

SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

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Weekly Twopence

MORE MONEY NEEDED FOR FOOD

OUR POLICY VINDICATED AGAIN

A complete vindication of the policy of this paper has been made by Professor R. B. Forrester (Professor of Economics at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth) speaking at a conference of agricultural economists in St. Andrews last Saturday, but—!

If the relatively poor are to be adequately fed, said Professor Forrester, their incomes must be increased.

Demand National Dividends

A survey of the latest studies of nutrition, he continued, showed that to obtain adequate diet large numbers of the people in highly developed countries needed more income, even if all allowances were made for badly directed expenditure and deliberate under-expenditure.

Distribute the Glut

The main cause of inadequate food supply and inadequate housing, said Professor Forrester, was the insufficiency of incomes to provide the standards which the experts deemed essential for health and well-being.

Of Course It Can Be Done

We have always said that **poverty today is quite unnecessary**—that a way can be found to distribute the goods people want instead of destroying them, or restricting their production. And a way will be found if only we all demand it, clearly and unitedly.

Never mind *how* it is to be done; if you want the results, demand them; *the experts will find out how*, that is their job **ONCE THEY HAVE BEEN TOLD WHAT IS WANTED.**

As the Archbishop of Canterbury and 23 bishops, writing to *The Times* not long ago, said:

"In our view it is not necessary for the private citizen to be satisfied about the method of effecting what is proposed before indicating his approval or disapproval of the object. If citizens of our own and other countries desire the object, the statesmen of the world will find the appropriate methods."

Professor Forrester is another sign of the times. Every week more evidence comes forward to show how **absolutely right we are in our campaign to abolish the disgrace of poverty from this green and pleasant land.**

But What Have We Here?

Among factors likely to encourage consumption of food, Professor Forrester included the whole code of social legislation embodying social insurance, Trade Boards, collective wage bargains, **together with the large transfers of wealth by tax-**

ation and similar means from the relatively rich to the relatively poor, embodying a policy which increases the purchasing power of the relatively poor.

"A conception which has recently been given prominence is that of separating markets so that a special price may be charged in each market. The essence of the scheme is really monopolistic and consists in so separating consumers' markets that one group may be charged one price while another group is charged a different price for exactly the same commodity."

Think again, Professor. First we have had enough of monopolies. But more vital yet, we cannot tolerate a policy which **aims to set the rich against the poor.**

There is plenty for all; let the poor have it without penalising *anyone at all*. We want legislation for the plenty of the power age—not for artificial scarcity.

Worse and Worse

But at one point in his speech, Professor Forrester made this extraordinary suggestion:

"If the relation between incomes and prices were to raise the real incomes of the relatively poor, either through incomes rising or through prices falling, increase in purchasing power would be only partly spent in remedying deficiencies in dietary,

since people would attempt to increase their satisfactions on all items in the standards of living and not merely on food.

"It would require some specific measure of public intervention to secure the whole of the increase for food expenditure." WHY?

This is compulsion mania run riot. Why should British citizens be treated like slaves? Is it a crime to be poor?

Why should they not spend their money on whatever they want? There is no shortage. Ask all the other manufacturers and shopkeepers what they think of the suggestion that the extra incomes should be compulsorily spent on food alone.

How about coal, and clothing, and amusements? Up the coal getters! Up the tailors and hosiers! Up the amusement trade! Up every citizen with good things to sell!

Up All Good Citizens

Make this expert, and all the experts, give you what YOU want, not what they think is good for you.

Use your votes to demand the results you want, compel your Member of Parliament to do your will. That is what he is there for.

Do not let anybody DICTATE to British citizens how they are to spend their money. **MAN DOES NOT LIVE BY BREAD ALONE. BRITONS NEVER SHALL BE SLAVES.**

DEMAND NATIONAL DIVIDENDS AND BE FREE TO SPEND YOUR MONEY IN WHATEVER WAY YOU PLEASE

EXHIBITED HIS FAT SON

DESTITUTE FATHER FINED

A father who has a fat son—he weighs 12st. at the age of four and a half—was destitute, so he exhibited the boy to the public in a 6ft. pen.

