

# SOCIAL CREDIT

## For Political and Economic Democracy

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Weekly Twopence

# IT CAN'T HAPPEN HERE?

## NEWS FROM DICTATORLAND

### THE ARMAMENTS RACE

#### Germany and Food

**"THE cry for bread on the part of a nation of forty, fifty, or sixty millions is not a deliberate evil engineered by the régime or by certain forms of government, but it is the natural assertion of the urge to live."**  
—Adolf Hitler.

#### Fine Words

And yet last week-end an appeal was issued in Germany asking the public to eat fruit, fish, and vegetables instead of meat and eggs.

It was an emergency decree, for the growing demands of the German Army and the scanty amount of foreign exchange available here have together almost smashed the food markets.

**"It ought to be quite clear to everybody that contented people are more reasonable than hungry people and that not only their governments ought to be interested in seeing that the citizens get enough to eat, but also that this is a matter which affects neighbouring States and peoples."**—Adolf Hitler.

#### Quite True

Yet what do we find?

Side by side with the food shortage German capitalists are to make substantial contributions to the new rearmament programme.

Public companies must pay a 25 per cent. increase on profit taxes this year, and 50 per cent. increased taxes in 1937.

It is well known in Berlin that Dr. Schacht's pleas for cautious expansion have been completely ignored by the Fuhrer, who is determined to put Germany under arms though the people go short in the process.

Dictatorship means government of the people by tyranny for the tyrants' own purposes—never for the people.

#### Germany and Work

Dr. Schacht, Germany's financial dictator, has been on a mission to France. He went to try to arrange that France should take more German goods, and failed in spite of the threat he carried with him.

The German internal situation is very serious. There is a shortage of foodstuffs, and he is faced with the

choice between buying them abroad or buying raw materials abroad. To pay for both he must have more export markets.

While the raw material difficulty continues he must find employment for the factory workers. His answer is more armament manufacture.

So he said to France:

We can afford to slow down the military machine only if you will help us to absorb the resulting unemployment by letting us do increased trade with you.

France is thus offered the choice of helping German trade or encouraging the menace of a permanent army of a million men on her own frontiers.

**Dilemma after dilemma, and the solution—War or National Dividends—Work for All or Leisure for All.**

#### Germany and Marriage

The most humiliating move yet made in Germany is the new Race-Purity marriage control campaign. Individuals of both sexes are examined and passed in categories according to how some bureaucrat regards their fitness to marry.

In the first broadcast announcement of the campaign it was stated:

**Every German marriage-clerk must in future have a Superintendent of Eugenic Mating attached to his office so as to ensure the future purity of our race.**

An "Inquisition for Lovers" is printed in the official Gazette. It is filled up by doctors before a permit to marry can be obtained.

#### Italy and War

Said Signor Mussolini on Sunday evening:

I invite Italians to take absolutely literally this declaration which I now make. In spite of the African war, I say because of the African war, the military forces of Italy are today more efficient than they were before.

We can at any time, in a few hours and on a single frontier, mobilise 8,000,000 men.

The armaments race cannot now be checked. We do not believe in the absurdity of perpetual peace, but we

desire to live in peace and to co-operate for peace among the peoples.

The Duce, amid tremendous applause, continued:

**"Blackshirts! Youth of Italy! The Empire was not conquered on the green tables of diplomacy! It has been won in five glorious and victorious battles.**

They were fought with a spirit which overcame the enormous difficulties of Nature and the almost universal coalition of States against us.

*It is the spirit of the Blackshirt revolution!*

#### An Ominous Note

Italy's boast that she would be able to develop Abyssinia by her own resources has quickly proved to have been vain.

"An attempt will after all be made to appeal to the foreign markets for the capital which will be needed to develop Abyssinia."

So says the City Editor of the *News Chronicle* on August 28, and goes on to forecast that no European country will pay, and to doubt whether America will, as Italy's credit stands at nine per cent. there already.

#### Russia and Life

The horrible political executions which Stalin is indulging in are shocking the world. Dictators must maintain their power by destroying their enemies, or they will in turn be destroyed.

The rules of dictatorship were all written down in a terrible book called "The Prince" by Machiavelli. Stalin is simply carrying them out.

**They will be carried out here in Britain if we have a dictator—and it will be our fault if we do.**

#### And War

Russia has lowered the conscription age from 21 to 19. This involves calling up 50 per cent. more recruits than usual for the next three years.

And *Pravda* asserts that the Red Army could have called up 2,000,000 recruits a year without altering the age limit.

At least 5,000 aeroplanes are being built annually in Russia, and 200,000 specialised workers are working day and night to give the Soviet republic the world's greatest air force.

#### The New Spanish Inquisition

According to reports from Lisbon a drastic programme has been drawn up by the insurgent leaders. It is the complete negation of democracy and will, if they are successful, turn Spain into a country-wide prison. Some of the main points are:

The establishment of a military dictatorship and the annihilation or suppression of all elements generally termed "Marxist," but including the entire Left Wing. The military dictatorship in theory would be temporary, but in practice it would rule indefinitely without Parliament.

The prosecution of the Left Wing and Government leaders still in Spain, and the discharge of all Government and municipal officials of Left Wing sympathies.

All legislation adopted which is considered as "unfairly to the advantage" of the workers will be nullified. Strikes and lock-outs will be forbidden.

The dissolution of Parliament. No elections will be held under the dictatorship, and all constitutional guarantees will be suspended.

The "muzzling" of the Socialist Press, the suppression of the Communist Press, the dissolution of "Marxist" (Left Wing) Unions, and the "reform" of the Syndicalist organisations.

It is the charter of a new Spanish Inquisition.

#### Divided—and Ruled

An extraordinary account of senseless class warfare in Sitges, a fashionable Spanish seaside resort, is reported in the *Daily Telegraph* of August 7.

Many Spaniards were caught there by the outbreak of the civil war while taking their ordinary summer holidays.

Most of these Spaniards were of the moneyed classes, but certainly not necessarily of Fascist beliefs. Nevertheless, their position as people of a class able to take a holiday was deemed a sufficient reason for their humiliation.

A few days ago armed men marched down to the bathing beach and requisitioned the services of the women.

They have now to report to the Communists at 6 a.m., and are then set to making beds, washing dirty clothes and dishes, preparing meals, scrubbing floors and cleaning the streets, and other still more unpleasant tasks, which seem to be deliberately manufactured for them.

The final sentence in the article quoted is superb:

**"A difficult financial situation may arise next year, it is thought, if the holiday trade is driven away."**



"Rule Britannia! Britannia rules the waves, BRITONS—never-never-never shall be slaves."

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### Is the Burning of Food a Remedy for Hunger?

THIS seems a childish question, but the actual facts of what has been going on for years now are symptoms of a mental and spiritual state that deserves a stronger name than childishness.

To advocate, or to permit, food destruction, and the planning of its restriction by brute force, by legislation, by the dictatorship of finance, by the tyranny of taxation; or by the licensed arrogance of bullying Boards—*whilst people are hungry*—is to tolerate the government of insanity.

### These Things Happen

It is no use pretending that in these days people don't starve. They do.

Last week a magistrate in London said to two young men before him (who had stolen some food because they were hungry and destitute), "Hunger is no excuse for stealing." We would say in addition, neither is it an excuse for insanity.

A few days afterwards, a man and his wife, aged 21 and 18 respectively, both collapsed in the street from hunger; this happened in London on August 20.

The man was unconscious when picked up by the policeman. Neither had eaten for three days.

### Heaven Help Us!

We act as if possessed of the crazy notion that the purpose of producing food and clothes and everything else is—*not that they may be consumed and enjoyed*—but that they may provide employment!

We are obsessed with the devil's own fallacy that the object of production is WORK—that the purpose of industry is to find EMPLOYMENT—that man exists and has his being—not to live comfortably with ever-increasing freedom as the machines release him from the necessity of toil, but—for the sole purpose of continuing as a slave to sweat and labour.

Sisyphus, according to legend, was for his sins condemned by Zeus to an eternity of labour in Hades. His task was to roll up the mountain-side a huge stone, which upon reaching the top—*always rolled down again*.

### Why Invent Machines?

If we accept the idea that man is born without any right to claim a living unless he can find employment—then inventors and engineers are threatening the lives of millions of their fellow-men!

Sooner or later we must answer the question raised by the coming of the labour-displacing machine. Progress in mechanical science is striding forward, multiplying production, and reducing the number of wage-packets that used to go to the human worker, empowering him to consume.

### We Must Make Up Our Minds

The new factor of the machine is here for good or ill. Those who continue to believe that paid employment is the only proper claim to a living are by that very faith turning the beneficent possibility of the machine into a menacing instrument of cruel destruction and death. They turn a blessing into a curse!

In the presence of modern engineering science, the imposition of the *work-condition* of a claim to the products of the machine is no more or less than the sentence of death. The little tickets informing wage-earners "that their services are no longer required" have already quietly sent untold numbers of our fellow-citizens to an early grave.

Choose life by demanding the "wages of the machine." Demand a NATIONAL DIVIDEND, rather than continue acting under the dangerous *work-complex*, by demanding employment schemes.

Asking for the wrong thing—WORK instead of DIVIDENDS—is already resulting in the demand being met: work is being provided, and soon, by the time WAR breaks out, *there will be no unemployed!*

# WORDS TO THE WISE

## The Traitors

In the last war this country was brought within a fortnight of starvation. This despite the mightiest navy ever built. Today our navy is but a shadow of its former strength, and—of equal or even greater importance—our merchant marine is only one-half what it was when the war broke out in 1914.

