

SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

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WORK FOR WORK'S SAKE

MOST DANGEROUS FALLACY OF THE AGE

AUSTRALIAN LABOUR PARTY WANTS MORE LABOUR

THE tragedy of Labour parties throughout the world is that they seek to make more labour for the people instead of seeking a greater distribution of the product of labour.

Speaking at the Australian Federal Labour Conference in Adelaide, Mr. Curtin, leader of the Labour Opposition in Parliament, outlined the Labour Party's **banking and monetary policy** which was adopted by the Conference.

He said that a Labour Government would legislate to give the Commonwealth Bank complete control of credit for the nation and money for industry, as well as the direction of general investment and currency relations with external markets. **Labour would concentrate on the problems that capitalism could not solve—namely, unemployment, the lack of markets, and the danger of war.**—*The Times,* July 31.

More Bank Control!

Proposals for solving the problem of the lack of markets (i.e., lack of money in the pockets of people who desperately want to enjoy the product of labour) are conspicuous by their absence from the summarised report in *The Times*. In fact, the Commonwealth Bank's control of credit, the life blood of markets, is to be intensified! The cat's-paw of finance, indeed, is Australian Labour!

The proposal to deal with the danger of war consists of an

amplified defence policy, which includes the complete control of the production of munitions and war materials by the Commonwealth Government, and the adoption of a defence scheme commensurate with the defence system Australia is able to maintain. The policy emphasises the need for aerial defences, for the provision of bomb-proof and gas-proof shelters, and for the maintenance of efficient naval and land forces.—*The Times,* July 31.

That is sensible enough—if there is danger of war, prepare for war. Besides, it will make lots of work! But that does not solve the problem of war. It intensifies it.

On the provision of more labour, toil, or trouble for as many people as possible, however, Mr. Curtin has plenty to say. Thus his definition of Labour's "monetary objective" would be "**National control of credit, ensuring its adequacy in maintaining and increasing employment,**" that is, to intensify the Curse of Adam.

What criminal folly to use the nation's credit to maintain and increase employment in an age of employment-saving inventions! What dirty misuse of party political power to mislead the people! For, as Major Douglas said in his great speech at Buxton, if the people shout "We want food and shelter," it is easy to get them to translate that into a cry of "We want work"—which is, of course, not at all the same thing. Labour—official Labour—all over the world is busy

pervverting democracy, trying to fool all the people all the time.

Labour, Mr. Curtin continued, would **ration the existing work** by various devices for shortening hours compulsorily. This extraordinary phrase, usually applied to rationing food supplies in a beleaguered city or a national scarcity, is applied to work as if the end of man is not to live more abundantly, but to

Go to work, to earn the cash,
To buy the grub, to get the strength,
To go to work

But "rationing existing work" is not enough for these work maniacs. Listen:

New work would be created by improving social amenities, housing, and working conditions, by the extension of the public health

THE CLOVEN HOOF

AN ECONOMIST WHO WANTS TO SELL OUR COUNTRY

"I AM prepared to fight for the ideals of democracy . . . because they protect freedom . . . I am prepared to fight for the rule of right; the rule of the judgment of the world **as against the right of each nation to determine its own case for itself.**"—*Sir Walter Layton at the Liberal Summer School.*

In one sentence this bright star of the economic firmament extols democracy—which means the sovereignty of the people in their own land—and in another defends the subordination of democracies to a super state.

The hand is the hand of Layton, but the voice is the voice of the Bank of International Settlements—his master's voice.

He wants to do for the world what the Australian Labour Party wants to do for Australia—**increase the power of finance.**

MEN OVER 40 ARE DEAD

BUT THEY WON'T LIE DOWN

Dr. James A. Bowie, principal of Dundee School of Economics and Commerce, said yesterday:

Most men die at forty, though they are not buried for thirty or forty years afterwards.

When the *Sunday Express* last night asked Dr. Bowie for a little more information on the subject, he said:—

If you approach the average man over forty with a new idea he is adamant against it.

If a man has stopped the process of education for twenty years he is incapable of making the mental effort necessary to adopt a new set of ideas.

Most of us hate to change our mental furniture even more than we hate to change the furniture in our houses.

In America the man over forty will dash after the new idea like a dog after a hare. In this country he is upset, disturbed and inclined to shuffle.

NOTE: Dr. Bowie's age is given in Who's Who as forty-eight.

We reproduce the above from the *Sunday Express* for the benefit of those who wish to examine Dr. Bowie's reaction, at 48, to the most vital set of ideas of the twentieth century.

NOW IS THE TIME

See back page.

organisation to public utilities, and by using capital and labour in the production of national assets. Such reforms were the alternative to chaos on the one hand and reactionary declension on the other.—*The Times,* July 31.

Note the extraordinary mentality which puts the cart before the horse. The *object* of social amenities, for these half-bakes, is to *make more work*. It does not occur to them to say instead:

The people need social amenities, more and better houses, adequate health facilities, parks, roads, libraries and other national assets. *These things shall be created* and they will mean work, but every effort of government will be bent to ensuring that they shall be created efficiently, that is to say **with the least possible expenditure of energy.**

No, on the contrary, they want to create the maximum expenditure of human energy, and social amenities is a handy peg to hang it on.

Paving the Way to Hell

The fools. The blind, muddled, doubtless well-meaning, but dangerous fools!

The only cure for unemployment in an employment-saving age is war. There is no unemployment in war. War is the greatest "maintainer" of employment ever invented. And the people who ask for more labour in an age of labour-saving power-production are heading straight for war.

They are wise to prepare their defences. If they persist in making and **maintaining** work for work's sake, they will get what they are asking for, **with bayonets on!**

A SMACK FOR THE SPINSTERS

Demand Dividends for ALL, and ALL Will Be With You

NO USE JUST TALKING

"ALL that fine enthusiasm, energy, and ability is going to waste in relieving the poverty of one section of society by *planting it on the shoulders of another*—in the greatest age of plenty the world has ever known.

"Every spinster, and every bachelor, every widow, and every widower, every wife, and every husband—all can have plenty: for plenty for all is awaiting distribution."

So we wrote in SOCIAL CREDIT for July 3, commenting on Miss Florence White's crusade for spinsters' pensions at 55. And now a deputation of Members of Parliament has asked the Minister of Malnutrition, Sir Kingsley Wood, for an enquiry. But he "did not consider that there would be any advantage in an enquiry into the matter as the relevant facts and figures are known."

He Knows All Right

Sir Kingsley Wood said that there were serious difficulties in the way . . . If the special concessions made to these widows at the sole expense of the Exchequer were to be used as a justification for the payment of pensions to spinsters at age 55, **the process could not stop there, and it would become necessary to extend the concession to all insured women.**

The granting of pensions to spinsters at 55 would probably lead to a demand that the wives of pensioners should also receive pensions at that age, and the result would be that women as a whole would be treated more favourably than men.—*The Times,* July 29.

In short—terrible thought!—all spinsters, bachelors, widows, widowers, wives and husbands might want more money given to them—and Sir Kingsley Woodn't.

He knows what we know all right, and he is afraid. So come on, Miss White, join in the demand for Dividends for All instead of pensions for a few.

Sir Kingsley Wood also expressed his reluctance to impose additional burdens on other people—and quite right, too. It is utterly unnecessary in an age of plenty.

All can have more without anyone going without to provide it.

Read the Electors' Demand and Undertaking on the back page.

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WHERE OUR HEAVY TAXATION GOES TO

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Friday, August 7, 1936

The Witch Doctor's Art

"THE human race for ages upon ages has been enslaved by ignorance and by interested persons whose object it has been to confine the minds of men, thereby doing more injury than if with infected hands they purposely imposed disease on the heads of the people."

So wrote Richard Jefferies in "The Story of My Heart" over fifty years ago. One would think that in these days of compulsory education, when most people can read, and with power-printing presses turning out a never-ceasing stream of books and newspapers, that the darkness of ignorance could not exist.

But it does—and on some vital matters it can be truthfully said that the dark cloud of ignorance is blacker now than it has ever been before in history, because the very means that could and should have been used to enlighten the minds of the people have been misused instead to maintain darkness.

The power to broadcast information, to educate, to place before the people facts, has been used discriminatingly to withhold, to suppress, and to mislead the people by the devil's art of subtle insinuation whereby a lie appears as the truth.

This black art of deception is aptly referred to by Americans as "bulldozing."

In Parliament recently, during the debate on malnutrition, the Government protagonists could be observed practising this sinister technique whereby the facts of malnutrition were artfully obscured by the insinuation that the starving poor were deficient in the knowledge of what food to buy.

The way all this was reported in the daily newspapers bulldozed millions of readers into thinking that what the poor require is more education in what to buy, when the real tragic need is the power to buy.

It is possible that the trade depression of 1931 and onwards in Britain was deliberately engineered as a preparatory measure, designed to produce a favourable atmosphere in which to commence a huge "bulldozing" campaign drawn up to teach the people the desirability and the blessings of "work."

To quote Richard Jefferies again: "Almost worse than these, and at the present day as injurious, are those persons incessantly declaring, teaching, and impressing upon all that to work is man's highest condition. This falsehood is the interested superstition of an age infatuated with money, which having accumulated it cannot even expend it in pageantry. It is a falsehood propagated for the doubtful benefit of two or three out of ten thousand. It is the lie of a morality founded on money only, and utterly outside and having no association whatever with the human being itself. Many superstitions have been got rid of in these days; time it is that this, the last and worst, were eradicated."

Can it be said that this superstition is eradicated fifty years after those words were written? On this matter the spellbinding "bulldozer" is at present going strong; cheers arise every day "glorifying" work from "wonderful Fleet Street," whilst the common birthright of leisure, freedom, and plenty (made possible by invention) is suppressed.

And because the public are responding to the black magic of the "bulldozer," the country is getting busier on munitions, preparing the means of each other's destruction when they might have had leisure, freedom, peace, security, and a thriving, contented prosperity instead.