"Lowestoft Public Assistance Committee refused me food tickets and advised me to put the boy on show," said the father, when summoned for exhibiting his son.

The boy was "shown" at Ramsgate, London and Yarmouth, it was stated.

It did the child more good, said the father, than starving at home.

An officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children stated the boy was exhibited, first in a building formerly used as a monkey house, then elsewhere in "The Paradium."

The father was fined 10s. for employing the boy and 10s. for causing him to take part in an entertainment, and a director of "The Paradium" was fined £3 and ordered to pay costs for aiding and abetting. He said that he agreed to the exhibiting of the boy because the father was destitute.

Poor wretch! Poor, poor wretch! It needs startling incidents of human misery and degradation like this to make many people realise the loathsome, squalid, damnable thing that lies behind the easily-spoken words—poverty—destitution.

There are indeed some who will hold up their hands in pious, comfortable horror at this father's desperate act. Verily they shall have their reward.

The rest of us have a job of work to do.

THE WEEPING WOMAN



This terrible picture comes from the stricken fields of Spain. And it's no use just being sorry

War is beastly. All war is beastly. Industrial war, commercial war, civil war, and plain dirty WAR. We can make an end to them if we will. It is the desperate struggle of people, who are too poor to buy the goods they can produce, to force their surplus on to foreign markets, that is economic war and leads inevitably to military war between nations as the only alternative to civil war. Abolish poverty—in the midst of plenty—and so make contented people who will thankfully abandon war for ever. Act now—before it is too late. This paper tells you how.

6d. FOR 24lb!

FRUIT LEFT TO ROT

A farmer and fruitgrower in Derbyshire has received for his labours the following prices:

Early plums, 6d. per sieve of 24lb.

Apples, various, 3d. per 24lb.

"Is it to be wondered that crops are allowed to rot on these shocking terms?" asks Miss Jessie Hill, writing to the *News Chronicle* on Monday.

BACK TO GAOL

After four unsuccessful attempts, George W. Santus, 35, a motor mechanic, of Oswaldtwistle, Lancs, has managed to get back into Walton Gaol, Liverpool.

He arrived smiling at Blackpool police station yesterday. Later he was taken by a detective to Walton Gaol by train.

Santus had been let out of gaol on bail, and he found that he could not get back without a written authority. Unsuccessfully he surrendered himself at the gaol and at three police stations.—"The Times," September 3.

The various forms of captivity in which most of us labour nowadays are becoming so hard that gaol might easily be preferable.

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SOCIAL CREDIT

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From Bedwas to Palestine

WE make no apology for quoting freely from the Daily Express leader of September 8. It is great stuff. Read this:

The other day most of the British Fleet were down at the far end of the Mediterranean—doing a job for the League of Nations.

Now a fair number of the British Army are packing up their kitbags for a visit to the far end of the Mediterranean—to do a job for the League of Nations.

Ten thousand British Tommies, the latest British Expeditionary Force, are going to Palestine to make that land safe for the Jews.

The British Government promised during the war to set up a Jewish national home in Palestine.

Unfortunately, the British Government also promised to set up an Arab national home in the same place. And the promise to the Arabs was made before the promise to the Jews.

Britain is merely the Mandatory Power in Palestine. Our civil servants administering that country have to attend Geneva regularly and give account of their stewardship.

British traders get no privileges in Palestine as against any one else.

Now isn't that interesting? See what Major Douglas wrote in our issue of May 15—and for Egypt read Palestine:

Egypt has been of little practical importance to the individual Englishman outside the Canal zone, but we have maintained an expensive and, for the most part, illegal control over Egypt, resulting in the present friction, rioting, and insecurity, for one simple and sole reason—that the Rothschilds, the Fruhlings, the Barings, the Goschens, and that benefactor of the London School of Economics, Sir Ernest Cassel, wanted British soldiers quartered in Egypt in order that their agents might grind the taxes out of the Egyptian peasantry for the dividend on their bonds.