"An enemy has done this thing." The navy has been starved for lack of money, and our merchant service has been scrapped for the same reason—over 1,000,000 tons of British ships were broken up in 1934-35!

This destruction of the safeguards upon which we must rely should war come, is the result of the policy of those who control finance, and through it, control us. It is a policy which, simultaneously, has brought us to the brink of war, by making it necessary for this country to increase its exports, in competition with all countries, because people at home were not enabled to buy all that could be produced.

Spies one can respect; they risk their lives in the service of their countries. This thing was done by those who call themselves British: the enemy within the gates.

## The Last Straw?

Those who control the financial system which keeps people poor in the midst of untold real wealth are usually much too clever to allow action to be taken which brings the banks into disrepute. They have always paid their servants, the bank employees, badly, for this is part of the scheme to make the public believe that money, which is only tickets, is something that is very difficult to come by. But it would appear that one of the Scottish banks has now gone too far by dismissing an employee for marrying on an income of less than £200 a year. (See SOCIAL CREDIT, August 14, page 2).

According to the *Sunday Express* for August 23, this matter is being taken up by the Scottish Bankers' Association, and mass meetings of protest are being organised in Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Once people realise that it is the banks' policy which is also responsible for the semi-starvation of 13½ million, that is the cause of the majority of suicides, and the main cause of war, these mass meetings against the unjust dismissal of a single bank clerk will be recognised as omens.

## Stamp on Plenty Again

A new distinction is to be accorded to Blackpool. The famous Lancashire resort will be not only the meeting place of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, but the town itself will be regarded by that august body as the "chief exhibit" of the meeting.

"And why not?" asked Sir Josiah Stamp, President of the British Association, in an interview.

"Blackpool is an object of science. The majority of the millions who are thrilled by the spectacles and sensations of the pleasure beach and enjoy the autumn illuminations, when 300,000 coloured electric lights illumine the finest promenade in the world, may not think of the scientific principles involved in the preparation of these delights, but they are there none the less."

That is what Sir Josiah, until 17 years ago in the Civil Service, and now chairman of the executive of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway, a director of the Bank of England, and one of the most tireless propagandists of scarcity economics in the world, thinks of the majority of the millions of visitors to Blackpool.

## The Impact of Science on Society

This is the title of Sir Josiah Stamp's presidential address to the British Association. We venture to prophesy that he will do his best to allay the misgivings prompted by some recent presidential addresses, which have occasionally been awkward for financiers.

We remember one of them very vividly. It went like this:

"There are two other great questions so much to the front just now that they tempt a final reference. I mean, of course, the paradox of poverty amidst plenty and the replacement of human labour by machinery. . . . I confess that I see more present danger in the case of 'Money versus Man' than danger present or future in that of the 'Machine versus Man.'"

Is it not rather significant that Sir Josiah's title, "The Impact of Science on Society," is almost a paraphrase of "Machine versus Man"?

Greatly daring, we will prophesy some more.

## Subtle Work-Mongering

Sir Josiah will assume, without saying so, probably, that all his hearers are bothered about the problem of "Machine versus Man." He will further assume that they are all worried because the machine—or shall we

say the impact of science?—may cause more unemployment. He will assume that, far from regarding more leisure for *everyone* with hope and elation, they all want work, and plenty of it, especially for other people.

With his own highly successful and persuasive brand of judicial impartiality—the "scientific outlook"—the thing which makes him so much in demand as president of this and that—he will quote masses of interesting facts.

These will show that lots of science does indeed, not so much throw people out of work, as disturb the normal equilibrium by dislocating temporarily the demand for particular types of employment. But he will bring forward other examples—dare we suggest electricity?—to show that other lots of science, by creating new demands, do after all, not so much make work, as produce counter dislocations of the normal equilibrium of supply and demand—further complicated, of course, by the problems of changing fashions and of obsolescence—resulting in a restoration of at least a minimal if not an optimal level of employment.

In short, one good impact deserves another.

## The Euphemistic Trend

According to the Assistant Postmaster-General, the word "Revenue" is omitted in the new postage stamp

because it is considered that the inclusion of this word in the new design would upset its balance and because it is thought that the uses to which stamps may be put are now well known. The new stamps will be valid for all the purposes for which the old stamps are valid.—*The Times*, August 29.

The Distressed Areas were renamed the Special Areas so as not to upset the balance

This paper is specially written for the benefit and guidance of the great general public who hate poverty, hate war, hate all forms of strife, and long for freedom, security and to be able to live at peace with their fellow men. Please make it widely known, and pass your copy on when you have read it.

of Colonel Blimp and his friends, and because it was thought that the indignities to which people in these areas are put are now well known.

People who already pay more taxes than the world has ever known might have their balance upset by being reminded of the uses to which they "well know" (???) stamps may be put.

It is interesting to speculate why the Lord's Prayer was altered to the rather clumsy wording, "Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us," compared with the older, simpler, more beautiful "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors."

It might upset balances in bank books, of course.

## Rule By Taxation

How taxation effectively rules our activities is well illustrated by an item of news in the *Evening Standard* of August 27:

A last-minute decision by the Excise authorities not to exempt from taxation a Royal Air Force display to have been held to-day at Sandy (Bedfordshire) Flower Show, resulted in the display being cancelled.

The display, designed to assist recruiting, was to have been one of the chief attractions of the day. The tax would have amounted to £200.

Whatever the activity and its purpose, taxation is an effective means of ruling it, even to the extent of prohibition, at the command of those "who control the credit of the nation" and "direct the policy of governments" and "hold in the hollow of their hands the destiny of the people."

Think of this when you reply to that final red notice from the Income Tax people, or buy a ninepenny for the pictures.

## An Abject Lesson

The Canadian people can "get wise" to the threat contained in the proposal for a Dominion Loan Council by studying the reports of the meetings of the Australian States Premiers last week. Australia has such a Loan Council, and, as a result, the States are reduced to a condition of abject dependence on the Central Government, which is simply the mouthpiece for the controllers of finance.

Mr. Dunstan, Premier of Victoria, has said, in an outburst reported in *The Times* of August 27:

That the Commonwealth invaded every possible field for taxation to the States' embarrassment, and that under the present conditions *unification was threatened*. The majority of the people did not want unification, but the Commonwealth possessed such a stranglehold that anything else would be increasingly difficult. (Our italics.)

The conference, to quote the *Observer* correspondent:

"ended in chaos, the only agreement arrived at after bitter words being to disagree. The Com-

monwealth refused to amend the financial agreement with a view to giving the States greater financial scope. It also refused to vacate any fields of taxation."

In return, the States refused to agree to a referendum to the people on the question of still further increasing the powers of the Central Government to permit the enforcement of marketing schemes for agricultural produce, i.e., to restrict production.

The final comment of the *Observer* correspondent sums up the position of the States to a nicety:

Annually, two Premiers' Conferences are held, and these are more and more degenerating into gatherings of mendicants seeking alms from the Federal Government. (Our italics.)

## More Manitoba Manoeuvres

In these notes, on August 14, we commented on the fact that five out of twenty candidates who used the label "Social Credit" in the recent Manitoba election had been elected. In the subsequent issue, in "Overseas Notes," it was reported that the Liberal Party, which had won the most seats, had endeavoured to form a coalition with it—in the public eyes—sworn enemies, the Conservatives.

This manoeuvre failed, and now the Liberals have come to terms with the five so-called Social Crediters and an Independent, thus securing a majority, and the spoils of office.

The excuse, for so it can only be regarded, for this betrayal of the electorate is, in the words of Dr. Fox, the leader of the five "Social Crediters":

"We feel that it is the desire of the people of Manitoba that we should assist in maintaining stable government until such time as Alberta has provided us with the practical demonstration of Social Credit."

We hope Dr. Fox will be disillusioned by his followers, who have called a special meeting to consider the matter. Talk of Social Credit in Alberta is so much blah, for "there ain't no such thing" there, as even some of the British press realises, notably the *Manchester Guardian*. Further, Social Credit cannot be a part of any party programme yet drawn, whether it be Liberal, Conservative, Socialist, Communist or what-would-you, for it is designed to alter the financial system, whereas these party programmes are fitted within its framework.

## A Myth Exploded Again

Dr. Schacht's visit was in the nature of a last appeal to France to assist in relieving Germany's difficult economic path. France, he said, had been alarmed at the concentration of German industry on armaments, but if German industry was to be diverted into other channels she must have colonies, or at any rate, markets, which would take her goods and supply her with the means of meeting her debts.—*Observer*, August 30.

The bankers, economists, internationalists, League of Nations fans, and sentimental pacifists will continue to deny what is now so obvious. That the root cause of war is the struggle for export markets. The desperate effort to get rid of goods in exchange for paper—the pathetic fallacy.

When people have demanded and got dividends which will buy the goods now destroyed and restricted, they will first be anxious to buy more goods from abroad, and *reciprocate* readily by sending abroad any goods the foreigner wants. And second, they will be so contented that no one will ever induce them to fight about anything.

This is the true recipe for peace—contentment.

## Life Saving Held Up

Last year 6,477 persons were killed in road accidents, according to a report issued on August 22 by H.M. Stationery Office. The most vital point brought out in the report is that only a tiny proportion of the accidents occurred on roads confined to one-way traffic; and the obvious conclusion is that if we want to save the lives that are being lost on the roads—*nearly 20 every day at the present rate*—WE MUST IMPROVE THE ROADS. We must make all principal roads one-way roads. It is no use merely trying to improve the users of the roads when facts show that roads can be built that are almost completely safe. First things first.

There is no difficulty about improving the roads. The men, the materials, the equipment, the skill, are all ready for the work.