I hope succeeding generations will be able to be idle. I hope that nine-tenths of their time will be leisure time; that they may enjoy their days, and the earth, and the beauty of this beautiful world; that they may dance and sing, and eat and drink. I will work towards that end with all my heart. . . I am willing to divide and share all I shall ever have for this purpose.—(Richard Jefferies)

The Social Credit army is fighting a battle against terrific odds. No use blaming the people who remain in darkness; you, who are proof against the wiles of the black "bulldozing" magician, can help to carry the light to the millions enslaved by darkness.

Dreary Bewilderment

We waded dully through the reports of the three-day debate on the means test in the hope of finding some gleam of sanity to comment on in SOCIAL CREDIT last week. So utterly unhelpful was every speaker that we could not muster the heart to write a single sentence. Looking back on it, the most human note was the bewildered cry of Mr. Buchanan, I.L.P. Member for Gorbals.

I do not know how the future will go. God knows I have lost my faith in almost everything. It is only an accident that has put me here. But for that I would have been standing with those shivering in the wind. I ask the House, apart from party, to look at these men, at their shrunken faces. Why should you inflict hardship on them? If you want to fight, choose an enemy that can fight back. Don't choose defenceless men. Don't choose women and children. You are strong in education, knowledge, and wealth. Use those things for the uplifting of the people, but for God's sake leave the poor alone.

Poor Mr. Buchanan, on the wrong horse all the time and just found it out. It is time you consulted the one movement in the world to-day which has faith in itself and faith in others, and grows, grows, grows.

Social Credit—the faith of society that it can get what it wants. Come and help us to move mountains!

The Rain Test

On the other hand the Minister of Toil, Mr. Brown, showed the complete inability of the Government to face the realities of this age of plenty.

Upon what principle would an unemployed worker who had no contractual rights to benefit, and was in need of help, receive it? Would he receive it on the same terms and of the same amounts as those entitled to benefit? If so, how long would the contributory scheme last? Why should a man pay for something that his neighbour got for nothing? And if the contributory scheme disappeared it would surely be replaced

WHY THIS SECRECY

See back page.

by a general needs test and a general means test. There would be no alternative and everybody knew it.

Let us answer those questions in the light of the fact that there are huge reserves of production in the shape of unemployed men, idle factories, fallow fields, unexploited resources — production is restricted because the people cannot buy, and goods are destroyed because people cannot buy.

Every Briton can receive the benefit of these great unused resources on the principle that the sole object of production is consumption—on the same terms as every other Briton—until death—without anyone else being a whit the poorer. The sole test needed is the rain test—let plenty fall upon the just and on the unjust.

That is the alternative, and everyone should know it.

Black Magic

The Consumers' Committee for Great Britain recently issued a report which finds that there is no evidence that the interests of consumers have been prejudiced by the operation of the Potato Marketing Scheme or by the Markets Plans Scheme.

We can only suppose that that is what the Committee is for, judging by the magnificent evidence they produce for the suggestion that consumers are actually benefiting—

Consumers will have benefited, it is pointed out, to the extent that these schemes may have resulted in better grading, together with a more steady remunerative price to producers.

The public is expected to swallow that, and by all that is unholy the public will. Such is the hypnotic spell that the black art of propaganda has cast upon men that they will actually stand for being told that it is advantageous to them to pay someone else a shilling for the goods they formerly paid nippence for—and believe it. And believe it!

£120,000,000 to Make Work

The world's major obsession (for financial domination is only the obsession of a minority) is work for work's sake. In pursuit of this now manifest impossibility—impossible except in the frenzy of war—the French Government is to spend over £120,000,000 in two years on putting the people to work. What we do by the armament boom they will do by public works.

The main difference between the two lies in the fact that we do put forward a case for needing the bombs and battleships our workers are working at so worksomely, whereas the Socialist Government in France appears to be indifferent whether there is any particular need for the roads and motorways.

As the Paris correspondent of the *Financial Times* put it—

The Government's aim in preparing this programme is understood to be twofold.

On the one hand it proposes to absorb the half million of unemployed in France. On the other it believes that the numerous contracts in connection with the works will stimulate industry.

Not that they shall live and live more abundantly, but that they shall work.

The Cost of Programmes

Some two months ago the French people voted into power the parties of the Left, which had appealed to them on a complicated programme of reforms, including control of the Bank of France and such desirable concessions as a forty-hour week and higher wages. The government lost no time in appointing new directors to the Bank, which gives it nominal control, and introducing the forty-hour week, and the workers themselves saw to the grant of higher wages by stay-in-strikes.

Now the bills are starting to come in and already there must be some who are wondering whether the great victory of two short months ago was a real victory after all. According to *The Times* of July 27, prices, which have been rising in France for the past twelve months, have recently moved upwards more rapidly, and this before any increases have been made to cover shorter hours and higher wages.

The people of France were led to demand technical reforms, and they are getting them and will have to pay for them. They should have confined their demand to the results which they believed those reforms would bring.

The results, which could probably be summarised as the abolition of poverty and more leisure, could easily have been formulated so that the responsibility for any evil by-

products, such as higher prices, would have rested on the technicians, whose job it was to see that their demands were met. But they demanded methods, and provided those methods are adopted, those who demanded them—the voters—are responsible for the results. Indeed, even if the exact methods demanded are not adopted, the electors will be made responsible, for they will not know the difference.

The probable outcome is that the parties of the Left will be discredited and the people will pay many times over for every seeming concession they have gained.

Less Than the First Straw

Six weeks after she had jumped from a top-floor window, Miss Miriam Homersham, M.A., died of injuries. At the inquest she was described as a brilliant woman, an incorporated accountant who had taken a First at Oxford. She had an idea that it was very easy to become a burden on the community . . .

Poor woman, another victim of a vicious money system which utterly distorts the facts of this age of abundance and power production, so that people are hypnotised into believing that there is barely enough to go round.

Sensitive people wonder whether, if they get left behind in the needless scramble for money, they will not become a burden—like the last straw that broke the camel's back. This is all the more likely in an accountant whose life is mainly spent in the midst of figures instead of facts.

Yet such is the colossal productive capacity of a modern community, equipped with all the wonders of engineering and chemical progress, all the advantages of scientific organisation—so that each separate human worker has the equivalent of five, ten, or even fifteen slaves—that to provide the wants of a whole townful of people exacts little more from them in terms of effort and material than, say, the first straw on a camel's back.

After Forty Years

Sir Herbert Barker, who gave his name to manipulative surgery nearly forty years ago, was invited by the British Orthopaedic Association to demonstrate his methods on July 24, to about a hundred members.

This demonstration, which took place at St. Thomas's Hospital, represents the end of a long and typical struggle between a daring innovator and entrenched orthodox opinion.

The unfortunate doctor who dared to act as anaesthetist to this great pioneer in the

days, only recently over, when he was dismissed by the medical profession as a quack, was struck off the rolls, and reinstated only in his old age.

'Twas ever thus. And each successive orthodoxy does it just the same. They never learn.

Pernicious and Provocative

Speaking on behalf of "collective security" in the House of Commons on July 27, Sir Austen Chamberlain is reported to have said:

In what mood was Germany to come into the new Conference? He had watched the course of events with growing anxiety during the last few years. A questionnaire had been sent by this country to Germany, and he knew of no parallel instance of a Government professing a desire for peace and friendly relations which had shown such a studied contempt for a friendly overture. It was an ill omen for the coming conversations. The further we advanced the further Germany receded; the more we showed our willingness to grant the higher her demands rose.

Referring to the suggested return to Germany of our mandated territories he said:

Not only did he think that we had no right to part with our mandated territories except to the people themselves if they ever became fit to or when they became fit to rule and defend them, but he would not take upon his shoulders the guilt of putting another human being under a Government which refused in its own country to its own people the rights of citizenship and made them serfs.

These remarks were referred to by Mr. Lloyd George as pernicious and provocative, and that they were provocative is obvious, but curiously few people are able to spot at once how pernicious the self-righteous pseudo impartiality of the first extract is when contrasted with the real animosity of the second.

If the second passage is any indication of the mood in which the questionnaire was sent, then Germany was quite right to refuse to play. We should do the same ourselves in such circumstances.

Only Man is Vile

A number of goldfish and specially rare varieties of aquarium fish have just flown the North Atlantic. They travelled on the Zeppelin *Hindenburg* from the new Frankfort-on-Main airport to Lakehurst, New Jersey, after being ordered by a number of American connoisseurs of aquarium rarities. They were, it is stated, the first live fish ever to travel by air.

Separate sleeping and living rooms, a large exercising yard and a gymnasium are among the facilities which the inmates of the new Munich Zoo's monkey house will enjoy. The director of the Zoo, Herr Heinz Heck, brother of the director of the Berlin Zoo, Herr Lutz Heck, has allocated an area of over an acre and a half to the monkey house, in which 34 apes of various kinds are to be accommodated.

A rock garden, 150 feet long, planted with bamboos and reeds, thistles and thorn bushes, and cut off from the public terraces by a moat thirty feet wide, is shortly to be opened for the lions in the Berlin Zoo. Into this "jungle" cages are to be built so that the animals may retire from public view. In case the lions should feel the cold, the rock garden has been fitted with central heating.

So goldfish as well as pigs can now fly; monkeys are welcome to chew tobacco; and lions have central-heated drawing rooms.

But men must work and women must weep. This is the age of plenty.

The Elusive Enough

She thought of the thousands beneath struggling and striving, none with all desires satisfied, some in an agony of want and penury, all straining for the elusive Enough: like Sisyphus ever rolling the rock of labour up a hill too steep for them. — Sir Gilbert Parker in "The Weavers," Chapter XVII.

And we are responsible. We know that this toil of Sisyphus is needless. We know, if we will but work to arouse the will of the people, we can put an end to it. If every reader of this paper would pull his (or her) weight in the Electoral Campaign for one year, we could make history.

Drink More Milk

While the Milk Board deliberates plans for getting rid of the surplus milk, people are savagely punished for taking some of it to satisfy their desperate needs. Joseph and Lily Hill, of Bilston, Staffs, were jointly charged with stealing a bottle of milk, value threepence, from a doorstep in Kempsey.

Joseph Hill, when charged, said he did it because his wife was expecting a baby. The householder said she had previously heard them singing at the back of the house. In spite of this, the man was sentenced to fourteen days hard labour.