Funny, isn't it, the sudden change of policy of the British Government so far as Palestine is concerned? Who pulled the strings?

The answer to that question is curiously interwoven with the trouble at Bedwas Colliery, which has a number of points of interest for readers of SOCIAL CREDIT.

First of all, Alderman W. J. Saddler (vice-president of the South Wales Miners' Federation) on Sunday night said that the trouble at Bedwas was not so much Sir Samuel Instone, but the banks who were behind him.

Bedwas was the only colliery in the country where money for the Industrial Union was being deducted at the office.

Referring to the withdrawal of the strike notices, Alderman Saddler declared that the federation leaders had been able to approach Sir Samuel because the enemy was frightened of the mass unity of the miners.

Very interesting to us. Pressure politics again—and see how they run! What is more, the solution of the deadlock in the South Wales coalfields is to be found—how? By a ballot to discover the WILL of the miners—the only way to make them satisfied.

Well, the miners look like winning that little economic war, but the curious thing is that miner George Twigg was sharing voluntary imprisonment in Bedwas Colliery with other Welsh miners when he received an OHMS letter. He tore it open, announced to his fellow stay-in-strikers, "Boys, I am sorry, I have to go up."

He was one of the Class A reservists required to bring the First Division up to strength before it sails for Palestine.

And this is what Private George Twigg said: "Can you imagine a greater contrast in a man's life than this? Two days ago I was in the pit; now I am in uniform; in a week's time I shall be on my way to Palestine and—who knows?"

Poor George Twigg! He is out of the frying-pan, and into the fire.

WORDS TO THE WISE

Distortion

Once again we have to complain about the vicious distortion of the facts about Social Credit which persistently finds its way into the columns of The Times.

In a leading article on September 4 they again endeavour to make their readers assume that the so-called "Social Credit" Government in Alberta is engaged in trying to introduce Social Credit. Very few other papers are now attempting to convey this misleading information. Our sympathy is with the staff who are compelled to write such stuff.

But there is more yet—the same article says of the real Social Credit proposals:

"The theory has not found a single convert of any standing among economists, who whatever else they disagree about, are all of one mind in regarding it as a tissue of fallacies, while its own adherents have split into numerous bitterly warring sects."

First of all, what is an economist of standing? Does The Times have the monopoly of patronage?

Secondly, there is no disagreement at all amongst Social Credit adherents on the technical monetary analysis and proposals. They may disagree on the tactics to be used in gaining the power to introduce them, which is quite a different thing.

ECONOMICS PROFESSOR ON SOCIAL CREDIT

Professor R. Irvine, for twenty years Professor of Economics at Sydney University, said recently, "I am convinced that Major Douglas has shown us a way of escape—a way by which the tragic cycle of death may be converted into a cycle which ends in a richer life for all, in goodwill among the nations."

Pressure Produces Results

For ten weeks, political partisans had been wrestling in the Capitol at Harrisburg over continued State relief aid. Governor Earle wanted no less than \$55,000,000 appropriated. Republicans wanted no more than \$35,000,000.

When the deadlock stopped the flow of relief checks, the jobless—more than a thousand of them, men in shirt-sleeves, women in gingham, children in tatters—marched on Harrisburg as they had on Trenton three months before. They demanded at least \$100,000,000. They harangued on the Capitol steps, in the rotunda and in the muffled hallways of the Capitol. They booed and hissed and cheered from the galleries. They

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

See back page

bivouacked in the ten-acre Farm Show Building. State Troopers, with pistols dangling at their sides, and riot-sticks ready, stood by.

Fund Voted—Finally last week, the Pennsylvania Legislature compromised on a \$45,000,000 appropriation. While the relief demonstrators (led, as in New Jersey, by the Workers' Alliance) disbanded, relief offices kept lights burning late and worked feverishly to get the belated payments signed and mailed.—The Literary Digest (U.S.A.), July 25.

It is time that we in this country kept the staff at the Bank of England and its branch known as the Treasury, working late, devising a system for the issue of National Dividends. We can make this come about, we have a means of exerting overwhelming pressure—the electoral system—let us use it ere it be taken from us.