The cost of our not insisting that these things be done is 20 human lives a day. Is it worth this bloody sacrifice?

# WOMEN AND POVERTY—IV

By Jean Campbell Willett, L.L.A., F.R.G.S.

## Marriage

FEW would dispute the statement that through marriage, with the bearing of children, women make an indispensable contribution to the Real Wealth of any country, a contribution without which no nation could survive. Yet while other branches of work for the country, which can be valued in terms of money, are subsidised, the work of rearing families which constitute the nation is left to find money where it can, either by earnings, by voluntary contributions through organisations, or through charity.

Any young couple setting out upon the adventure of marriage must depend on their own wage-earning capacity to regulate either the number in a family or the standard of living on which the family shall be reared. If the wife is not earning—and it is made difficult for married women to get paid work—then she has to depend on her husband's income for her own support and that of her children; nor is there likelihood of that income increasing systematically with an increase in the family.

But, as Mr. Day so aptly points out in "What's Wrong With the World?,"\* people are still paid high wages for making guns and shells which may be used against us and to destroy our families in another war. Truly our sense of proportion and value has become badly warped.

## First Things First

It is a commonplace that many women enter marriage as a means of escape from the fierce competition of finding a living, and from the gaunt spectre of loneliness and possible destitution in old age.

Psychiatrists inveigh against this marriage-for-support, in which the responsibility is shifted on to the shoulders of another, and urge, rightly, that it usually ends in dissatisfaction and a sense of frustration, since secondary things have been put first. But what is the solution to the problem?

If men and women are to mate for reasons of primary importance—love, friendship, compatibility—they must be able to relegate the more mundane question of money to its proper place. This is possible, however, only where a steady income is assured for both the man and the woman, and where the fear of insecurity is finally removed. Certainly, marriage as an escape from some unpleasant or irksome situation is all too frequent, and the results of it create problems for doctors, nerve specialists and psychiatrists, but the

\*By G. W. L. Day, obtainable from Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Price 1s. 6d.

trouble just as frequently has its roots in the economic situation.

Freed from the necessity of finding support for themselves, failing the work which now constitutes their right to getting an income, women could then afford to wait for a marriage unspoiled by the meaner considerations of money. Who would doubt that this economic freedom should make for happier marriages by saving so many women from the pitiable alternatives of a marriage-for-support on the one hand, or a lonely fight for a living on the other?

Even in marriages undertaken from the best



motives, the financial independence of both man and wife should tend to smooth out many difficulties which lead to disagreement or irritation. If both were receiving their National Dividends one would not have to depend on the other for everything required, and the sense of freedom would go far towards removing two of the most insidious foes of understanding between men and women—masculine arrogance and feminine coquetry. Where either party is entirely dependent upon the other, true values may become distorted, unworthy artifices for gaining things desired may be resorted to, and honesty and understanding give place to reservations and strain.

## Chill Penury

Quite apart from other considerations, nerves become strained where there is a perpetual struggle to make ends meet; where rigid economies deprive parents and children of unnecessary good-quality food, clothing and relaxation, and temperament and marriage are apt to be blamed for what is in reality an economic fault.

The tension so brought about is only aggravated by the fact that in the vast majority of cases one partner in the marriage is dependent on the other for purchasing power and, therefore, is bound to feel, in any case of disagreement, that whoever controls the supply of money has the ability to bring material pressure to bear upon the other. With the financial freedom of both, not only would the selection of a partner be free of less worthy motives, but the contract once entered upon would be relieved of much of the present strain.

The knowledge that one is free and can support oneself at any time goes a long way towards alleviating any tension. The woman who knows that she and her children are independent of her husband's income is in a position to say—let us take for example a drunkard's wife—that either her husband controls himself and ceases to be a menace to the wellbeing of herself and her children, or he must pay the price of his indulgence and live without his family.

Similarly one might imagine the deplorably nagged-at husband summoning courage to suggest that if his company were so uncongenial, then his wife might prefer to leave him alone and live on her own dividend!

## The Desire for Loveliness

Apart from relationships between man and wife, the present artificial scarcity state of affairs affects the woman as house-manager in that she is, for the most part, unable to afford those genuinely labour-saving devices which science and producers are doing their best to distribute and which would go so far towards liberating her from drudgery and freeing her time and energies for things now perforce neglected.

Jerry-built houses, cheap materials, makeshift furnishings, constitute so many homes where, if only money were sufficient, things of lovely texture and beautiful design would give infinite joy and provide the contact with beauty so desirable in itself and as an environment for children. Shoddy mass-production clothes are often all that can be afforded; where there are different qualities of foodstuffs, the cheapest must be bought.

The desire for loveliness, for her chance to interpret her ideas of beauty, is in most women. The producers and raw materials are there in plenty; manufacturers, shopkeepers and craftsmen are only too willing to sell—and the better the quality one buys, the better pleased they become. Only the money to buy is lacking.

(To be continued)

## NOT ENOUGH FOR TWO

Because she did not want to be a burden on her husband Mrs. Rebecca Bowden, aged 43, gassed herself in her home at Stafford Road, Bournemouth.

In the letter to the coroner, she said: "Owing to the demolition of premises we have to vacate our home, and also our living is taken away from us.

"As my husband is 76 years of age it would be difficult for him to get work. He has his old-age pension and an allowance from his sister, which I know she will continue. So he can manage very well if he has not me to keep a home for.

"He has always been one of the very best and always done his best for me. By this act I shall relieve him of a great burden, so I hope I am justified in this. The fear of being homeless and without work is more than I can bear, and I am leaving him in good hands. His daughter and his sister will see things all right.

"God help him to bear this and grant me forgiveness."

A verdict of suicide during temporary insanity was recorded.—"Evening Standard," August 29.

## Whose "Temporary Insanity"?

Yours and mine, reader! Because we are content to permit the destruction or restriction of the things which would have made life worth living for this woman—and the millions of others of our fellows who are driven to desperation by the same cause.

Can you sit still and do nothing about it?

## STARVATION IN ENGLAND

A STORY of hard luck and privation is behind the collapse in a London street today of an unemployed man and his young wife. Medical examination showed that they were suffering from starvation, and they were taken by ambulance to hospital.

The couple are Sidney Rice, aged 20, and his wife, who is 18. They live in Beresford Road, East Finchley.

An eye-witness said to a Star reporter:

"I saw the man lying on the pavement. He was unconscious.

"A policeman came along and attended to him. Then the woman collapsed, and had to receive attention.

## NOT LONG MARRIED

"They were both respectably dressed.

"The man recovered sufficiently to say that he and his wife were searching for work, and had had nothing to eat for more than two days."—The "Star," August 20, 1936.

# THE OXFORD GROUP MOVEMENT

By the Rev. C. E. Tottenham

I WENT with a friend to the big Oxford Group demonstration at Castle Bromwich. On the way past the homes of the poor around a great city, my friend made some remark about slums, but I did not pay much heed, because my thoughts had started to stray. I was looking at the clothes of the people, which were in such marked contrast to the clothes the shops were trying to get rid of by the device of Sales.

The clothes those people were wearing were not fit clothes for the children of God! That puts it mildly.

Thousands were expected at the demonstration, and most would pass through similar scenes of poverty.

'Absolute love.'

"They'll see it," I thought, "they love; then they will put it right. With the size of the meeting and the dynamic of the groups, it will be done today."

We arrived early so that we might talk to all and sundry before the meeting began. We, too, had a mission.

The enthusiasm we found encouraged me; but, as the time passed, encouragement gave place to despair. The cause of the poor was quite decidedly and promptly turned down by all to whom I spoke.

That could wait until the world had been changed; the groups were out to change the lives of individuals, and could not be bothered about anything else. A man could live with his family in a hovel; he could be but half-clad in rags; he could starve without any prospects for the future.

This might be; but the first thing was that he had to change his life. A highly developed technique of swinging round from any point

raised to the personal "What are you doing about your own life?" enabled them to evade all issues.

Today I find myself amazed at the number of times I was tricked—and at the number of times my question to groupers, "What are you doing to abolish poverty?" was skilfully left unanswered.

The standard of absolute honesty has vanished into smoke.

I found myself wondering at the insistence of the phrase, "Absolute Love." Cannot you members of the Oxford Group Movement spare a minute for the underfed who need your help so desperately?

**Divert all your energy and enthusiasm into a terrific and insistent demand that this poverty shall be abolished in this age of plenty, and the thing will be done!**

There is enough enthusiasm in the movement to ensure the immediate results—but is there enough unselfishness?

Or are you wholly self-centred?

My thoughts turn into prayer, "Lord, open their eyes that they may see,"—see the slums, see the poverty, see the starvation, see the plenty, see the destruction of food, see the restriction schemes, see the sheer devilry of the modern worship of money, see that they have the POWER to put things right IF ONLY THEY WILL.

"ABSOLUTE LOVE": the words recall the meeting. Before my eyes the procession of ex-service men, the great processions of youth. I seem to hear the thunder of all classes and creeds, enthusiastic and determined to change the world. The rescue party?

Yes, an adequate rescue party, quite suffi-

cient in size and spiritual dynamic to effect the rescue forthwith—if they would.

It is late in the evening, the meeting is over.

The rescue party has not been organised. There has been no condemnation of the great crime of enforced poverty in the midst of plenty, and of the enslavement of man to mammon. In fact there has not even been any allusion to it!

As I am about to leave I speak to a grouper from the camp who is a Christian Communist.

"Well, what about it?" I ask. His face alone of all I had spoken to did not brighten; he alone did not burst forth into a eulogy of the movement.