Poor Joseph Hill—they serve milk in prison—but he left Lily outside.

WHAT IS IT ALL FOR?

I
THE work of mankind continues to produce desirable results with less and less labour. This condition is brought about by the application to industry of power and labour-saving devices; by the world-wide desire of human beings to do and to get things with the least possible trouble to themselves. In a wide sense the means of satisfying these desires are mainly a common inheritance of discovery and invention in past ages.

By association men produce results for themselves many times greater than the aggregate produced when working singly. This "unearned" increment of association, together with the national cultural inheritance should be common property; all are entitled to a fair share in the results whether as producer or consumer, for without the latter production is meaningless.

But somewhere there is a flaw which prevents this. Actual, and even more so potential, results cannot be distributed wholly, and the condition of real poverty amidst actual plenty arises.

Machines Will Do the Work For You

Machine power production "saves" labour. In an age of leisure this would be recognised as an end in itself and would be counted for good, but at the present time the displaced labour is denied wages and becomes the familiar unemployment problem, and is a desperate evil. So far the only remedy applied has been to fling a dole to the workless, money which is purchasing power is taken from Peter to pay to Paul, and Paul in every purchase he makes out of his pittance has to contribute to the wages (depreciation) of the very machines which have taken his wages from him.

In Great Britain, in 1913, a total of 1,104,406 coal miners were employed, with an output of 287.4 mill. tons. In 1934 this number had dropped to 784,773 miners with an output of 220.7 mill. tons, a reduction of nearly 320,000 men. The reduction was partly due to reduced export of coal, owing to foreigners opening up their own coalfields, and to the increased use of oil, but also to increased efficiency in industry, for whereas one man produced 260 tons of coal a year in 1913, he produced 295 tons in 1934.

The main source of power in Great Britain is still coal; in 1934 oil was imported equivalent on a heat basis to only 12 mill. tons of coal.

In 1913 home consumption of coal was 183.9 mill. tons and in 1934 161.5 mill. tons.

"This decrease in home consumption is by no means an indication that industry is using less power; the decrease is due to what is commonly called fuel economy, but which I prefer to call increased efficiency in transforming the latent energy of coal into useful kinetic energy."—*Sir Frank E. Smith, presidential address to the Junior Institution of Engineers, December 13, 1935.*

In 1923 the output of coal per man-shift was 17.8 cwt., in 1934, owing to improvements in coal cutting machinery it was 22.9 cwt.

More Power for Less Coal

In the production of electric power, in 1920, 7.36 mill. tons of coal were used to produce 5,167 mill. units of electricity, an average of 1,424 tons per million units. In 1934 11.17 mill. tons produced 16,896 mill. units, averaging 661 tons per million units, less than half the amount per unit used in 1920. Since 1920, therefore, the efficiency of production of electric power from coal has risen very much; to-day only 47 per cent. as much coal is needed per unit output as in 1920, and this efficiency is improving.

Battersea Power Station has a coal consumption as low as 407 tons of coal per million units of output. If all generating stations in this country were equally efficient there would be a total saving of coal of 17 mill. tons on a basis of their coal consumption for 1920. And yet a thermal efficiency of only 27 per cent. has as yet been attained. Every increase of thermal efficiency means less coal mined and more miners unemployed.

According to Sir Frank E. Smith, the maximum output of a Lancashire boiler in 1910 was about 10,000 lb. of steam per hour; of a water-tube boiler 20,000 lb. per hour, with an efficiency of about 65 per cent. The unit size of a water-tube boiler to-day has a capacity of over 1,000,000 lb. of steam per hour and an efficiency of 90 per cent. But the factor contributing most to the progress which has been made is the development of the Parson's steam turbine, which enables power, compared with weight of machinery in a given space, to be increased a hundred-fold.

In 1913 21 mill. tons of coal were used in bunkers of ocean-going vessels; in 1934 13.5 mill. tons were used. The whole of this

decrease is not due to the substitution of oil for coal; a considerable part is due to the increase in efficiency of boilers, engines, propellers, and design of hull, and also to the fewer vessels in service. It is safe to say that the power required can be produced with a fuel consumption of 40 per cent. less than in 1913. Engineer Vice-Admiral Sir H. A. Brown gives the following, in comparing a cruiser of 1910 with one of 1935: Fuel reduced 40 per cent.; machinery weight per shaft horse power 60 per cent.; machinery space 60 per cent.; engine room complement 75 per cent.

Railway Engines Go Further and Faster, but—

In 1913 the railways of this country consumed 13.82 mill. tons of coal; in 1934 12.17 mill. tons. Since 1910 a big change in locomotive design has been brought about by the introduction of superheated steam, by increasing steam pressures, and by taking advantage of the latent heat of exhaust steam. Sir Henry Fowler states that these changes have resulted in a saving of fuel from 20-25 per cent. of the 1910 consumption of coal; the lower estimate of 20 per cent. is equivalent to a saving of 3 mill. tons. Mr. Joseph Jones, President of the Mineworkers' Federation of Great Britain, says that "In 1919 the freight services on the American steam railroads used 170 lb. of coal per 1,000 gross ton-miles. By 1931 the figure had been reduced to 119 lb." A reduction of 30 per cent

II.

In 1910 the authorised gas undertakings in Great Britain produced 178,000 mill. cubic feet of gas from 15.1 mill. tons of coal. In 1934 they produced 295,300 mill. cubic feet from 17.1 mill. tons of coal. These figures show that 40 per cent. more gas can be produced from a ton of coal to-day than in 1910.

In the iron and steel industry the average annual consumption of coal during 1922-3-4 was 22.5 mill. tons. During 1932-3-4 it was

DON'T BLAME US

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10.7 mill. tons. Production of cast iron and steel averaged 14.1 mill. tons in the former period, and 11.6 mill. tons in the latter, but the proportion of steel was less in 1932-3-4. An increase in efficiency is obvious, and the British Iron and Steel Federation claims that compared with 1923, largely from the application of the results of research, £4,500,000 is saved per annum in the cost of fuel, representing a saving of about 6 mill. tons of coal.

35,000,000, Tons of Coal Saved in Quarter of a Century

According to Sir Frank E. Smith, again, in the five big coal-using industries the results of applied science during the reign of the late King George effected economies in the use of coal of the order of 35 mill. tons per annum, on the present production basis, and made up as follows:

Electricity undertakings	13,000,000 tons
Shipping	5,000,000
Railways	3,000,000
Gas industry	8,000,000
Iron and steel	6,000,000
	35,000,000

The rate of flow of production is increasing more rapidly than that of human employment. This is due to increased efficiency in the production of power and in process. The disparity between these rates of flow will continue to increase. For example, the Battersea Power Station, with a consumption of 407 tons of coal per million units of electricity produced, and with a thermal efficiency of only 27 per cent., is one of the most efficient in the world; but there is no real reason why a comparable production of electric power should not be achieved in the near future with the consumption of say a third of that quantity of coal, and a consequent saving of at least two-thirds of the human labour even now employed in mining and transporting coal for that station.

The Russian experiments in the production of gas direct from the coal seam are said to be completely satisfactory; if so they pave the way to the production of electric power at the pits, with the elimination of all mining and transport of coal for that purpose.

Efficiency in industry is increasing, employment is not keeping pace, "One unit of human labour can, on the average, pro-

duce at least forty times as much as was the case up to the beginning of the nineteenth century."—*C. H. Douglas, "The Monopoly of Credit."*

Production Goes Up But Employment Goes Down

President Roosevelt, reported in *The Times* of April 14, says "Though production in the United States is approximately at the pre-depression high point, only a little over 80 per cent. as many human beings are engaged in turning out that production." A decrease in the actual rate of flow of human employment of nearly 20 per cent. in less than ten years.

Machine power production has overtaken human employment and will continue to get ahead of it, creating on the one hand an increasing output of consumable goods and on the other an unemployment problem with which is associated money poverty, for the man without work is without the wages which constitute his only effective demand for goods.

Let Machines Do the Work

At the present time there is still a commonly held belief that no wages can or may be paid to a man except for work done by him. To all those who cling to this relic of the age of real scarcity belongs the responsibility of finding work for all and of dealing with the product of that work.

The object of production is consumption. In order that all production may be consumed the aggregate of prices of goods for sale must not be greater than the total of purchasing power available to buy those goods. But Major Douglas has shown conclusively that, under the existing rules of credit finance accountancy, the rate of flow of purchasing power distributed by industry—even if all were at work—is always less than the rate of flow of aggregate prices of the goods produced, in any given period of time. In other words, there is never at any given time enough money in the pockets of consumers to pay the price of all goods for sale at that time; the unsaleable surplus can only be got off the market by sabotage or against debt unrepayable.

The age-old problem of real scarcity has been solved. Industry's difficulties arise at

the consumption end by reason of money poverty, which is a preventable book-keeping error which must be corrected by the issue of debt-free money to all, as consumers, to fill the ever widening gap between prices and purchasing power.

"If you will look at these generalisations, which it is possible to support by any required amount of exact data, you must have the conviction forced upon you that the modern production system, if unhampered, is capable of producing everything that is required of it, and further, that this production involves or can involve the use of a continuously decreasing amount of human energy or labour. That is the first vital point to grasp. The second point is that the best brains of this and every other country in the industrial and scientific field are working as though they recognised their objective to be the replacement of human labour by that of machines, although it is quite possible that very few of them do. To put the matter still more baldly, these best brains are endeavouring to put the world out of work, to create what is mis-called an unemployment problem, but what should be called a condition of leisure."—*C. H. Douglas, "Warning Democracy."*

"Some agreement is necessary as to whether unemployment, in its alternative description of leisure, is a misfortune or whether it is a release. If it is a release, then obviously it must not be accompanied by economic, or rather financial, penalisation. If it is a misfortune, then clearly every effort should be directed to restraining the abilities of those engineers and organisers who are prepared to make not two, but two hundred blades of grass grow where one grew before."—*C. H. Douglas, "The Monopoly of Credit."*

ARTHUR WELFORD

Money—and Men

"We shall defend the lira with our blood!" Their blood, not his, on hill and plain was spilled. Where poverty denied, has glory filled?

