Vote for it, Unitedly, Consistently and Parliament will obey you."

The price of these labels is 1s. for one dozen sheets, post free.

By using these stamps and labels and selling them to friends and sympathisers, you will extend our influence, increase the sales of SOCIAL CREDIT and help our funds.

Groups which have nominated a Supervisor of Revenue to work the Group Revenue Plan G.R.1, can obtain supplies of stamps and labels at special reduced prices for resale. Individuals who are not members of Groups, can also purchase supplies at special prices for resale by undertaking to work the Individual Revenue Plan P.R.1.

These two plans are intended to help finance the Secretariat, your paper, and local activities.

SOCIAL CREDIT, 163a, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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- D**ouglas' proposals are receiving more publicity every day.
- I**n many cases the journal is passed on to other people.
- T**erms are very low considering the wide field covered.

A discount of 10 per cent. is offered on orders of 13 insertions and all orders should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

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- £115 cash or £20 deposit, 1934 Austin 10/4 Cabriolet.
- £145 cash or £25 deposit, 1934 Austin 12/4 Ascot Saloon de Luxe.
- £99 cash or £20 deposit, 1933 Austin 12/4 Harley Saloon de Luxe.
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- £115 or £20 deposit, 1934 Standard 10/4 Sunshine Saloon.
- £75 or £15 deposit, 1930 Alvis Silver Eagle 3-carburettor Sports Saloon, in beautiful condition.
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G. K. CHESTERTON

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APROPOS

Of Everything in General and Nothing in Particular

FROTTI'S QUERIES

No. 3: Is It Fishy, No?

O Sir, Editor-bird, what is these New Dealings of the Right Honorary George, Lord David, Esq.? How indeed can you have New Deal with same old greasy pack—and most of them up someone's sleeves, too?

Indeed also I am quite thunderstricken to observe with what painstaking zeal Mr. George has copied his house-to-house visitations from the Electoral Champagne of the one and only Douglas (of whom your songster has so lovelily expostulated "The Man That Broke the Bank of Monty Norman"). This is shire plaguism, my goodness, yess!

But I ask you, is it not real voracious truthings that someone has said to himself: "Here is poor old Harold Lloyd George, eating his hair off with nothing doing. So let's give him casual job of turning away attentions from too pressing appealings of Natural Dividends and Douglas." In other words, LET US FIT OUT LLOYD GEORGE as THE LATEST RED HADDOCK!

Are you not in agreeings with me, O bloke-editor?

FROTTI.

P.S.—With loving regardings.

Ten Great Peacemakers

Ten great nations saying "Peace is fine,"
 One broke a treaty, and then there were nine.
 Nine great nations, having a debate,
 One up and told the truth, and then there were eight.
 Eight great nations with a sound financial leaven,
 One tried inflation, and then there were seven.
 Seven great nations, in a monetary fix,
 One went off gold, and then there were six.
 Six great nations keeping trade alive,
 One subsidised her exports and then there were five.
 Five great nations pledged to fight no more,
 One built an air force and then there were four.
 Four great nations striving to be free,
 One went Fascist and then there were three.
 Three great nations in search of something new,
 One tried to nationalise, and then there were two.
 Two great nations thought they'd have some fun,
 One got swamped in national debt, and there there was one.

One great nation saying, "I'm boss,"
 All the others fought her, and then . . . cha-os.
M. C. BOND.

Very Sound Song

(Earthquakes, thunderstorms, and other horrors are known to insurance companies as "Acts of God.")

Man was made for labour,
 Man was made for work,
 You must keep him at it
 Or he's sure to shirk;
 He yells for bread and butter,
 He bawls for house and clothes,
 But, what he's really wanting is
 A grindstone for his nose.
 No cash to squander
 And no time for sin,
 That's the way to keep him straight
 And do the Devil in.
 The Devil he's a sly bird,
 He sends the rain and sun
 To make the crops grow thick and fast
 And stop work being done.
 The Devil made the coal and
 The Devil made the oil
 And all that damned machinery
 To rob us of our toil.
 The Devil made those scientists
 To give us Plenty, but
 God made the Government
 To fight against the Glut.
 God sends the hailstorms and
 God sends the drought

To make us all work harder
 And keep the Devil out.
 God sends the pestilence and
 God sends the blight
 And God sends the Bankers
 To keep our money tight.
 We're nearly round the corner,
 Prosperity's in sight,
 So do your bit to help us win
 The economic fight,
 And if we do our duty
 And answer to the call,
 P'raps God'll send another War
 And there'll be work for all!

C. G. DOBBS.

Henrik Ibsen on "Public Works"

"Brand," Act IV.
 The Sheriff. ". . . .
 So one thing and another eggs
 My brain to cope—if that may be—
 With our unhappy poverty."
 Brand. "Do you expect that you will cure it?"
 The Sheriff. "Nay, that's the last thing I expect!
 Society's innate defect,
 It's there, and we must just endure it.
 Still, if some tactful means be used,
 It may be limited, reduced,
 Directed in a given channel.
 We hear from every jury-panel
 How Want's the best manure for crimes:
 I mean to dam it up betimes."
 Brand. "But how?"
 The Sheriff. "Ah! you may well go guessing!
 A long-felt want will now be filled,
 And all the district reap the blessing,
 If I can get the means to build
 A Poor-house—Pest-house if you like,
 Since at the germs of crime 'twill strike.
 This building, it is in my mind,
 Might with a Lock-up be combined:
 Thus we shall happily effect
 The Cause, you see, with the Effect;
 By the same bars securely fixed
 With but a wall the cells betwixt.
 Then, while I am about the thing,
 I mean to add another wing.
 For public buildings in the main meant,
 But equally for entertainment;
 With rooms for guests, and things of that form,
 The whole completed by a platform;
 In short, to give a title to,
 A neat Political Institute."

A So-Called Democracy

" . . . But why must the people of Bengal be listened to and the people of Britain not listened to?" asked Moungh Thwa; "surely the partition of their country affects them just as closely. Are their opinions too silly to be of any weight?"

"The people of Britain are what is called a Democracy," said Moungh Ka.

"A Democracy?" questioned Moungh Thwa. "What is that?"

"A Democracy," broke in Moungh Shoogalay eagerly, "is a community that governs itself according to its own wishes and interests by electing accredited representatives who enact its laws and supervise and control their administration. Its aims and objects are government of the community in the interests of the community."

"Then," said Moungh Thwa, turning to his neighbour, "if the people of Britain are a Democracy—"

"I never said they were a Democracy," interrupted Moungh Ka placidly.

"Surely we both heard you!" exclaimed Moungh Thwa.

"Not correctly," said Moungh Ka; "I said they are what is called a Democracy."—From "The Comments of Moungh Ka," by Saki.

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