"They still seem to be a bit up in the air," he said; "they do not seem to be touching the big things that matter." I thought of those slums through which I had passed that morning, and thanked God that there was one Christian realist in all that lot. Yes, there is hope yet!

"Begin with yourself." How many times those words were spoken from that platform and by those assembled there!

Bridge-builders: what have you done to abolish poverty? Have you demanded it so insistently that it must be done? Have you done everything that you can do?

Have you told your constitutional REPRESENTATIVE—your Member of Parliament—that you WILL not permit poverty in the midst of world plenty?

Have you reminded him that he is your representative—that you pay him to re-present your WILL?

Come now: begin with yourself. Be ABSOLUTELY HONEST, and remember that once on a time a great Teacher said:

"Inasmuch as ye did it not unto these, ye did it not UNTO ME."

## Straws in the Wind

### WHERE DO RATES GO?

#### WHAT ARE COUNCILLORS FOR?

Perhaps it was through a desire to "temper the wind to the shorn lamb" that one of your headlines relating to the City Treasurer's annual statement read: "Each Ratepayer Owes £52 10s. 4d."

The City's debt is £56,051,486, and the debt of £52 10s. 4d. applies, not to each ratepayer, but to each citizen—man, woman and child.

A married man with two children is consequently responsible for £210, which is an exceedingly serious state of affairs.

The position is revealed in startling fashion when one sees that loan charges for the year amounted to £4,213,843, whilst the amount collected in rates was merely £4,424,851. Practically every hard-earned penny taken from the ratepayers goes to provide unearned income for financial interests.

Constitutionally, councillors are elected to promote the interests of the citizens, not to provide interest for others.—Letter to "Birmingham Evening Despatch," August 26.

#### MAN'S DEADLY FOE

For two centuries in Europe the accepted philosophy taught that poverty was the fault of the poor, thus adding insult to injury; whereas we knew now that poverty in the midst of plenty was due to the mismanagement of man.

Modern poverty was the deadly foe of health and happiness for millions of our people. It undermined self-respect and violated the dignity of personality. It drove men to despair and created and crystallised class distinctions.—Canon Donaldson at Westminster Abbey, August 24.

## Overseas Notes

## 250 TO 1

## AUSTRALIA

TASMANIA, the last State in the Commonwealth to adopt the Electoral Campaign, appears to have found a fine pacemaker. A recent report states that he—or is it a persuasive she?—has had only one refusal in over 250 canvassing calls.

This will give the people on the mainland something to think about, and will make the veterans of the campaign in Great Britain look to their laurels.

## The Enemy's Means

Once again those people in Queensland who believe in party politics have proved that "to use the enemy's means involves the neglect of your own ends."

Party politics is the means adopted in democracies to maintain the present paradox of poverty in plenty against the people's wishes. It is based on the assumption that one section of the community can benefit only at the expense of another, which, in an age of plenty, is a lie.

Further, by getting people to demand methods which they do not understand, instead of demanding results which they do, it divides them into hostile camps and makes them responsible for the results obtained, which responsibility, rightly, should rest on the technicians who devise the methods.

## What an Opportunity—Missed!

The people of the Bowen constituency in Queensland have recently had a by-election at which they were given a choice of five different technical methods of obtaining what they wanted.

The Social Crediters in the constituency, instead of organising an Electoral Campaign for results, adopted the enemy's means and put up a candidate who stood for the technical proposals for reform of the finance system associated with the name of Major Douglas. This candidate was defeated, but the number of votes he polled exceeded the majority by which the successful Labour candidate won the seat.

In other words, the Social Crediters of Bowen held the balance of power. Had they not adopted the enemy's means, but instead got all their sympathisers to demand the results they wanted, they could have forced each candidate in the election to pledge himself to obey the will of the people when clearly expressed; or possibly even to undertake, if elected, to make the abolition of poverty, on the conditions outlined in the pledge on the back page, his first concern.

In any case, the pledge of obedience, once

secured from the successful candidate, would have led eventually to his acting in conformity with the will of his constituents, which could have been crystallised into a pledged demand, by a complete canvass of the constituency after the election was over.

The question Social Crediters in Queensland should ask themselves is, "What is it

we want most? Is it a political party, or is it the freedom in security for all, that can be obtained by a united demand for these results from the electorate?"

## Propaganda Is Not ACTION

An attempt is being made by Social Crediters in New South Wales to raise large sums of money for publicity purposes. From this distance such methods look like a rash attempt to fight the enemy on his chosen ground. The enemy can raise £1,000 for every £1 that can be raised against him, for he controls all purse strings, and if it is a

case of "who gets tired first?" the answer is obvious.

But £1 spent on door-to-door canvassing in the Electoral Campaign can defeat £1,000 of the enemy's money, for the united will of the people must prevail, nothing can withstand it.

## Labour and Finance

Both the Federal and the State Labour politicians are waking up to the important fact that physical control of industry without control of sufficient money to finance it and purchase its products, is not of much use. Mr. Curtin, the Federal Labour leader, is now in favour of bank nationalisation, which, without a change of policy, would only increase the powers of those who run the system.

He also favours greatly increased taxation, thereby demonstrating that he does not realise that money is only tickets. Given sufficient goods—and Australia has an excess of the necessities of life—it is unnecessary to take tickets, which are claims for goods, from one lot of people to give them to others.

Lastly, he regards unemployment as a disease to be cured, whereas its evil lies in the fact that it means "unemployment." Given National Dividends, it would be leisure.

When the Electoral Campaign gets going in his constituency he will have to drop these ideas or get out.

## The Churches and Poverty

Signs are not wanting that the churches are beginning to realise that poverty in plenty is, to say the least, hardly Christian. In Adelaide an Inter-Church Social Research Council has been appointed with the ultimate object of suggesting a solution.

The *Tribune*, the leading Catholic paper of Melbourne, has published a series of excellent articles recently on the necessity for people to demand results, and leave methods to the experts. This advice is to be commended to the Research Council which, would it but back up such a demand, might make history; whereas, if it starts investigating remedies, it will, at best, only make yet another Report.

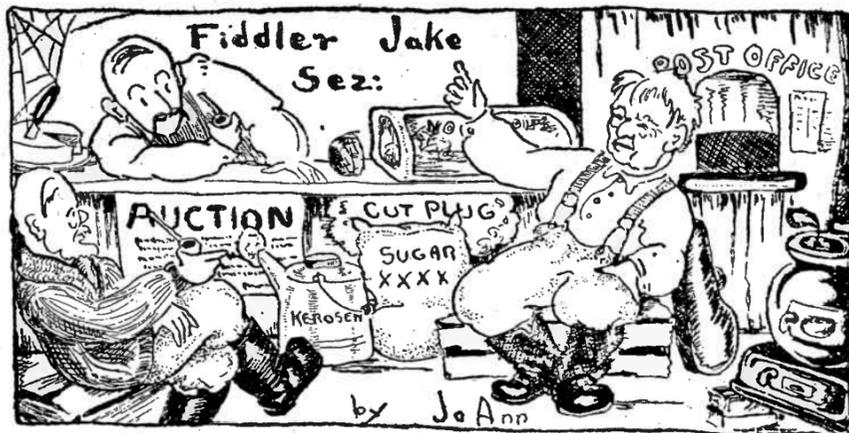
Meanwhile, people starve in Australia as in Great Britain; children are born to misery in foul slums; and ever the threat of war grows nearer.

## Broadcasting

Recently it was reported that Canada is to take our own inimitable (let's hope so!) B.B.C. as a model for its broadcasting system. Now Australia is to adopt the discussion group plan which the B.B.C. has used to such advantage to keep people talking instead of doing.

Australian readers might do worse than demand a series of discussions on how the public can get what it wants. Probably they would be better engaged, however, in showing it how to do so by the Electoral Campaign. M.W.

## "DEMAND RESULTS" IN U.S.A.



Hi Skinkle was sayin' tuther day that what this country needs is to put good men in office. I sez to him, I sez, that'd mean we'd have jest so many less good men in the country. Politics is a crooked hole and ever' time ye put a straight stick in a crooked hole it either breaks or comes out crooked.

(General C. is a dreadful smart man)

The politishins at ever' one o' them conventions was unanimous about who's to blame fer the fix we're in. They all sez it's the fault o' the other parties. 'Pears to me they's about right.

(He's been on all sides that give places or pelf—)

Them politishins 'll promise a feller anythin'—from Freedom an' Justice to a Chicken in Ever' Pot; or \$25 dollars a month for ever' buddy to \$200 a month after ye git too old to git any fun out o' spendin' it. They's allus long on promisin' but kinder short on delivery. Mebbe they figger like Addy Myers that it's a mean man 't won't promise.

(But consistency still was part of his plan)

What we gatter do is make our own platform and stick to it. It's our bisness to know what we want and it's the bisness of the politishins to see 't we git it. Once them fellers know we got our minds made up they'll fall all over theirselves tryin' to grab a front seat on the bandwagon.

(He's been true to one party and that is his self.)

—Money, July 15, 1936

## A GOOD HOLIDAY

## A JUDGE'S IDEA

Seventeen-year-old Mary Holmes was awarded a holiday recently by Judge Drucquer at Leighton Buzzard to help her to recover from insomnia after an accident.

Her solicitor said that if she could have a good holiday it would probably dispose of the insomnia. Fifty pounds damages had been paid into court, and the kindly and worldly-wise judge decreed that she should have a whole £5 immediately for her holiday.