"By sacrifice, the pound must be preserved!" Our bone and fibre shrink, statesmen decay; Will not God's hands grow weary, as we pray?

"It never shall decline, our gold-starred franc!" Crisis on crisis, panic, hate, distress, While Nature pleads in vain, and waits to bless.

Each one his mystic symbol holds aloft. The nations gaze, hope of salvation lies, And man is born, and hungers, toils—and dies.

A. Y. ROBBINS

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME

MR. JAMES PICKETT descended the stairs to the kitchen where he knew the tea was in the pot and the breakfast waiting on the table, singing "You look so neat upon the back seat of a bicycle made for two." He had heard it on the wireless recently and it revived pleasant memories of his youth.

Mrs. Pickett was sitting by the window, and when he saw her expression the song died on his lips.

"Hullo, old lady, what's wrong?" Then seeing the letter in her hand: "Is—is Tom worse?"

"No, he's coming out of the hospital on Thursday, Marian writes."

"Well, nothing to look blue about in that, is there?"

"No, but she writes the doctor says he'll need great care for a long time; good food and plenty of fresh air. Well—there's nothing like the sea air, is there?"

Am I My Brother's Keeper?

"You mean we ought to have him down here?"

"Well, that's what I feel. Being my own brother it seems only natural for him to come here, don't it? But—but what's bothering me is we can't afford to lose a good let. It's true the Dunsters have written to say they can't come, but we know someone is sure to come along in July and August. Never any difficulty in letting twice over then."

Mr. Pickett scratched his head and sighed. He earned 50s. a week as a grocer's assistant. Whitecliff had a short season and they depended on letting in the summer to get through the winter.

A Load of Mischief

"You see, there's the instalment on Leslie's bike and the dentist's bill to pay, and we must have a new carpet for the sitting-room. When you let, people expect things decent. Next year Freda will have left school and perhaps she'll be earning."

"I shouldn't call the air of Wandsworth exactly bracing," ruminated Mr. Prickett.

"Oh, it's a proper worry. I shouldn't be surprised if he don't go off in a consumption in the end like poor mother."

A door opened on the other side of the fence and there was a burst of laughter.

"It's Mrs. Cleaver's niece," said Mrs. Pickett. She's down here for a month. Mrs. Cleaver don't have to let; she's got a private income. I wish we had."

It Stands to Reason

"So we ought to have," said Mr. Pickett, "according to a man who was in the shop yesterday. I'll spend more with you when we have National Dividends, he said. There's all this stuff you want to sell, he says, and if you sold out today you could get any amount more from the manufacturers. The advertisements wouldn't all be telling us to drink more milk, eat more fish, more bread, more fruit, if there was any shortage, would they? If there's so much of everything that it has to be pitched away and schemes thought out for restricting output, we all ought to be well off. Instead of things being destroyed we ought to have the money to buy them."

"But where's the money coming from? Did he mean the Government should give us the money?" asked Mrs. Pickett.

To Help Ourselves

"What is the Government?" said Mr. Pickett. "Isn't it just a set of men we've elected to represent us? It would only be us giving ourselves the money to buy what we've produced, which would be more sensible than throwing it away, wouldn't it? National Dividends for all was the idea and wages in addition for those working. Gosh, it's nearly nine. Goodbye, Old Girl."

When he was out of sight the tears began to run down Mrs. Pickett's face.

"It does seem sort of callous and un-Christian," she sobbed. "Us with this house at the seaside and Tom needing sea air, and yet we must let to strangers. I wish we had those National Dividends."

D. BEAMISH

A NATIONAL DIVIDEND IS MONEY TO BUY THE GOODS THAT ARE DESTROYED AND THE PRODUCTION THAT IS RESTRICTED

THAT CHANGE OF HEART

By Count W. C. Serra

WHEN we say that the conditions prevailing in the world to-day are admittedly calling for some change, we mean to say that the time has come when mankind is faced, not with the dilemma of a "change or no-change" policy, but rather with the alternative of a change for the better or a change for the worse.

Those who are anxious to bring about a change for the better lay stress upon the primordial necessity of what is commonly called a "change of heart," that is to say, a change in man's philosophical attitude towards man, towards life and towards God.

Now, a change of heart affects the personality of the individual and his actions. Whilst admittedly there are conditions in which the personality is of first importance in affecting what is called environment, it should also be remembered that there are also conditions in which the development of personality in one direction or another cannot reasonably be expected, or rather cannot be expected to produce the pragmatic results sought in a change of heart.

The problem, therefore, is not one of ideals affecting and perfecting the individual as an individual, but it is a practical problem affecting the individual as a member of society, and man as the *homo oeconomicus*, i.e., the social man.

The conditions under which mankind is living and struggling towards its end, and which are calling for some change, are adverse conditions produced by the working of a Technique. It is doubtful that a mass change of heart will condition a change of technique; but it is certain that a change of technique for the better once applied to the masses, will produce the mass change of heart visualised—the ending of the Old World, the ending of that complex of wickedness and good, and the building up of a New World, possibly the new Jerusalem foreseen by religious mystics.

Now, the evil conditions which have to be changed are the evil effects of a perverted technique. Whether or not this technique is proceeding from adverse or Satanic Powers is not relevant to the argument. It may be so; but it cannot be denied that this technique, actively at work in the world at the present time, is equally used by people with extremely good intentions as well as by people who operate under Satanic inspirations, such as those revealed in the "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion."

Both types of people are opposed to any change, and the essence of their technique, or rather the principles underlying it, are objectively what they have been, without the slightest change, for at least five thousand years, throughout almost the whole recorded history of mankind. Their ultimate objective can be best formulated as "the exercise of Power and the Control of the Social Forces through making the *ephah* small and the *shekel* large," i.e., through the agency of money.

That is to say: the overwhelming importance of economic conditions on the spiritual and moral progress of mankind, both socially and in every individual, cannot be minimised. They can, and they do, effectively check any change of heart in any direction;

thwart and set at nil any development of personality.

Considering objective facts, it is indisputable that even Christianity has failed to apply Christ's teachings; and this failure, during the last 150 years, is gradually and progressively more acutely felt. It is not difficult to see that especially during this short period nearer to us in human history, the *ephah*—the share of goods and services dispensed against money—has shrunk to practically nothing, and the *shekel* has grown out of all proportion in the hands of those who possess and create it.

The alternative between a change for the better and a change for the worse, seems, therefore, to apply in practice; to the dynamic effects of the technique used, or rather to the technical principles which, put into operation, produce dynamic effects in the economic field.

Since there has been no change except for the worse in the implementation of the economic principles under which mankind has been living so far, it seems that the unassailable logical conclusion is that the principles are wrong. Since no amount of good intentions, as the result of a change of heart, ever have remedied, nor ever will remedy the evil effects of wrong principles, it seems only logical that the only way out is to revise the principles as conditioning a change for the better.

These new principles must have their fundamental basis in God's Nature—the nature of things. At this condition only can their natural and automatic reactions conform to the Divine Order—produce automatically good results materially and morally, produce the change of heart that so many groups of all Christian churches are seeking—and build up the New World.

These new principles must essentially obey the Key-Commandment "one *ephah* one *shekel*," in assessing the value of the things which are the property of the individual and are intended for others, so that all the goods and services, the production, exchange and consumption of which form the whole of the economic life, may be equitably available to all; and so that the advantages accruing from human co-operation, otherwise the "unearned increments of association," may be shared by all men "as brothers, as sons of One Father."

Then will all men be able "to come and buy wine and milk without silver and without price" (Isa. LV. 1), that is to say, without having to exchange wealth against gold or silver—or money related to the latter two—before exchanging it into anything else. All men, even "he that has no money" (Isa. *ibid*), he who is not rewarded in money because his work is not wanted, will share the unearned increments of human association.

Have these new principles been detected and outlined? Is there any new Technique whereby they can be put into operation in the world to-day? YES. They and Their Technique are called Social Credit.

With acknowledgments to "The Covenant Message of Eastern Africa," April, 1936. (B. I. World Federation.)

BUCKSHOT

(With acknowledgments to our New York contemporary, "Money.")

A man cannot go into ecstasies at the beauties of nature with an empty belly; neither can he marvel at the wondrous wisdom of the Divine Master with frost on bare feet.

"Sound" money is the kind that sounds good to the money-changers.

Read

AMERICAN "MONEY"

A monthly message from the U.S.A. on the money question. Send 2/6 International Postal Order today for 12 issues (one year) of new mass-appeal Social Credit tabloid paper, MONEY. A sizzling exposé of how money is used to enslave the American people. It will keep you informed of the various phases of the movement in America to distribute money enough to pay for capacity production — without taxation — and without debt. Address: MONEY, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Voting for the results we ALL want will UNITE the people for MASS-ACTION. And no power on earth can resist the clearly-spoken will of the people!

"Pa, what is a Banker?"

"A magician who can lend you something he doesn't have."

A bank loan is only a promise which *someone else* must fulfil. The banker can't. The credit he calls his own belongs to the community—you and me.

Procrustes, a Greek hotel-keeper, it is said, cut off his guests' legs to make them fit his beds. Men, he thought, were made for beds, not beds for men. His modern counterpart is the big American banker. Industry, he insists, exists for the banker, not the banker for industry; so he has production chopped down to fit his "deliberately restricted supply of worthless "tickets." Beds is right. The banker has made his—and we'll soon put him to sleep in it!

Who are the champion liars? Look at the bankers' books and find out. Nearly all our assets, he records as liabilities (to him). While our losses (as measured by our so-called favourable balance of trade) he writes down as assets. (A "favourable" balance occurs

SHOT AND SHELL

Potatoes save ruin-haunted farmers of U.S. America's greatest shortage of potatoes since 1919 has sent prices rocketing. Farmers in all 48 states who, a month ago, saw little chance of rescue from their poverty-stricken plight, are making undreamed-of profits. Prices are being kept up because there is no substitute available. The normal one, yellow turnip, is as scarce in U.S.A. and Canada as is the potato. Last year prices were so low that farmers took desperate measures. On the Eastern shore truckloads of potatoes were destroyed. In Maine 10,000 truckloads were dumped in swamps. Now old potatoes, where they can be found, are good for 19s. per cwt. This is exactly what the Warren Potato Control Act was designed to bring about. But it never did, it was repealed on January 6. The Act intended to raise prices by restricting sales. Instead nature and economics have saved the farmers. Growers planted less acreage, or about 27 per cent. less than the five-year average. Then came killing frosts; a two-months' drought. In Georgia conditions were so bad that Governor Talmadge, himself a large potato-grower, commanded preachers to pray for rain at three o'clock every Sunday afternoon. — "Daily Express," July 3.