Optimism

Mr. E. D. A. Herbert, speaking at the National Display Convention at British Industries House, referred to the growing competition of the multiple fixed-price shops.

"In the old days a working man's wife would go in to buy a pair of socks for her husband and see several pairs before she chose. She bought on quality," he said.

"People to-day are not going in to ask for good articles. They go in to ask for six-penny and shilling articles, which is contrary to the real spirit of this country."

We took a pride in making good things and we lacked the quality of being able to watch a machine for 12 hours a day and not care what came out of it. We were not inherently mass producers, but were used to making and selling on quality.

"Unless a great effort is made on the part of retailers to display goods properly," said Mr. Herbert, "they will find themselves washed away in the competition arising from the shops that sell on price alone."

Mr. Herbert is an optimist, and a short-range optimist at that. Everybody wants quality goods—no one needs super-displays to convince them of that. What they lack is the money to pay for them.

We are long-range optimists and short-range pessimists. We believe that the people of this country have to continue for a time

to be content with cheap shoddy when there is plenty of good goods available. We fear that there may be war, pestilence, famine and sudden death, due to the struggles inseparable from poverty amidst plenty.

But one day, if we act at once, there will be National Dividends to buy all the good things people want that can be produced.

Menace of World War

Addressing the Constitutional Club in Brisbane, Mr. Hughes, Federal Minister of Health, said that the talk about peace in a world which was armed to the teeth, and in which nations were engaged in a desperate struggle to sell their goods in foreign markets in order to feed [sic] their surplus millions of population, was utterly futile.

Mr. Hughes added: "Facts force us to realise that the increasing intensity of competition for markets must lead to an armed conflict unless an economic settlement is found. But that is hardly to be hoped for. The nations of Europe are cowering in fear of a world war, a war to the death, with the most modern and terrible implements for destruction. Nations are compelled to engage in a struggle for existence in its most intense form. This is now displayed in the fight for markets."—The Age, Melbourne, Australia, July 3.

The struggle to export is quite unnecessary, and would not exist were poverty abolished at home, and people given National Dividends, to buy the goods which must be exported at present for lack of a home market.

Poverty—artificial poverty, for there is really plenty for all—is the cause of war to-day. The real pacifist is he or she who works to secure its abolition.

Restricting Production

An inventor, Mr. Dubilier, famous in America, has recently given his impressions of a tour in Europe. He said:

"I come back more depressed than I have ever been in my life. I have talked with eminent scientists, big industrialists; I have been behind the scenes on the Continent, and everywhere I have seen the fruits of modern progress turned to one purpose—destruction."

"I have been amazed at the way in which inventions, which should have furthered the happiness of mankind, are being kept back for the possibility of war."

The deliberate withholding, in secret, of inventions which could still further increase the plenty and security of man, is one of the huge hidden scandals of this century.

Mr. Dubilier gives one of the reasons for this stranglehold on potential plenty—there are two others. One is that vested interests

would find the competition from the new products too fierce—the other is that they would mean more leisure still—more unemployment, as it is foolishly called.

When do we wake up—and act?

War Will Not Be Pretty

Mr. Dubilier had some alarming things to say about the next impact of science on society, if we may coin a phrase:

"I learn unofficially that Germany intends to have 30,000 aeroplanes—she already has between 15,000 and 16,000. Germany forecast that, when the next war breaks out 500 aeroplanes will be destroyed on each side in a day."

But that is no reason for civilians to breathe again; it's all taped:

"When those aeroplanes fly over in war, they will be loaded, not with big bombs and gas bombs, but with termite bombs, of which every nation has millions ready. Termite bombs are small things, about the size of a hand grenade. Very handy—and hot. Listen now to how it will be done:

"If, of a fleet of 500 aeroplanes attacking a city, only 100 get through, each can drop 100 termite bombs. That is 10,000 fires, sufficient to wipe out a city. There is no scientific retaliation against that attack, except retaliation of a similar kind on the enemy's cities."