## FOOD AND SHELTER . . .

Case mentioned by Newport (South Wales) District Officer of the U.A. Board in his 1935 report as having received additional grants:

Household consisted of applicant, his wife, daughters of 8 and 15, and sons of 13 and 22, the latter attending a university college. The beds were broken, bedclothes entirely inadequate, and the wife had to lend her shoes in the daytime to the elder girl to enable her to attend school.—"South Wales Argus," June 17.

## Clothing

Prisoners discharged in winter months after long terms of imprisonment get no overcoats. Authorities supply only cardigans.—"Hansard," June 18.

## Holidays

Willesden Borough Council have warned their dustmen against accepting gratuities towards their annual "day out," on pain of instant dismissal.

A dustman's wage is £2 18s. 7d. a week.—"Evening Standard," July 13.

DEMAND NATIONAL DIVIDENDS TO SUPPLY THESE.

## THE REMEDY FOR AUSTRALIA'S PLIGHT

## WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

If the rabbit could be exterminated Australia could maintain twice as many sheep and other livestock. The wool clip is worth over £40,000,000 a year and £10,000,000 worth of sheepskins are exported annually. If Australia had never been afflicted with the rabbit her chief primary products would probably be double their present value and the national income would be increased by £50,000,000 a year. Against this the rabbit returns Australia only £2,000,000 a year.—"The Times," August 2.

Where would the money come from — or do rabbits eat it?

## IT'S A DOG'S LIFE

"Don't think I object to bankers. I don't object to them any more than a dog objects to a flea. However, a dog has a positive objection as to where the flea gets its living."—Mr. R. Semple, Minister for Public Works, New Zealand. Anyway fleas don't rule dogs although they may inconvenience them!

## WE COULD ALL BE RICH

The following facts are stated:

Only 850,000 persons in England have more than £500 a year; and of these 6,000 have over £20,000 each; of these 297 have about £100,000 each; and 79 have £180,500 each.

22,700,000 of the people of England get less than £500 a year each; of these 2,750,000 only get over £250 a year; 4,100,000 get between £250 and £150. But 15,900,000 get less than £150 or less than £3 a week; and of these 12,000,000, or three-quarters, get less than £122.

These figures bear no relation at all to the increase of wealth of goods and services which would be available for us if we did not tolerate their destruction and restriction.

## MORE LEISURE?

Some of the wagons to be built under the new programmes of the main line British railways will be partially made of copper-bearing steel and of wrought iron.

Steel containing about one-quarter of one per cent. of copper is said to resist atmospheric corrosion better than mild steel.

The same claim is made for wrought puddled iron. The railway companies wish to test the materials in practice.—"Financial News," August 17.

If the tests confirm the corrosion-resisting claim, the wagons will last longer; fewer new ones will be needed; there will be less work to do for the same result—and more leisure for us all?

## 1812—1936

Such be the sons of Spain and strange her fate!

They fight for freedom who were never free: A Kingless people for a nerveless State, Her vassals combat when their chieftains flee, True to the veriest slaves of Treachery, Pride points the way that leads to Liberty, Back to the struggle baffled in the strife, War, war is still the cry, "War even to the knife!"

Pride points the way, according to Byron, but Byron did not know of the Electoral Campaign. YOU DO. What about it?

They were watching a steam navy at work. "That," said one, "is the kind of thing that has done millions of men out of work."

"Yes," said his companion, "and when shovels were invented some fool wanted them abolished because they enabled a hundred men to do as much as a thousand had hitherto done with their hands."

## SHOT AND SHELL

How many parents today can afford three children when 60 per cent. of Australia's breadwinners receive £2 a week or less?—"Oamaru Mail" (N.Z.), June 24.

The preposterous shortage of this costless thing called money is the main factor which is compelling parents to curtail their families to the point of race suicide. Their monetary poverty and the insecurity of the breadwinner's employment condemn thousands of couples to a childless marriage.—"Oamaru Mail" (N.Z.), June 24.

At a time when the granaries of the world were bursting with goods and the lands of the world never gave more, there were 25,000,000 white people clamouring for an opportunity to earn the wherewithal to keep themselves and their families in a reasonable state of comfort. — Mr. W. Norton at the conference of the Irish Trades Union Congress, as reported in the "Irish Independent," August 7.

Forty-three-year-old Mrs. Nora Hicks, of Carbondale, Kentucky, mother of 14, walks 18 miles a day to and from her work at an unemployment relief centre. She rises at 3.30 a.m. in order to do her home duties and reach the centre by 8 a.m.—"Daily Express," August 18.

She goes from a place where there is plenty of work, and few to do it, to work in a place where there is little work, and many to do it.

With 12 million people unemployed, America is finding more ways of doing without labour—shops without assistants, cafés without waitresses, and buses and trams without conductors. The automats have gone still further—they run an entire restaurant with one man to give change.—"Evening Chronicle," July 18, 1936.

Lay Sermons—III

# TO THE PEERS

By Norman F. Webb

IN the world today the course of events, nationally at any rate, tends more and more towards centralisation—concentration of control, a closing up of the ranks in the face of approaching crisis. The "Totalitarian" or "Planned State" is at once the sign and the goal of this tendency.

Planned states, whether their form be what is called Fascist, or Nazi, or Socialist, or Communist, rest upon the assumption that the individual exists for the sake of the State.

The State is elevated into an abstraction, for which we—the individual men and women who make up the State, and who are very much otherwise than abstract—are assumed to live and move and have our being; and for the preservation of the State any measures, however unpleasant, are regarded as justifiable.

This condition is actually in conscious existence in several European countries at the present time, and it is inconceivable, My Lords, that you, individually or collectively, would welcome its advent in Britain.

We are apt, however, to dismiss the idea from our minds with the vague thought that England would never "go" Fascist, when the truth is she is two-thirds of the way there already! And every additional rationalisation scheme that is initiated, and every new marketing board that is set up, is another nail in the coffin of INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM.

Make no mistake about it, it only requires another financial crisis—which we are told by the financiers and economists is as inevitable and unavoidable as the appearance of spots on the sun—to stampede us into open and despairing acceptance of the planned state in one form or another.

Then we shall give up the last shred of our hard-won liberty, as the Germans and Italians have done before us. Then will bureaucracy be finally substituted for citizenship, and government departments for individual initiative and responsibility.

## War on the Landowner

In the face of this it is worth asking ourselves the question, who or what is the force behind it all that is able to impel society in a direction so contrary to its natural instincts?—for no man, lord or commoner, likes regimentation or coercion.

Now the one unanswerable argument is the financial argument, and it is admittedly in the name of "economy" that all the changes we see taking place today are put through. In other words, the great power today is the Power of Money, and you landowners should know that, for to some extent it is your power that has been usurped and your position that has been taken.

In the land, you originally held the power; but with the coming of the industrial revolution, agricultural land, especially in England, had a rival as a source of wealth.

At one stride Finance got the upper hand and declared implacable war on your position. First, and more subtly, by means of the Manchester School with its doctrine of Free Trade, and later, when it had lost all fear of you, more openly and crudely, in the application of Death Duties and the abolition of the House of Lords veto.

Finally, with the passing of the Finance Bill of 1928, which transferred the issue of Notes from His Majesty's Treasury to the Bank of England, and substituted the signature of the secretary of a private business concern for the head of H.M. the King upon them, your subjugation was complete.

The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street no longer fears you. To use a vulgar trope, she has you "feeding out of her hand"—very literally, for she can "place" your younger sons, whom you can no longer afford to send into the Army, and can supply lucrative jobs even for your heirs.

## Responsibility

No doubt the "old order" must give place to the new, but that does not preclude our examining the new dispensation that is to take its place. Admittedly you landed proprietors were not perfect, either as directors of national policy or as custodians of your trust. As a matter of sad fact, you and the Sovereigns you rallied round betrayed it again and again. But at least you took responsibility for your action, and you suffered for your mistakes—often on the scaffold.

The despotic forces, however, that rule today shirk all responsibility. They hide behind the shrinking forms of democracy; and, when those forms threaten to disappear altogether, they set up hot- and thick-headed dictators, who serve the dual purpose of putting over their policies for them, and

stopping any stray bullets that may be flying.

Under the rule of the expert, whose monetary policy forces every industrial country to find export markets, even at the risk of taking up arms for the purpose, war is rendered inevitable. It is as predictable as anything can be in this world that, in the next "war to end war" (waged, as it will be, with armaments built up as "the only sure guarantee of peace"), Europe, and with it ourselves, will be wiped out.

Your playground, the Continent, will be quite spoiled: the Lido become a scrub-fringed beach again; Deauville will return to bent and sandhills; and Rome and Paris, and even the City of London, recover their ancient emptiness, unless—

## A United Front

Unless all of us can be brought to realise the true nature of the force we are up against, and, further, to realise that our only hope of defeating it lies in our being able to present a UNITED FRONT to the enemy.

It has always been the policy of these forces inimical to individual freedom to promote class hatred. Divide and rule is the old and well-tried trick. The emphasis has always been subtly laid upon those things that separate man from man, and not on those points where all men's interests are common.

By this means the true aims of democracy are deflected, and its machinery largely employed in sectarian strife of one kind or another, so that the usurpers of sovereignty can shape policy undisturbed.

No doubt you are not without your prejudice. Democracy may be a word that has no very strong appeal to you, but prejudice apart, do you really prefer Communism, or Socialism, or Fascism to it? They are merely three different names for the same planned state with which we are threatened.

There is only one alternative to it: Democracy. Democracy is in fact the only constructive reply to the argument for state slavery.