South African farmers are demanding retaliatory tariffs against the United States. They point out that the Union of South Africa is the best market for American motor-cars, and the United States has not bought a single bottle of South African wine,

THE LAST CLEAR WEEK

See back page.

and bans the import of South African fruit. — "Daily Express," July 3.

A contraction of over 800,000,000 francs in the note circulation must be considered satisfactory. — "Financial Times," July 24.

In other words, it is good for the French people to have less purchasing power.

As the position is in America to-day the possible production on a two-shift basis of 40 hours each shift is 55 million dozen pairs [of hose] per year, and as against that production, peak consumption is no more than 31 million in a year. This leaves an excess of about one-third over consumption, and it was suggested that this might account for American goods being dumped into this country at prices with which the English manufacturer cannot compete. — "Leicester Mercury," July 8, 1936.

Gateshead magistrates granted ejection orders against four tenants residing in a tenement house. The property was stated to be in a dangerous condition, part of it having collapsed. — "Evening Chronicle," June 26, 1936.

Twenty-seven thousands acres have been sown with rice in the Sacramento Valley, California, by means of airplanes. The planters are highly satisfied with the result. — "Sunday Express," July 5, 1936.

only when we GIVE away to other countries more than we get in return.) More PAPER—less WEALTH! Can you beat the bankers' swindle?

The big banker is the world's champion Puritan. He loves to control the lives of others. He feels we should exist only on sufferance, by the Grace of Gold. Unless we are running around like ants, we're not in a state of Grace. Artificial Scarcity, through scarce money, is his birch rod for maintaining discipline. BUT, like all puritanical tyrants, his doom is sealed!

The primary function of genuine democracy is to apply the pressure of the people's WILL to get what the people want.

HOW THEY TERM IT

In the editorial comment on last Tuesday's meeting of Australian Estates and Mortgage Company, the words "... practically the whole of the breeding flock on the Queensland properties had been saved, although at disastrous financial cost" were used.

The actual words of the Chairman, Sir Frederick W. Young, in that context, were "... at a cost which, although disastrous to the year's financial results, may be considered as well justified." — "Financial News," July 24.

Are the unempeyad farm hands also highly satisfied?

There are 150 farms in South Warwickshire taking electric current for agricultural purposes, such as incubators, threshing, chaff-cutting and milking. — "Sunday Mercury," July 5, 1936.

Owing to heavy catches of herring, boats fishing from the Tyne are working with 70 nets instead of the usual 100, and will continue to do so until the market improves. — "News Chronicle," July 9, 1936. (Our italics.)

Cotton farmers in America have planted only 30,621,000 acres on which to grow this year's crop, nearly 1,000,000 acres less than expected. An immediate rise in prices took place. . . The rise in prices will help to force out business. . . It is expected that a much larger turnover will now be recorded. . . — "News Chronicle," July 9, 1936.

Quite clear, isn't it? Less cotton—more figures! It's the figures that matter—you can patch your shirt!

A 54 years old cabinet maker lost his job, went home, and drank spirits of salts. — "Hackney Gazette," June 17, 1936.

A cloth overlooker of Southport lost his job, after being with one firm for forty-two years. He gassed himself on his 56th birthday. — "Liverpool Echo," June 25, 1936.

A 64 years old man, having received notice

to quit his room, drowned himself in Highgate Pond. — "Evening Standard," July 10, 1936.

A few of the many! Verdict in each case "Suicide while of Unsound Mind." The verdict the Coroner should have recorded was "Murder against Sound Finance!"

825 persons killed and 3,170 seriously injured by accidents in British coal mines during the 12 months ended May last. — "Evening Standard," June 27, 1936.

Ministry of Labour Gazette states that changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in May resulted in a decrease of about £6,000 in the weekly full time wages of 92,500 workpeople, and in an increase of nearly £2,000 in those of 76,000 workers. — "Morning Post," June 17, 1936.

The body of a man of between 70 and 80 was found in a dilapidated hut near Brentford. Near by was a note stating he had been taken ill in February, and had been without food for many days. — "Manchester Evening News," May 30, 1936.

Russian Government offers bonuses of £200 to any mother on the birth of her eleventh child. It is hoped to double the present population by 1971. — "News Chronicle," June 29, 1936.

AN IMPOSSIBLE SYSTEM

HE MUST HAVE KNOWN WHY

"Bad Times" — "Good Times" — "Bully Times" — "Collapse." So wrote Cashier Thomas Fyche with prophetic foresight in 1876, and on the inside cover of the President's Private Minute Book he made his rough chart of business conditions as he expected to find them in the next thirty years. His rule of thumb forecast predicted economic depression every ten years and proved admirably accurate. He was able to write "correct" under his forecast for nearly every period of his service with the Bank. — "Bank of Nova Scotia Centenary Handbook."

The total employment at the Vickers Armstrongs' plant, said Sir Charles [Craven], was over 40,000, a number which he hoped to see considerably increased in the near future. — "Financial Times," July 24.

THE NEW ERA

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THE IRISH FREE FIGHT

SINCE the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1922, the parties in power—first Cosgrave's, now known as the Fine Gael, and latterly de Valera's, the Fianna Fail—have persisted in attacking the symbols of foreign rule whilst studiously avoiding any attack on the hidden dictatorship of finance, of which Great Britain is but the cat's paw. The cat has been more or less severely burnt, but finance, like the monkey in the fable, which used the cat to get the hot chestnuts, remains unscathed.

As might have been anticipated, concentration on what are in fact side-issues, and failure to deal with essentials, has had the same results in the Free State as in other countries. The parties concerned—Fine Gael and Fianna Fail—have lost the confidence of the majority, and to-day it is probably true to say that both these parties are supported only by those with vested interests in them.

Cosgrave's party, when in power, contented itself with a moderate policy of economic nationalism and the severance, by agreement where possible, of various links with Great Britain; de Valera outbid Cosgrave at the polls, and the victory of Fianna Fail was followed by a refusal to pay land annuities to Great Britain, which led to a tariff war between the two countries. Industrial development has been greatly accelerated by offering firms prepared to establish industries in the Free State monopolies of the market through the imposition of prohibitive tariffs or the restriction of competing imports by quotas. It is significant that, although these market monopolies have been hawked round the industrial countries of the world, in practically every case the new industries established are subsidiaries of British firms, which were generally approached only after Continental and American firms had refused to bite.

This policy, like that of Cosgrave, has failed to bring general prosperity; indeed, it has forced up the prices of many goods, and such as have benefited have done so rather at the expense of their fellow countrymen than that of the foreigner. This is the lie at the heart of the party system, which makes it the servant of finance in all countries; it is based on the assumption that one class can benefit only at the expense of another, that, in fact, there is not plenty for all.

Still More Parties

The situation briefly outlined above, offers an obvious opportunity to any other party with an untried panacea, provided the Irish people, blinded by party, religious or racial prejudice, or political ambition, continue to vote for labels or platforms they do not fully understand, instead of demanding results by which alone they are competent to judge. In consequence, three more parties have come into existence, and presumably will run candidates at the next election, the Cumann Poblacht na h-Eireann, the newly formed political wing of the Irish Republican Party which, until recently, has refused to put up candidates for the Dail; the Corporate Party, a fascist organisation founded by General O'Duffy, who quarrelled with the Fianna Fail and resigned his post as Commissioner of Police; and the League for Social Justice, the new name adopted by those belonging to the Social Credit Party formed last autumn, and referred to in these notes on January 10.

In the confused political situation thus created, there is one factor making for clarification, the work of the National Dividend League, which is teaching the Irish people to demand results, not methods. Of this more anon.

The Irish Republican Party

The Irish Republican Party seems to be generally regarded as the party of the future, but it is as yet not fully organised. This latter fact may possibly account for, or be accounted for by, the report of a correspondent that finance does not yet appear to have a vested interest in it.

The leaders of the party have some knowledge of the Social Credit technique and certain of them are openly sympathetic, and both speak and write on the subject. It is probable, however, that the adoption of this technique would largely depend on the extent to which it was considered to be of assistance in founding an Irish Republic including Northern Ireland, for this is the main plank of the party platform.

The Corporate Party

The Corporate Party, like the Republican Party, has members who favour the Social Credit proposals and also like that party, it

has a Utopian objective. Both parties, in fact, seem to wish to impose their ideal of what Ireland should be on the Irish people, rather than give the people the maximum possible of political and economic freedom, so that they can evolve their own Utopias.

Such Utopianists may accept the technique of Social Credit to the extent that they think it will assist in founding their ideal state, but its philosophy is opposed to their own.

The policy of the party, as its name indicates, is directed to the establishment of a Corporate State on Fascist lines, but in common with every other political party, its platform offers a sop to every important group in the community. It is a testimony to the work of Social Crediters in Ireland, therefore, that at the annual convention on July 17, two resolutions were passed in favour of Social Credit, both instructing the Executive to enquire into it. Before these motions were put to the meeting it listened to an admirable address on the subject by Mr. T. Kennedy, the first Social Crediter in Ireland, from whose work, years ago, all present activities originate.

The party has now adopted a green shirt as the uniform for all members, instead of the blue shirt previously worn.

League For Social Justice

It is probably not unfair to describe the League for Social Justice in the terms of the stud book, as by Political Ambition out of Confused Economic Doctrines.

Originally founded as the Financial Freedom Federation for the study of the Douglas Social Credit and other proposals for economic reform, it changed its name to the Irish Social Credit Party last autumn, fired by the success of the Social Credit Party in Alberta. In common with the Albertan party it seems doubtful, particularly in view of subsequent events, whether some of its members ever understood the only proposals to which the name of Social Credit can properly be applied—those of Major Douglas.