Mr. Dubilier is engaged on a new invention which, he regrets, will be turned to purposes of war.

See What Tommy's Doing and Tell Him Not To

"A holiday spent wandering in South Devon has shown me how steadily corrugated iron roofing is finding its way into the most remote villages and farms," writes Sir Evelyn Wrench, in a letter to The Times.

"The lanes of Devon are for the most part, thank heavens, unspoilt. . . . But when one comes to many remote villages it is distressing to see lovely old thatched houses partially re-roofed with corrugated iron."

"Can nothing be done to prevent the deliberate destruction of our 'English heritage'? Is there any reason why we should not bestir ourselves as the Swiss authorities have done? . . . The use of corrugated iron roofing is now prohibited in defined areas in certain Swiss cantons. . . ."

"Corrugated iron is doubtless cheaper than thatching, and I understand the insurance rates are lower, but at a time when our excellent travel associations and others are attracting an increasing number of visitors to our shores it behoves

us to try to preserve the beauty of this island. There is, of course, the difficulty of obtaining efficient thatchers, but surely this problem could be surmounted."

It is astounding how a certain type of mind immediately thinks about prohibitions. Devon cottagers don't like patching their thatch with hideous, noisy corrugated iron—only they have little money, and corrugated iron "is doubtless cheaper" and insurance rates are lower, if they can afford to pay them.

With a little kindly prohibition they will have to pay more for thatching and more for insurance (if any), and less for food, clothes and amusements—or let the rain come through. You can't have it both ways. Beauty demands suffering under present conditions.

With National Dividends, Devon cottagers would be able to thatch their pretty cottages without prompting or prohibition. The wages they could pay would soon attract efficient thatchers—no difficulty about that problem—just a little inducement is all that's needed.

But Sir Evelyn seems to prefer compulsion to inducement.

League of Nations and Poverty

The Rev. C. D. Brock, writing in the Adelaide Advertiser, points out that Clause 3 of the statement of policy of the Australian League of Nations Union reads:

"The widest of our safeguards against war is, as recently declared by the Minister for Defence, the Covenant of the League."

"I suggest," says Mr. Brock, "an even wider safeguard, viz., the abolition of poverty."

People enjoying plenty and economic security become content and happy, developing higher pursuits, including travel and international contacts. Such folk are non-aggressive, and could one imagine their Government deciding upon an aggressive policy towards other nations? It simply would not work, because contrary to the will of the people. So let us unite to abolish poverty."

Have you tackled your local branch of the League of Nations Union?

Charing Cross Bridge

For years the "representatives" of the people of London have been wrangling about the traffic problem of their city. New bridges and widened streets are urgently needed to save some of the hundreds of lives that are lost every year in accidents. Now and again a really big scheme is put forward, but always its carrying out is deferred "for lack of funds."

Now a new bridge over the Thames at Charing Cross has been brought to the stage of a practical proposition, but—can we afford it?

Have we all the real things that are necessary? Yes. Have we the money—the tickets?

Well, the citizens of London have "representatives," whose business it is to carry out the WILL of the citizens. But they can't be expected to do so till they are told.

Electric Home-Laundry

A new washing and drying machine has come on the market in the United States.

It resembles a large gramophone in appearance.

It is operated by electricity, and there is no work for the housewife to do beyond putting the clothes inside and switching on the current.

The washing machine costs 125 dollars; but it is claimed that, after an initial payment of five dollars, it costs nothing at all, because the subsequent instalments are offset by the saving in laundry bills.

This sort of invention, in a sane world, would simply mean more trouble saved for everyone. In fact it will mean ruin for many laundries.

Misrepresentation

"The News Chronicle, which is anxious to give the facts and avoid misrepresentation in an atmosphere poisoned by propaganda, gladly makes this correction, and apologises to its readers for the mistake, and thanks those who wrote to correct it."—From the "News Chronicle" of August 22.

The italics are ours. This apology referred to a statement about a Catholic prelate in Spain. SOCIAL CREDIT readers should now watch the News Chronicle for paragraphs about Alberta. Corrections will gladly be made, since the paper is "anxious to give the facts."