Our liberty is threatened, and we have only one weapon with which to defend it, and that is the constitutional democratic machinery of the country. *The Sovereign Will of the*

G. W. L. DAY on

# TROTSKY SPEAKS

IMMEDIATELY after what has been ironically termed Russia's "general election," a journalist succeeded in interviewing Trotsky, who happily for himself was absent from the polling booths, having a pressing engagement in Norway.

Trotsky, who seemed a good deal upset by the election results, let himself go.

He said the Soviet bureaucracy, feeling that the world capitalist press doubted its sincerity, had decided to sever the navel-string which connected it with the October Revolution. Except for Stalin and himself, all the other members of the Lenin Politbureau had been swept of the scene.

The new constitution, he said, meant the official destruction of the people's activity. All power was being concentrated in the hands of the bureaucracy, which called itself the party.

The final question put to him was: "Do you not think that the peaceful and comparatively comfortable life of the British workman, even under capitalism, with the prospect of a steady improvement of his lot by methods of democratic evolution, is preferable to the alternative of becoming cannon fodder in the interests of either a Communist or a Fascist revolution?"

Trotsky answered: "The question whether one should prefer progressive reforms and step-by-step improvements of the people's lot to revolutions and counter-revolutions is, in my opinion, purely academic and has no historic meaning at all. 'The peoples are not allowed to make their choice.' What has happened and is happening in Europe is no accident, but a result of the fact that capitalism as an economic system is completely out of date; and of the additional fact that the ruling class will not consent to its abolition and thus has called into being revolutionary and counter-revolutionary convulsions. Humanitarian argument will never succeed in overcoming powerful social interests."

I remember in 1920 meeting a Russian capitalist out East who had fled from the Bolsheviks. For some time he had fooled his persecutors. By selling nearly all his property and investing it in a lump of platinum, which he turned into nails on

## ON! SOLDIERS, ON! DEATH OR—THE WORKHOUSE! EX-SERVICE MEN TO MARCH IN PROTEST

"There is incredible poverty among the families of many ex-Service men in this country, and there are many thousands of former soldiers in workhouses."

A contingent of the British Campaigners Association will set out on September 20 from Edinburgh on a march to London. *Good luck, old friends!*

"They will tell Mr. Baldwin"—not so good. Tell him nothing! He knows it! He knows that everyone's security is trembling—that millions of other British people are living in the same dreadful plight.

He knows it all. *Tell him nothing*—except where he gets off!

*Demand*—that's the stuff! **Give him his marching orders. Demand** what you want—go one better and you've done it! Demand what **everyone** wants; make that understood and you will have everyone with you. Demand **NATIONAL DIVIDENDS FOR ALL!** *National Dividends which mean Freedom in Security for everyone.*

Douglas men should encourage these old campaigners—march a mile or two with them, and get these points home.

Ex-Service men who want to bring their LEGION or Association to face this are asked to write X. R., Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, W.2.

People must be rendered sovereign again, and this can be brought about only by all of us democratically recognising our primary common wants as consumers.

**We must demand that the goods (wealth) that we now permit to be restricted, or allow to clog and stick in our warehouses, or to be destroyed, be distributed to everyone. First, because it is an elementary right, and secondly because the lesson of Democracy is that none of us can have real freedom unless all have it.**

## The Common Interest

Before it is too late, therefore, give up your traditional prejudice, and, accepting the fact that at the present stage of evolution men are palpably not all equal and cannot be made so by force, concentrate in the face of an implacable enemy on all those points—and there are a great many—where all our interests meet.

*Employer and employee, peer and commoner, it is to our mutual benefit to get together as human beings and consumers—just as it is in the interests of the enemy to keep us apart.*

The enemy would go to almost any length

to "square" you, My Lords. They are prepared to "grease your palms" shamelessly, if by that means they can silence a voice that could and should be raised authoritatively in defence of the individual.

Realise the danger the nation is in of being duped and coerced. It is a fact that the very appearance and smell of freedom is rapidly being lost to the average citizen, harassed and bullied and taxed as he is into a state of dazed apathy.

A little more of it and he will lose all sense of direction. But you, as aristocrats of what was, and is still, the freest and most aristocratic country in the world, endowed by birth and tradition with a discriminating nose for personal liberty, and an instinctive reaction to all that tends away from it—you cannot be so hoodwinked and misled?

Britain has a reputation for "muddling through," and the means relied on for the carrying out of this curious evolution is a quality we term "the British Character"—a mixture of balance and responsibility.

The greatest crisis in our history faces us today; your responsibility is great in proportion.

which he hung his pictures, he was able to look on unmoved while the heated envoys of the Tcheka ransacked his house and tore up the floor-boards.

Whenever he wanted any money, he secretly sold a nail. But in the end they found him out and he narrowly escaped with his life. When I asked him what would happen eventually in Russia, he said, "Oh, the same thing that happened in France after the Revolution. They will go on turning more and more conservative and executing the last lot of leaders calling themselves Communists all the time."

This was sixteen years ago.

What is this Communism exactly? An Irishman I spoke to a few days ago said "When I was a Communist it meant going out into the street and fighting for your life. But nowadays it means sitting in a drawing-room and discussing Karl Marx with your mouth full of cream buns."

Another Communist tried to answer my objections about the restriction of liberty in Russia. He said it was necessary at first to suppress the opposition so as to make the Soviet régime stable; but now that the danger had passed, the people were being given back their liberty.

Liberty! Look at the new constitution!

I haven't seen him since to ask him what he thinks of the recent massacre. Perhaps in Russia they shoot a few people to encourage the rest. Anyhow, the Russians seem as far from getting any liberty as they were in 1917. Trotsky says all power is being concentrated in the hands of the bureaucracy. If so, where is the difference between Sovietism and Fascism?

One of the complicating factors in any discussion of this sort is the abuse of political terms. Phrases like "Popular Front" and "National Government" are hopelessly misleading because they suggest, QUITE WRONGLY, parties or governments representing the will of the

\*See SOCIAL CREDIT for July 31.

people. Worse than this, the meaning of these phrases changes rapidly almost from year to year. Communism, for instance, means something different every decade.

While this flagrant abuse of words continues, it is impossible to agree about the respective merits of these political systems. Men who use these words are almost certain to misunderstand each other because each understands their meaning differently.

There is only one way out of the difficulty, and that is to ask what are the RESULTS of any given system. What, for instance, the the results of Sovietism in Russia? Trotsky in the interview says Russia is seething with discontent, and that the executions may eventually produce an explosion.

Similarly there is a great deal of unrest in countries run by other political systems of dictatorship, veiled or unveiled. Trotsky says that capitalism as an economic system is completely out of date, but the ruling classes won't consent to its abolition.

He might have added that **the ruling classes in Russia, ever since the beginning of the Revolution, have clung to the self-same financial rules upon which the economic system in all countries is based. No ruling classes in any country at any time have allowed these rules to be broken.**

But if rulership consists in securing the greatest good for the greatest number, by what right do these people call themselves ruling classes when they are neither interpreting nor implementing the people's wishes? If the economic system is out of date and is not giving us the things we want, it may be necessary to break the rules—or the rulers.

Humanitarian argument, says Trotsky, can never overcome powerful social interests. That is true. Something more than argument is needed. A weapon of power, in fact, the greatest of all social interests—THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

## 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.

### Liverpool Social Credit Association

Hon. Sec., Miss D. M. Roberts, Fern Lee, Halewood Road, Gateacre, Liverpool.

### National Dividend Club

#### Electorate 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, September 7, 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.

## Miscellaneous Notices

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Scrutineers wanted for the following: *Catholic Times, Daily Sketch, Economist, Midland Daily Telegraph, Morning Advertiser, New English Weekly.* Please write to T. L. Mawson, Sea Breeze, La Moye, Jersey, C.I.

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**Wanted,** more of our readers to advertise in this column. A single line notice will be accepted, costing only a shilling a week! This offer is good value. Write to "Publicity," SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, W.C.2.

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Amount previously acknowledged	£	s.	d.
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The *Christian Front* is opposed to a social order whose existence depends upon the abuse of men and the abuse of property.

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## A LETTER TO THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY

To the Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, D.D., B.Sc.,  
Dean of Canterbury.

c/o Miss Matthews,  
Fifield,  
Oxford.

August 28, 1936.

Dear Dean,

Eighteen months ago I challenged loyal Social Crediters to join in a scheme for the provision of a definite sum in support of the offices of the Social Credit Secretariat.

The guaranteed period expires this month.

May I once more ask whether there are not 100 loyal Social Crediters who will support me by guaranteeing £1 a month for this purpose for at least one more year; and this in spite of and beyond the new Revenue Plan which came into operation on June 8?

Though it must mean sacrifices of some sort, what is that compared with the long hours of voluntary and arduous WORK given weekly by the various Directors in marvellous good fellowship and loyalty to Major Douglas?

The cause of Social Credit is the cause of suffering humanity—surely the greatest of all causes—and should be greatly supported.

Once more I beg for companionship in this continued effort.

I am, yours sincerely,

MARY B. DE CASTRO.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

In response to many enquiries, we have pleasure in announcing that Major Douglas's Ashridge speech will be published in the next issue of our new quarterly, *THE FIG TREE*, which will appear on September 25.

The first issue of *THE FIG TREE*, which came out on June 25, met with a great success, and readers who are not already subscribers are advised to place their orders for the September issue early. An annual subscription costs 10s. 6d. and single copies 3s. 6d. post free from the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

## WHAT I WOULD DO WITH MY NATIONAL DIVIDEND

By a Railway Porter

SOMEONE gave me a copy of your paper last week. What you say is almost too good to be true. I haven't taken it all in yet, but it seems that this National Dividend is money given to us to make ends meet and a bit over, and I can tell you it's needed in our house.