The immediate result of the formation of the party was the resignation of certain well-known Social Crediters, such as Mr. T. Kennedy, who did not agree with the proposed political action. This was to secure a demand for certain definite reforms from the electorate, their presentation to parlia-

mentary representatives, and if refused, the nomination of candidates who accepted them. (For further details, and comments by J.D.B., see SOCIAL CREDIT for January 31, 1936.) Later, other resignations took place, following the publication in the *Irish Independent* of a letter from Mr. M. J. Keating, the Secretary, denying adherence to Major Douglas, and again on the issue of an "Interim Plan for Ireland."

Finding that support was dwindling, another attempt has now been made to trim the sails of the party ship. Following a meeting of the Executive on June 29, the League for Social Justice was formed and adopted as its programme, with certain minor amendments, a policy proposed in the May issue of the Irish paper *Prosperity*. Apparently the new name and policy have yet to be submitted to the members of the party, for *Onslaught*, a paper issued by the North Dublin branch of the party, continues to

touchstone by which one and all can be tested—*results*. If the Irish people will but demand results that they can judge and, disregarding appeals to prejudice and hatred, refuse to accept assurances that this or that party programme will produce them, they must eventually win. In this way they can force their parliamentary representatives to desist from posing as omniscient experts, and, instead, to represent their wishes and force the real experts, whether financiers or others, to meet their demands.

The National Dividend League is now at work showing the people of Ireland how to make a reality of the political democracy, to win which so many have suffered and died. An Electoral Campaign for the abolition of poverty is being carried on. Its progress will be watched with sympathy by people all over the world who have taken to heart the teaching of Douglas on the meaning of democracy. M.W.

A GIFT HORSE

See back page.

ACQUIESCENT BAKERS

In negotiation with the National Association of Millers, the bakers have agreed, "in circumstances approved by the Food Council," to their supply of flour being cut off.

What's this? "Stimulate yourself, brother, stimulate yourself!" But there it is, in *The Times* of July 13. This must be a singular Food Council if they are so much out of touch as to want to save corn against a famine! Or can it be that the public is tired of bread?

The facts seem clear enough: Millers and bakers surely wanting to increase their trade; the public in its millions envying those who may eat the bread, cakes and pastry which sit—a dream to them—in the shop windows. And illimitable quantities of corn in the offing. And yet, "it is agreed—"

Out of touch! These wisecracks are hopelessly out of touch with the realities on which their trade is founded. Somehow they have allowed other things—secondary things, no matter what—to get first in their judgment.

Social Crediters who are millers or bakers, or who are concerned with these trades can do something to bring these facts into focus. Any such are asked to write to X.R., Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

G. W. L. DAY on

EYE FOR EYE! TOOTH FOR TOOTH!

THE other day in the Appeal Court, Mr. Justice Swift described how a boy was sentenced to go to a Borstal Institution for three years for drinking a can of beer slops.

"A brewer's drayman," he said, "had left some empty casks and bottles by the side of the road, and he had also left a cask containing refuse beer, commonly known as 'swipes.'"

"This boy and a man of 62, walking along the road on a hot afternoon, saw the casks. The elderly man kicked one of them and found there was something in it. He rolled it into a field and the boy walked on. By and by the man came to the boy with a can of beer and gave the boy some. It made him drunk.

"While the boy was in that condition a policeman came and arrested him, charging him with stealing the cask and the contents of it. For that he has been in custody from May 19 to July 29, and it is proposed that he should remain in custody for three years."

The boy has now been released. Why was he kept a prisoner for three months? Because he was the victim of a set of rules, rigidly applied, which buttress an outworn system. He was by no means a solitary victim, and not even a conspicuous one. Millions of us have been ground to powder by the self-same causes.

I suppose ever since man first appeared on earth, the greatest of all his urges has been the Quest of Life. Without going into the religious aspect of it, this means that man always seeks to get more and more out of his daily existence. He strives for the full exercise of all his five senses. He wants plenty of experiences to feed his mind and emotions.

There is such a thing as living a natural life, in which these needs are satisfied. The story of the Garden of Eden is an

attempt to describe this natural life. In Eden there was no work in the commercial sense, no petty laws and regulations, no social theorising or codified systems of behaviour.

Strange as it may seem to our modern professors of economics, Adam and Eve made no attempt to inaugurate industries or devise schemes of afforestation. They put up no tariff barriers, did nothing because it was good for trade, but were content to listen to the Voice of God.

They wrung the last drop of "life" out of their surroundings.

But with their expulsion from Eden, a new era began. Adam now had to live by the sweat of his brow. The idea of limitation of wealth appeared. The world was already on the way towards becoming a workhouse.

Six thousand years have passed, or fifty million—the geologists are hopelessly at sea about the antiquity of man—and the long battle against the forces of nature has been won. There is no longer any need for Adam to live by toiling all the day through, for applied science has relieved him of the necessity. Nevertheless, we cling to the Biblical Curse.

Why do we do this? Because we are still under the influence of the Hebrew tradition—hard, unremitting toil, acquisitiveness, an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. The Old Testament with all its commercial implications is our touchstone. The Gospels, which make a clean break with the Curse of Adam, we have not yet approached.

Consider the boy who accepted the beer slops when it was offered him and fell a prey to the law. You may say that he shouldn't have done it, and ask where it would end if all boys behaved as he did. You can also say that when a man steals

a bottle of milk from a doorstep to save his starving and pregnant wife, he should be locked up.

I will agree with you, if you like. But only on the understanding that those who have allowed such penalties to be coupled with such temptations should go to prison too. Which means, of course, that we should all go to prison together, for everyone of us shares the responsibility.

No normal man can help wishing to live a natural life—that is, to get the most "life" out of his surroundings. Science is now offering us such opportunities in this direction as we have never been offered before. She is offering us all plenty to eat and drink, pleasant houses to live in, congenial work due to labour-saving devices, better health, and above all, leisure in which to develop our inborn faculties.

But the more generous science becomes, the more acidly we refuse her proffered gifts. Or rather, the more dumbly submissive we become in allowing our so-called representatives to refuse these gifts on our behalf, the more sheepishly we acquiesce in savage punishments inflicted on those who dare help themselves to one grain of the Plenty which could turn the world into another Eden.

Offers which are refused are seldom repeated. The Gift of Plenty for All is being offered to us at this present moment, but we are refusing to take it. The first aim of every government, no matter what its political faith, is to devise some new method of refusing the gift. How much longer will it be before the offer is permanently withdrawn?

Another world conflagration would have this effect. Is it our will that this should come about, or that all further necessity for war should be removed?

ACTIVE SERVICE

NOT content with the work they are doing in their home town, the **Newport** Monmouthshire, Electoral Campaign Group have been invading **Pontypool**. They organised a meeting addressed by the President of the National Dividend Club, Lt.-Col. J. Creagh Scott, D.S.O., O.B.E. The Newport Group had well sandwich-boarded the district, and in spite of bad weather a good response was obtained. About 25 per cent. of the audience offered to help, and these intend making Pontypool's 7,000 inhabitants "National Dividend Minded." It may be that life under conditions which are a mirror reflection of Reality is responsible for a desire on the part of the **Monmouth** sandwichmen to follow Alice Through the Looking-glass. There is an unofficial report that headhoppers may shortly be seen in the streets assisting in the Campaign. On the principle that a man biting a dog is news, it is just possible that people walking

Overseas Notes

TWO DOMINIONS

CANADA

The final results of the Manitoba election on July 27 are not yet known, but it is rumoured that candidates of the Social Credit Party have been elected.

Candidates are elected on the principle of proportional representation, and it is not expected that final results will be known until August 4, by which date, owing to the holiday, SOCIAL CREDIT will be in the press. It is hoped to publish full results in the next issue.

Alberta

The *Times* of July 30 reports that the Aberhart Government has issued a special undertaking, which each elector is required to sign to become eligible for the payment of dividends. By this undertaking the elector promises to

Co-operate with the Government and citizens in

type of what is currently accepted as Socialism. But it must be *all* taxation that is attacked for the piecemeal method can be defeated by alternative forms of taxation and in other ways; further, it might result in the charge that Social Crediters favoured some taxation, whereas in fact they realise that taxation is entirely unnecessary.

Don't Rub in the Salt

The old-style Socialists on the Government benches are said to be irritated at the influence of Social Credit ideas on certain members of the Cabinet. This is not dangerous at present, but must act as a drag on progress, and should differences develop in the Cabinet, as they inevitably will, the existence of this feeling amongst the rank and file might encourage an open split.

In such circumstances the obvious tactic is a demand for the results that the adoption of Social Credit technique would produce, not for the technique itself. The Social Credit technique seems certain of adoption if the demand be properly worded, but if perchance there is another genius living who can devise a technique equally effective, which will produce the results demanded in the elector's undertaking on our back page, no Social Crediter will object to it, least of all Major Douglas. It's results that matter.

The All-Important Principle

The anti-taxation campaign cannot in any circumstances be regarded as an alternative to the demand for results, but only as ancillary to it, for even if completely successful, it would not give the individual the freedom "to choose or refuse." This will be secured, only when the principle is established, that the individual, by right of citizenship, not work, is entitled to a share in the cultural inheritance and increment of association. Failure to establish this principle would make possible a servile state—the banker's heart's desire—even though the other parts of the Social Credit technique were adopted.

The dividend—call it by some other name if you wish—must eventually replace the wage.

M.W.

ELECTORS' LEAFLETS

Demand National Dividends

Leaflet No. 4 (revised)

For Recruiting.—Contains a space for address of local group or supervisor. For distribution at meetings, or delivery by post or from door to door after collecting signed demand forms. (Post free) 4s. 6d. for 1,000 (in lots of 1,000); smaller quantities at 1s. 6d. for 250.

Leaflet No. 5

Elector's Demand and Undertaking.—The instrument of the Electoral Campaign, in purple on orange or purple on white. (Post free) 7s. 6d. for 1,000; 4s. for 500; 1s. for 100.

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. Space for 24 signatures. (Carriage extra) 27s. 6d. for 1,000; 3s. for 100; 1s. 6d. for 50; 9d. for 25.

The Dean of Canterbury's Forms. Combined letter and pledge form.

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Obtainable from the offices of SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

ARE YOU INSIDE?

See back page.

about on their heads and hands for a few hours may also be deemed worthy of editorial notice.

Barry From in Glamorgan comes news of the collection of 500 pledges, but only one worker recruit. The Supervisor says, "The curious point about the whole business is that I am positive the signatures are just waiting to be collected if I could get the workers." Exactly; because it means hard work, and it is easy to get people to discuss, but quite another matter to get them to do something.

Trying out the Dean's form, the **Northampton** Group with three workers distributed 122 forms and reaped 87 signatures, two offers of help and two subscriptions in under two hours. With the Only Democrats' form two workers collected 36 signatures in 1½ hours with a distribution of 55 forms. Miss Peaks, working single-handed, collected 72 signatures in two evenings.

Workers in **Fulham** report 110 pledges collected; **Bedford** 64; **Liverpool** 717, and **Birkenhead** 730. T.H.S.

Anti-Taxation

Research work upon the subject of Taxation is required. The Director of Information would be very glad to receive names of volunteers who would be willing to take up this interesting task in the interest of Social Credit.

THE FIG TREE

A new quarterly review edited by

Major C. H. DOUGLAS

CONTENTS OF FIRST ISSUE:

Editorial by MAJOR DOUGLAS
Informed articles on Social Credit from all angles
Various literary features in prose and verse
A penetrating survey of current affairs

Writers for the first number in addition to Major Douglas include

W. L. Bardsley Eric Gill
R. L. Northridge Stella Gibbons
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NATIONAL DIVIDENDS

are not yet; your book reading problem remains unsolved until you adopt the PHOENIX plan. For as little as a penny a day you may own a shelf full of books like these:—

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66 CHANDOS STREET
CHARING CROSS LONDON

providing food, clothing, and shelter for every one of us.

Accept remuneration in Alberta credit as far as I reasonably can do so, and be willing to exchange Canadian currency received as income for Alberta credit.

Make no claim to nor demand at any time payment in Canadian currency of Alberta credit held by me.

Tender no Alberta credit in payment of Provincial taxes, fines, licences, royalties, etc., until such time as the Government will be able to accept all or part in taxes, etc.

In return for these promises by the citizen the Government promises:—

To establish and maintain just wages and reasonable hours of labour.

Grant interest-free loans in Alberta credit on such terms of security not exceeding 2 per cent. for administration charges for purposes of building a home or establishing a registered citizen in his own business if such is conducive to the economic requirements of the Province. Monthly dividends to all registered citizens.

It will be noticed that the Government does not undertake to prevent prices from rising, or not to increase taxation or not to deprive owners of their property. The fair wages clause, which is placed first, also appears somewhat of an anomaly, for given a national dividend by right, citizens could be trusted to demand and secure fair treatment from employers.

But the most striking point is that the Government should actually express reluctance to accept Alberta credit in payment of taxes in the initial stages.

Direct news from Alberta may throw further light on these points; until it is received judgment must be reserved.

NEW ZEALAND

A correspondent reports that efforts are being made to organise an agitation for the abolition of certain forms of taxation—the Caput Tax of £1 a head on all males, and the Wages and Emergency Tax of 8d. in the pound on all incomes. The fact that these taxes bear on all classes is doubtless the reason for their choice as the basis for the agitation. It is to be hoped however, that the agitation will not stop there, but will be extended to all forms of taxation; otherwise those responsible for it may find alternative forms of taxation introduced, which will prove even more unpopular, and for which they will be blamed by the victims.

A country-wide agitation for the abolition of *all* taxation would probably secure great support, and would be invaluable in disabusing the minds of those who insist on regarding the Social Credit proposals as merely a

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The Works of Major C. H. Douglas

Economic Democracy (4th Edition) 1934)	3s. 6d.
<i>The original statement of the philosophy and proposals of Major Douglas.</i>	
Credit-Power and Democracy (4th Edition, 1934)	3s. 6d.
<i>One of these two books is essential for the serious student.</i>	
Social Credit (3rd Edition, 1933) ...	3s. 6d.
<i>Contains the philosophical background of the subject and includes the Draft Scheme for Scotland.</i>	
The Control and Distribution of Production (2nd Edn., 1934) ...	3s. 6d.
Warning Democracy (2nd Edition, 1934)	3s. 6d.
<i>Two collections of speeches and articles treating the subject from different angles.</i>	
The Monopoly of Credit	3s. 6d.
<i>The latest technical exposition, and includes the Statement of Evidence before the Macmillan Committee.</i>	
These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and Social Credit	1s. 0d.
The Nature of Democracy	6d.
<i>The Buxton Speech.</i>	
The Use of Money	6d.
<i>The Christchurch Speech.</i>	
Money and the Price System ...	3d.
<i>The Oslo Speech (reduced price for quantities).</i>	
Social Credit Principles	1d.

By Other Writers

The Douglas Manual, by Philip Mairet	5s. 0d.
The Meaning of Social Credit (4th Edition of "Economic Nationalism," renamed), by Maurice Colbourne	3s. 6d.
The Social Credit Pamphleteer ...	3s. 6d.
Money in Industry, by M. Gordon Cumming	3s. 6d.
The A.B.C. of Social Credit, by E. Sage Holter	2s. 6d.
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Pass this paper on to a friend or leave it on a bus.

CORRESPONDENCE

Good Luck!

I have had a little luck in a newspaper competition, and should like to set a good example by sending a share of it towards your funds. £2 enclosed.

"CROSS-WORDS"

[Thank you.—Ed.]

Poster Display

For some weeks past I have been pasting the complete front page of two SOCIAL CREDITS (with cartoons) on a notice board in a very prominent position near a bus stop and the interest shown by the public is most encouraging.

Free poster sites are difficult to obtain, but I should not be surprised to hear many "Crediters" are exhibiting the small cartoon of Baruc's wherever possible to do so.

Southampton W. J. WILLCOX

Seaside Initiative

SOCIAL CREDITS came duly to hand. We used the copies in competitions on the sand for children. The idea was to write on the sand with shells or seaweed, Social Credit slogans ending with "Buy SOCIAL CREDIT 2d. weekly."

Prizes were distributed for the best designs. This was arranged to catch the huge crowds at present in Bangor. A boy was out selling other copies to the public. It appears to have been a success and we intend running another one or two before the season closes.

I think I will next time wait on the current issue. I suppose a day longer will do this if we hold competitions on Friday.

Every child entering had to buy a copy of SOCIAL CREDIT and display it in his or her design.

Bangor H. J. DOGGART

The Value of a Human

In reference to the report of the British Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, it is suggested that this disease is a greater menace than cancer because the latter complaint

"takes its toll at a later age, when the sufferer is not of the same economic value to the national life."

May I add another point of view based on the finding of an eminent thinker, who has pointed out that a

"large majority of important discoveries are made by man after the period of youth; and, unquestionably, the urge for longevity, through the exercise of intelligence in overcoming whatever tends toward death, increases after the meridian of the brief standardised life span has been passed. Therefore, preponderance of a competent, truth-seeking adult humanity with an increased longevity should greatly expedite progress rather than militate against it."

If the above letter which I sent to the press is of interest to the readers of SOCIAL CREDIT, you may use it as witness to a statement made in 1924 by Major Douglas in an address entitled "Social Credit Principles,"*

*Available as a 1d. pamphlet (See "What To Read," page 206).

IT IS UP TO YOU

See back page.

Announcements & Meetings

Notices will be accepted in this column from affiliated Groups at 6d. a line, minimum three lines.

Belfast Douglas Social Credit Group

Group Headquarters: 72, Ann Street
Office Hours: 2.30 to 5.30 and 7 to 10 p.m.
Supplies of the pamphlet "Social Credit Restated," a rejoinder to the Rev. Prof. Corkey, and other literature, can be obtained.

Cardiff United Democrats

Speakers' Class at 34, Charles Street, on Wednesday, August 12, at 8 p.m. All invited.

Liverpool Social Credit Association

Next public meeting, September 4. Meeting place to be announced later. Hon. Secretary: Miss D. M. Roberts, Fern Lee, Halewood Road, Gateacre, Liverpool.

National Dividend Club

Electoral Campaign

At all meetings time will be set aside for comments, discussion, questions and answers, for our mutual assistance in the Campaign. Whether yet members or not, all are welcomed. The Campaign Supervisor invites enquiries from all.

There will be an Open-Air Meeting at 8 p.m. on Monday, August 10, at St. Leonard Street, S.W.1, near Victoria Station. Please support.

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

The United Democrats

WALLASEY DIVISIONAL GROUP CAMPAIGNERS WANTED
Members and enquirers meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 8 p.m., at 48, Church Street, Egremont.

which draws attention to the point of view so crudely put in the above report:—

"The present world financial system is a Government based on the theory that man should be made to work, and this theory is considerably intermixed with the even stronger contention that *the end of man is work*."—(Major Douglas). It is because the idea back of Social Credit seems to endorse Emerson's outlook that "It is easy to see that a greater self-reliance—a new respect for the divinity in man—must work a revolution in all the offices and relations of men" that one cannot doubt its basic integrity and the sort of fruit it will produce.

FAIR PLAY

A Fruitful Holiday Task

On a holiday consisting of brief visits to friends and relatives in several different places, I have obtained a number of new subscribers to SOCIAL CREDIT in a way that may be suggestive to other readers.

Some of my friends already knew me as a Social Creditor, and greeted me with: "Well, how's—what is it?—Social Credit getting on?" To which I replied:

"Very well indeed. We have a weekly paper now, with a big circulation, that explains current events in the light of what people really want.

"What do I mean? Well we *all* want a bigger income—a little regular income *in addition* to what we now get, don't we? That's what we all really want. And, come to think of it, that would make a vast difference all round to life, wouldn't it?"

"But don't let us discuss the thing now. There are all sorts of family gossip I want to hear. Why not take the paper SOCIAL CREDIT for a few weeks and see if it doesn't give you a new and useful slant on things?"

"I'll send you a copy with a subscription form in it that you can fill up if you're interested." And they mostly are.

In asking you to send these specimen copies (list enclosed) I request you to insert loose subscription forms.