Of course, we're not in debt, in a manner of speaking—my old woman sees to that—but we can only struggle along because of what we have given to us by people who think they know what's good for us better than we know it ourselves. And I'll tell you what I mean.

I can sympathise with the lady who is giving up so much to send her children to good schools, but I don't even have the choice. Two pounds a week is all I earn. There are precious few tips at a suburban station, and when I've paid ten shillings rent the rest don't go far in buying food, let alone clothes, for a wife and three kids.

I heard a gent on the platform the other morning say, "Look at what is done for the working man today, free education, free meals for his children, free doctoring, and so on. And does he appreciate it?"

I wanted to say, "No, he doesn't, and never will, not while it's given as if it were charity. Do you think I want my children to be fed like paupers because I can't afford to buy a good dinner for them myself?"

Spoon-fed, that's what we are — pauperised by the State. I don't say the school doctor isn't very kind and that the children haven't been better since they've had free milk and cod liver oil, but a National Dividend would give me money to buy these things myself. I'd like to feel independent.

Just think what it would mean to my wife if she could go out with a few pounds in her pocket and buy plenty of good British food instead of this foreign stuff. Why, we haven't had an English sirloin since we were married.

You may think I've got a lot to say about food, but my wife spends most of her time worrying about it. It takes a clever woman to cater for a family on my money I can tell you.

Now there's one body who comes round to our place that we'd like to see the back of, and if a National Dividend would only set us free of her I'd say it'd be a blessing.

I mean the Welfare Worker. Fair torments my wife, she does, about how she looks after the children, and are their teeth all right, and do we get the best value out of the food we buy.

And then there's Alfie. I don't want him to leave school yet—sharp as they make 'em, he is—but what use is it for her to worry me to let him go to the trade school when she knows we can hardly keep him in food?

The poor kid must get an errand-boy's job as soon as he's fourteen, and no mistake.

But a National Dividend would give him the chance to be an engineer — what he's been wanting all along.

My trade union is trying to get a reduction of hours without loss of pay, but what's the use of having more time without more money to spend?

I couldn't afford a hobby on what I earn now. I'm always afraid of being stood off altogether; in fact, worry is almost second nature to us.

But supposing a National Dividend would give me enough to buy a little place of my own, not too big, with a nice garden. All my spare time would go doing odd jobs or painting up the house.

I couldn't wish for anything better.

I'm going to join your Douglas Cadets, not only for my own sake, but to give the kids a better chance than I've had.

Good luck to you and your Campaign!  
B.M.P.

New Board to control milk products in Britain. Quotas for makers of butter, cheese, condensed milk and cream. The Board will allot selling quotas to manufacturers of milk products. If the quotas are exceeded, the Board may impose a fine of £500 or half the price at which the product has been sold.—"Evening Standard," August 14.

Britons never, never, never, shall be slaves!

## SOCIAL CREDIT LITERATURE

IN ADDITION TO THE WORKS OF MAJOR DOUGLAS  
THE FOLLOWING ARE IN STOCK

The Douglas Manual, by PHILIP MAIRET	5s. 0d.	Southampton Chamber of Commerce Report	6d.
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The A.B.C. of Social Credit, by E. SAGE HOLTER	2s. 6d.	Economics for Everybody, by ELLES DEE	3d.
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This Leads to War, by G. W. L. DAY	1s. 0d.	How To Get What You Want, by G. W. L. DAY and G. F. POWELL	2d.
Introduction to Social Credit, by M. GORDON CUMMING	6d.	<b>SLOGAN STAMPS</b>	
Poverty Amidst Plenty, by C. F. J. GALLOWAY	6d.	6d. a sheet (3 colour) containing 24 stamps.	
Poverty Amidst Plenty, by THE EARL OF TANKERVILLE	6d.	3d. a sheet (2 colour) containing 24 stamps.	
Social Credit and the War on Poverty, by THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY	6d.	1d. a sheet plain (red) containing 16 stamps.	
What is This Social Credit? by A. L. GIBSON	6d.	1d. a sheet plain (green) containing 36 stamps.	
The B.C. Speech and The Fear of Leisure, by A. R. ORAGE	6d.	also <b>CAR SIGNS</b>	
The Sanity of Social Credit, by MAURICE COLBOURNE	6d.	for fixing to back windows of motor cars.	
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# CORRESPONDENCE

## Increment of Association

Just a line or two to tell you how extraordinarily helpful I find SOCIAL CREDIT. For example, on page 154, June 26, you had two quotations from the London Times, the first of which corroborated what Douglas had said months before about the real purpose behind the Canadian Loan Council proposal. The second suggested that the sting had been taken out of the alternative proposals; and to these your editor had appended notes of warning. I made it my business to make sure that the Hon. John Hart, Finance Minister of B.C., had these paragraphs with him as well as two typewritten quotations from p. 34 of the Macmillan Report and p. 4 of the Cunliffe Committee Interim Report on the creation of credit by purchasing securities, before he left here for Ottawa on this Loan Council business. I thought that such an acknowledgment in *The Times* might strengthen his hand, and my letter assumed that he was fighting for the financial independence of B.C.

So I feel grateful to you for putting me in the position to do this small service for the province in which I live.

May I add as a really serious criticism that I don't think SOCIAL CREDIT could be improved on. There is so much in it, so many suggestions which an individual can act on from his own home and along with others if his mind is on the alert.

ARTHUR V. MCNEILL

3363 Mayfair Avenue,  
Vancouver, B.C.

## King's Norton Opportunity

If there are any Social Crediters in the King's Norton Parliamentary Division, Birmingham, who are not definitely associated with the Conservative or Labour organisations, I shall be glad if they will communicate with me immediately. As the advertisements very often say, they may "hear of something to their advantage."

C. YARDLEY

84 Bunbury Road,  
Northfield,  
Birmingham

## Overseas Appreciation

Permit me to express undiluted praise of SOCIAL CREDIT, a paper which has a punch in every line and doesn't waste a single word. Every good wish,

S. Peter's Rectory,  
Barcaldine,  
Queensland

ROY HEAD

opponents knowing too much of our domestic affairs, and have confidence in the directors that immediately it is wise to publish details they will be forthcoming. Best wishes.

Cleckheaton

JOHN J. TAYLOR

## An Idea

I have just been bitten by an idea for the Electoral Campaign which I hope you will broadcast in our journal.

What about theatre queues—especially on Saturday evenings when the usual result of a house canvass is "everyone out"?

These people are generally ready for a little free entertainment, and I suggest that about half an hour before the doors open groups of two or three canvassers should "let 'em have it."

The attack could be opened by the leader of each group making a short address, avoiding, of course, Social Credit technique and other forms of discussion, but including such phrases as "Purely democratic and non-party movement," "Make democracy a reality by signing the pledge form," "Use your Member of Parliament; don't let him use you," "Demand results," and so on.

The other canvassers would then follow up with the distribution of pledge forms, a few pencils and stiff pieces of cardboard on which the people could "do their bit," and perhaps a final presentation of a back number of SOCIAL CREDIT to those who had signed.

I cannot at present put this idea into practice myself, as I spend nearly all my life at sea, but I hope to try it out next winter during my annual leave.

In the meantime I can only wish the workers "good hunting."

Liverpool

EDWARD ROBERTS,  
Third Officer

## Newspaper Correspondence

There seems to be a considerable falling off in the volume of Social Credit letters to the correspondence columns of newspapers. The possible explanation is that the opposition of newspapers in general has been somewhat overdone and writers are inclined to throw up the sponge.

I suggest that they should not be discouraged after a few unsuccessful efforts but should change their method of approach. My own experience is that, by using a certain amount of discretion, you can gain access to practically any paper.

There are so many different ways of

# THE NEW SUPPLEMENTS

For Douglas Cadets

THE first of the new Confidential Supplements was issued with SOCIAL CREDIT of August 14, and the next will be published on September 18. On the back page there is a form of application which those who want to become entitled to the Confidential Supplements should fill up and send in.

The Supplements are not intended for the general public, but for Douglas Cadets who, if they fulfil the following requirements, will automatically receive them. They must:

1. Be registered subscribers to the funds of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited under the Revenue Plan, which is available to everyone, *whatever their means*. The Revenue Plan, concisely set out on a leaflet, can be obtained from the Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.
2. Be direct subscribers to the journal SOCIAL CREDIT.\*
3. Have undertaken to treat the Supplement as confidential.

\* Direct subscribers should not penalise newsgagents, who are amongst our best friends. The improved SOCIAL CREDIT should prove so much more attractive to the man in the street that the sale of extra copies should become much easier, therefore the direct subscriber should be able to retrieve his direct subscription.

## A Tonic

The new supplement is a good move and I wish you every success with it and the paper. Speaking as a Campaign Supervisor, I look on our weekly as a tonic when, despite my keenness, the work gets wearisome and myself fed up. Encouragement makes all the difference at such a time, and SOCIAL CREDIT usually supplies it.

Wishing you the best of luck.

J. R. BAND

## Goodwill

Please find enclosed Self-Assessment form for 2s. 6d. per month, which I propose to send half-yearly, along with two subscriptions to SOCIAL CREDIT. If in the next issue of the Confidential Supplement you can give the approximate cost per copy of subsidising SOCIAL CREDIT I will add the amount to the two subscriptions and continue until it is self-supporting.

In response to your request for comments, No. 2 of the new SOCIAL CREDIT suggests you are getting into your stride, and this type of issue will be much more useful for attracting new supporters.

In regard to the Confidential Supplement, I was somewhat disappointed to find so much general matter and not many specific details of the present position in this country. I appreciate the danger at this point of our

approaching the subject. A few words on the true meaning of democracy, a gentle jibe at the absurdities of an economic position, or at the work complex, all have their effect.

One method I have found successful is to point to the position in other countries, leaving the reader to infer that similar conditions exist in this.

The opposition of editors in sympathy with the present régime is less likely to be aroused and as often as not they will be quite sympathetic.

Even if letters are not published no harm is done, and in one case I have noticed editorials become coloured with the ideas persistently rubbed in.

Trade journals are a fruitful field for publicity if approached from their own point of view. The one I am particularly interested in has published two very outspoken articles in addition to several letters.

Probably the best approach of all is to ridicule things as they are. Great is the power of laughter; it will very often accomplish more than any amount of seriousness—people cannot bear to be laughed at.

The writer has a collection of some fifty copies of letters which he would be pleased to pass on to anyone lacking the time to write, but who can make further use of them.

Northants.

H.W.

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- 1935 Wolseley 21/60 Landaulette, blue, perfect, £400.
- 1935 Rover 12 h.p. 4-door Saloon de Luxe, black and green, 10,000 miles, faultless, £175.

Of special interest to American and Continental motorists. Sale through death of late owner, left-hand drive, Cadillac V.8 Coupe in faultless condition; total mileage 17,000 only. Car actually stored for 94 weeks. Registered June, 1933.

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Major Douglas's meeting is arranged under the auspices of the Liverpool Social Credit Association (Affiliated to the Social Credit Secretariat Limited)

## 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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# MEN OF ACTION—FORWARD!

THE history of mankind shows that it alternates between two important and sharply contrasting phases, and that, with each phase, the significance of two types of men is altered with remarkable emphasis.

There is the passive or quiescent phase, and there is that in which the human race is in a state of animation. The man whose abilities and capacity derive their force mainly from the brain exercised in contemplation has a position of dominating importance in the former phase. But in the latter phase the man of action is of greater consequence—the man whose main force is derived not from the process of thought, but from the dynamic energy which expresses itself in deeds.

The first is concerned directly with changing thought, and only indirectly with changing conditions; whilst the second is occupied exclusively with changing conditions.

The world is today in a state of growing animation which is liable at any moment to convulse into violent activity.

These symptoms are the precursors of great changes in conditions, which will thereafter

## TWICE FORTY MILLION SAXPENCES

By Frotti

IN far-slung Tahiti, Sire, it is always feasible to raise laughter by mention of Aberdeen. "O, boy," they say, "tell us of gulls which follow not the Aberdonian ships, or of him who wears not out his glasses when not looking at anything especially. How wealthy indeed must be these threedy folk-chappies!" In Switzerland, France and Italy it is just so true also that every ear is rendered visibly agog to garner latest tale from Aberdeen.

It is therefore singularly distressing for me that I am disillusioned about these Aberdonians. Far from being richly creditable, sirrah, they are in debt! Moreover, they are endeavouring to become further into debt, intending to spend lavish sixpences upon sewers and other unecessaries, with money not their own! All these years of going without, it seems, and not knowing which side of their bread was buttered, are futile. Last year they borrowed £1,000,000 by (according to the *Financial Times*) "the issue of Three per Cent. Redeemable Stock 1965-85 at 101 per cent."

Now they must borrow another million "to pay off existing short-dated loans" and to build sewers, etc.

Well, dere Fruit, it all seems quite shady-like to me. This is the sort of things done by swindling city-finance sharks, borrowing to pay debts at 101 per cent. and such like, not at all good, honest and independent Scottish actions. Why cannot this careful race of yolk-fellows, who for so many generations have lived upon sour milkings and dry bread in order to accumulate saxpences, use their own vast creditings and be straightforward and solvent? Reelly, Editorial Friend, I am hurtfully surprised at such a dirty game!

Yrs.,

FROTTI

[We are sorry our friend is so upset. He must not forget, however, that Aberdeen has been practically ruined by well-meaning but misguided herrings who have given themselves up and so become a burden on the ratepayers.—Ed.]

## 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 (1½d. 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.)

probably remain relatively static for a considerable time.

Not long ago Major Douglas appealed to Social Crediters "to place themselves at the service of the Change." For some time he has consistently emphasised the urgent necessity of ACTION, because it is ACTION, and only action, which changes environment.

The supreme call now is for MEN OF ACTION.

### Immediate Action—or Catastrophe

If we realise these facts—that great changes are imminent, and that immediate action is necessary, not only to avert an overwhelming catastrophe, but to establish the rule of sanity in everyday affairs—the questions that emerge are, first, what force must we use? And secondly, how are we to be sure that our action is rightly directed? For force is exerted to widely different ends.

At opposite extremes there is the force which is used for violent destruction, and there is that which is directed only along useful channels.

The dynamic energy of nature in spring-time and early summer is illustrative of useful and effective force. This force has its counterpart in human nature, and is engendered by impulses: the impulses of hate, love, fear and desire, which collectively are represented in the WILL OF THE PEOPLE. This is the force which must be clarified, stimulated, harnessed and expressed to achieve its own purpose.

### A Fight Against the Greatest Tyranny

We, who are fighting in the battle of freedom versus tyranny in the form of High Finance, which, like all tyrannies, is blind to the truth that when THE PEOPLE want anything so generally and intensely that it crystallises into a clear insistent and united demand—that demand must be obeyed, or eventually, with absolute certainty, THE PEOPLE will, as the result of repression, "boil over" in some way.

Desire to express and enjoy itself induced mankind to associate in the evolution of the wonderful organisation now at its disposal; yet tyrants contend that they know better than mankind what is good for it, and deny it the right to choose the results which it wants those organisations to produce.

There is a constant attempt, attended with increasing success everywhere, to deflect this democratic will power along disguised channels to achieve ends which are not its own. The system of party politics, coupled

with the elevation of personalities into demigods is an instance of it.

### Priority for the People's Will

If the purpose of a nation is to decide its own destiny, then that purpose must be given priority and all matters subservient to it, such as the means of achieving it, must be relegated to their proper place.

It is to be observed that a magnet has influence only over certain substances; likewise the full force of gravitational energy is effective only in the perpendicular. There are similar laws which give effect to the will of the People. It is an axiom that the People as a collective body have only collective desires, and not a collective intelligence. The impulses of the People, which generate their collective desires, are stimulated into life by the urge for satisfaction, a satisfaction which is consummated by the enjoyment of results. It is essential to note that the desires of people are concerned only with results, but that only individual intelligences are concerned with the means of achieving those results. It is true to say, therefore, that intelligence should be made the servant of desire.

These considerations make it perfectly clear that the force of the will of the people has greatest effect when it is brought into the most direct contact with the magnetic results which attract it, and that any attempt to confuse means with ends merely frustrates it temporarily.

Here, then, is the force which awaits harnessing by our men of action. Let us now consider how we are to be sure that our actions are rightly directed.

### The Greatest Good for the Greatest Number

We believe as true democrats that the will of the people must prevail; we have considered and satisfied ourselves as to the nature of that will; we know that the highly animated state of the world renders a major change imminent, and we are anxious to make our actions assist in compelling a change for the benefit of the vast majority; a change which will allow of the maximum freedom for the individual within the group, and the full enjoyment of the benefits to be derived from the progress of all the sciences; as opposed to a change to the other extreme, which will impose a drastic restriction of liberty on the individual, and subject the great majority to the absolute domination of a few.

We can be sure that our action is rightly

directed if it harmonises with the will of the people, whilst utilising that will to the greatest effect.

An examination of the principles and technique of the Electoral Campaign shows that these conditions are fulfilled. The will of the people is being harnessed to a demand for certain clear-cut and vital, universally desired results. Whilst at the same time, instead of allowing this will to run to destructive revolt, the technique of the Campaign is guiding its pressure along constitutional and effective channels, which necessitate only the use of a small fraction of the potential force available to make the democratic mechanism disgorge the results desired, and establish for all time a changed condition of human life and justice.

### Men of Vital Significance

As never before in all recorded history, a vital significance attends all those who are entitled to be called Men of Action. At this moment, pregnant with momentous possibilities, their importance is supreme. It is not the gifts of great mental ability which are needed, but the realisation of a sense of responsibility for things as they are and for a change in those things.

They who are capable of realising this responsibility and acting vigorously in accordance with it possess a greatness which transcends all else in human worth today.

Sustained at all times by faith, strengthened by a knowledge that they are working in the cause of truth, they will know—when they are discouraged by the opposition of large-scale prejudice, ignorance and apathy—that the mechanism of the Campaign is so precise, formulated on such a coldly calculating basis, that without any further stimulation, there is even now more than enough popular effective will to achieve victory, because the balance of power in most constituencies is such as to allow a determined minority to control these constituencies, a minority which represents the real wishes of the vast majority.

On the shoulders of these men rests the only real hope of the world. Their motto is "deeds, not words." On with the Campaign.

JOHN MITCHELL

## 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.

7s. 6d. a thousand, post free. Obtainable from the offices of SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

## 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. There are goods and services in abundance simply waiting to be used, and the first thing to do, therefore, is for the people to DEMAND,

CLEARLY AND UNITELY, access to all the available goods and services they want; in other words, monetary or other claims which will enable the people who want them to enjoy the goods and services that are now wasted or restricted. This "dividing up" of the national unused wealth is the RESULT everybody wants—they should demand a National Dividend.

10. It is fatal to argue about causes, remedies, parties, persons, or methods, because universal agreement is impossible on these matters. It is imperative to DEMAND, clearly and unitedly, THE RESULT THAT THE PEOPLE WANT—described above.

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, 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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