Persons who don't know me as a Social Creditor have to be gently led on. Conversation can easily be turned on to the unsettled condition of the world, and from that to the only thing that would make for security, namely the *individual* security which a regular income, over and above what one already receives, would assure.

Then Social Credit can at once be defined as the belief of people that, in association, they can get what they want. What do they want?

Well—as above, but keep it brief and *refuse* to enter into a long discussion. Just whet the appetite for the paper, for a desire to learn more.

It's not easy to stop short in five minutes, but, believe me, it's by far the most effective way.

London, S.W. L. E. H. SMITH

Holiday & Shopping Guide

LOCAL as well as national business people are invited to use this column. Rate, 1s. a line. All readers are urged to support all advertisers.

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Isle of Man.—Comfortable Apartments or Board. A. Welham, 3, Alberta Drive, Onchan, Douglas, I.O.M.

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LAST CLEAR WEEK

WHY? WHY? WHY?

Why is the New Supplement to be Issued Free?

BECAUSE we have determined to give our staunch supporters an ever-increasing service, based on the increment of association. Because we are determined to make SOCIAL CREDIT **appeal** to the general public more and more, though we know we have a host of friends who will want the technical and movement news which will come out of SOCIAL CREDIT and go into the Supplement.

Why all this Secrecy?

Because we have one public journal and we want to have one private means of communication with our active supporters—the Douglas Cadets we have called them. There may be many advantages in this private line. Why not have them available?

Why the Dual Qualification?

Because (1). We have decided and announced that we intend to give an increased service to those who support us—and to do that we cannot afford to give it to those who do not support us at the expense of those who do.

(2). We cannot distribute a limited confidential supplement through newsagents, and we cannot add to our costs by posting the Supplement separately.

SOCIAL CREDIT CONFIDENTIAL SUPPLEMENT

The First Issue Will Include:

THE ASHRIDGE SPEECH By MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS
SOCIAL CREDIT IN SUMMARY By L. D. BYRNE
SOCIAL CREDIT PROGRESS OVERSEAS By M.W.
FOREIGN EXCHANGES By R. L. NORTHTRIDGE
GERMANY'S BLOCKED MARKS By W. L. BARDSLEY
ABERHART AND DOUGLAS A COMMENTARY

And other contributions on
The Campaign, Social Credit, the Movement, and the Secretariat.

A Great Step Forward.

It is far more important that we should broadcast to the world the *philosophy* and the *policy* of Social Credit than its technicalities. Experience has shown us that the very people who howl and clamour for technical expositions and arguments are those who have either very little grasp of our objective, or else are *opponents* of our objective.

Those who take in and understand our objective, our ideas on the place of work in the scheme of things, on the decentralising of policy, and the centralising of technique, *grasp* the revolution in thought and action that Social Credit will mean and realise how unlikely it is that criticism of technicalities by the orthodox can have any weight.

It is the policy which matters, and as to the technique we have at the Secretariat and in touch with it in various parts of the country a sufficient number of expert technicians. We shall welcome more but need not seek them.

Therefore SOCIAL CREDIT purged of technicalities and movement matters, and concentrating on the widest dissemination of policy—philosophy—objectives, is a huge step forward in creating a mass desire for the results that our technique alone can provide.

For those who want to know HOW poverty can be abolished, there is a vast literature available at our office. (See **What to Read** on page 206.)

For those who know HOW, and who are the leaders in thought and action there is the confidential Supplement.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO

In order to receive the new free Confidential Supplement **you must apply for it**, and give an undertaking to treat its contents as confidential. This may be done upon the Application Form below. (A ½d. stamp will do.)

The supplement will be sent free of charge to all such applicants who have or obtain the following **dual** qualification:

1. That they are registered subscribers to the funds of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited.

Applicants who are not so registered will receive particulars of how they may become registered. Registration under the Secretariat revenue plan is available to everyone, *whatever their means*. Read the plan and see for yourself; do not rely on hearsay.

2. That they are direct subscribers to SOCIAL CREDIT.

This qualification is imposed upon us by practical difficulties of cost and distribution. We cannot supply a confidential supplement through the newsagents, so it will be sent inside the subscribers' issue of SOCIAL CREDIT, thus saving postage.

YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED!

Fill in and post the application form below. Remember that your application will tell us how many to print.

If you want to get the supplement do not leave it until too late. We cannot guarantee a single copy for late applicants.

W. BOOTS REBUTS THE CRITICS

(Professor Wat Boots, the Able Authority, Author of "Dash This Douglas," "Delightful Douglas (Isle of Man)" and other works.)

IT is with no small measure of regret that I am under the necessity of recording a certain volume of disagreement with the Work Programme I outlined recently.

Not a few epistolary missiles, more or less designed to wound, have been launched at my devoted head. No matter. W. Boots still stands staunch.

It has even been suggested by certain misguided and bizarre correspondents that no plan at all is required, not even Planned Leisure: that, indeed, people are well able to *look after themselves!*

Assuming that to such philanthropic sociologists as Professor Filbert Hurray and myself the very idea of Leisure is intolerable, what are we to say of those who advocate Leisure without any kind of Planning? It seems a simple and self-evident truth that life without a Plan made by us would be, to us, quite unthinkable.

I pass over in silence the discourtesy of the person who called me a "nosey parker," whatever that may mean, merely remarking that if I am a nosey parker, so is Arnold Toilbee, Lord Thistle and all the little group of us who send round robins to the *Times* so frequently on matters of such urgency as the late brutal Abyssinian project for invading Hollywood to obtain raw material. Not even the purest among us can escape vilification from certain degraded minds.

In support of my contentions and programme, permit me to quote W. L. Andrews writing to the *Listener* on April 22 last:

Unemployment and the Death Rate

Just to show what a life and death matter this shortage of work has been, let me quote from death rate tables published by the Government actuary. These point to a sad disparity between the North and South of England. In both sexes mortality is lightest in the South, and we are told that it increases steadily as death comes North. The differences are greatest among children. Of 1,000 boys, 96 die before they are one year old in Northumberland and Durham, and only 57 in the Eastern rural districts; 96 against 57. Of 1,000 girls, 73 die before the age of one in Northumberland and Durham, and only 45 in the Eastern rural districts; 75 against 45.

Here is the clearest possible case of men and women, and children too, dying off, almost like flies, because they have *no hard and laborious work to do*. Not even the most silicosis-infested factory could be more lethal than this!

It is a solemn thought. If I may be allowed

to coin a phrase (soon to become a household one, I hope, as I shall establish no copyright), these people are being

LEISURED TO DEATH.

Such wretches must be saved—if necessary from themselves. If silicosis is preventable, so, without a doubt, is Leisure. What are we to think now of that wrong-headed campaign against homework, waged so long in our daily journals by parents who are kind only to be cruel? Let us be Realists. All these unhappy creatures must be

WORKED BACK TO LIFE.

No one now is ignorant of the tragic Stockton-on-Tees rehousing figures, where the death-rate in the new houses went up by 43 per cent. Specious capital was made of this by crafty propagandists who asserted that the rent went up, too, by 100 per cent. No. Such plausible insinuations will not wash. There is another, a far more apposite reason. *The houses were labour-saving.*

After this, can anyone who has at heart his country's good hold back from bringing in the golden age by following that "banner with the neat device,"

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 (½d. stamp) to United Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Volunteers to help in the Campaign are wanted.

We Will Abolish Poverty Elector's Demand and Undertaking

1. I know that there are goods in plenty, so that poverty is quite unnecessary.
2. I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
3. I want, too, national dividends distributed to me and every Briton so that we can buy all we want of the goods that are now destroyed and the production that is restricted.
4. These dividends must not increase prices or taxes or deprive owners of their property or decrease its relative value.
5. In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
6. So I pledge myself to vote for any candidate who will undertake to support the abolition of poverty and the issue of national dividends and to vote consistently against any party trying to put any other law-making before this.
7. If the present Member of Parliament here won't undertake this, I will vote to defeat him and his successors until this my policy prevails.

Signed.....

Address.....

(Signatures will be treated confidentially)

SPECIAL CONFIDENTIAL SUPPLEMENT TO SOCIAL CREDIT

Form of Application

I wish to receive the Special Confidential Supplement to SOCIAL CREDIT, and if I am not already qualified for this I wish to become so. I hereby undertake to treat the contents of the Supplement as strictly confidential.

Signed.....

Address.....

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

ARSON FOR EVERYBODY?

I think not.

Note.—It is a pleasure to be able to state that the Popular Shirt Front has signified its willingness to adopt my Plan if I am prepared to change the word ARSON to SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION. Certainly.

FOR THE NEW READER

1. There is obvious and acute poverty.
 2. Most people have less than they want.
 3. There is a general feeling of fear and insecurity. Individuals fear the loss of their jobs, which means the loss of their incomes. Businesses fear the loss or shrinkage of their markets, which means the loss or shrinkage of their incomes. Nations fear one another. The whole world fears war.
 4. The shops are full of goods which the shopkeepers want to sell to the public who want them but cannot afford them.
 5. The factories are full of goods which the manufacturers want to sell to the shopkeepers.
 6. The transport undertakings, and all who provide service want to sell service.
 7. Each nation has so much goods and services that it strives to export to foreign markets.
 8. There are not enough buyers to provide the markets that nations, businesses or individuals need in order to get rid of their goods and services.
 9. The solution of all the troubles enumerated above lies in the hands of the voters of any democratic country.
 10. It is not to argue about causes, remedies, parties or persons, but to demand, clearly and unitedly an increased personal income for every individual—a National Dividend—to distribute what is now wasted or restricted.
 11. The demand must be made in such a way (see elector's demand on this page) that prices and taxes are not allowed to increase. No one need lose in this age of plenty.
 12. It is up to the people themselves to realise these obvious things, and to put aside the futility of party politics, and to demand that the persons who are paid to represent them in Parliament shall urgently instruct (not beg) the Government to carry out the WILL OF THE PEOPLE.
- This is the simple means of solving The Great Universal Problem of Poverty in the Midst of Plenty, and the Root Cause of War. The time for action before the next great war is short; the matter is desperately urgent.

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