National Dividends are money to buy the things that are now destroyed and the production that is restricted.

WOMEN AND POVERTY—V

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

Mothers

WHEN the Chimpanzee in the Zoo becomes a mother, £1 16s. 3d. is spent weekly on its food, which is an interesting fact to compare with the statement that on the human side, "considerable sections of the community have less money to spend on their food than the minimum necessary for health"; while the British Medical Association estimates the minimum standard of diet, for humans, at 5s. 10½d. a week.

"Less than the minimum"—then how can they live? And it is the mothers who are the first to suffer, both from malnutrition during pregnancy and in making sacrifices for their children and men. The "News Chronicle" reports that:

"Approximately 50 per cent. of infants under six months in the poorer districts of London suffer from anaemia, due directly to malnutrition of the mother"; and again, "Mothers in poor districts save all the good food for the men and children and live on bread, margarine and tea themselves."

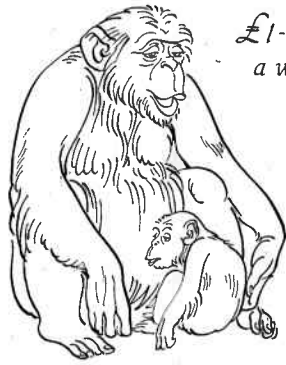
Many of these mothers are rendered too weak to bear the strain of childbirth, while only a very small proportion are given an anaesthetic at the time; maternal mortality and "still" births are steadily on the increase.

Then if they have brought children alive into the world, mothers have the infinite anxiety of providing for extra consumers in the home, without the provision of extra purchasing power.

Today birth-control is an economic necessity in many families not only of the poorer classes, but of the middle classes as well; parents, unwilling to have children for whom they cannot adequately provide, naturally resort to scientific methods of control, many, at the same time, wishing they could afford a larger family. They are faced with the choice between a child and a lower standard of living all round, or no child and having, say, a car.

And there is much to be said in favour of the car, for with the fear of a reversal of fortune, or loss of employment, a car does not involve the same serious responsibility; it can be sold or scrapped if the family fortunes do not permit its upkeep. Not so the baby; it is going to need more and more as the years go by.

No wonder mothers shrink from bringing their children into conditions of want, scraping and grinding. So that birth-control, which has yet to be discussed in terms which are not weighted with economic compulsion, is now the resort of many a would-be mother forced by necessity to relinquish her right to motherhood and bringing children into a



£1-16-3
a week



B.M.A.
minimum standard.
of diet
5/10½

world which is, in fact, one of plenty, suffering at present under an artificial poverty.

Children

"The Times" tells us that **"There are millions of decent, hard-working people and their children in the richest countries in the world, including ours, who are living below the poverty line.** Why? Is it because of scarcity? No, it is because of over-abundance. . . . The prolonged flood of good things has created a drought. There is too much corn, too much beef, mutton, bacon, butter, and in order to cure it millions of deserving people have to be kept on half rations. ~~We are turning out too many clothes, too many boots, so little children in the distressed areas must go in rags and tatters until this over-production is stopped~~—of the very things for lack of which they are shivering in this damp climate."

But the term "over-production" loses its

sense when there is any want for the things produced. People, as yet, are not possessed of the things which they need and which are produced, so that the problem is in no sense one of over-production, but of under-distribution; and the crippling effect is spreading through the whole world, beginning with children before birth and following them through a travesty of all that care-free childhood ought to and could be.

Ill-housed, ill-clothed, ill-nurtured, lacking suitable playing grounds and recreations, unacquainted with the beauties of flower-gardens and fields, deprived of the joys of seaside and country holidays, thousands of our children are growing up with stunted bodies, minds and souls.

Orphanages, hospitals, convalescent homes and all manner of charitable institutions struggle in the unequal fight for a chance of saving the children from destitution and disease. But most of these institutions are supported by voluntary contributions and are pitifully crippled for lack of funds. It is not that people give grudgingly, but that even if there is a trade revival, as we are glibly informed by party propaganda, few of us have benefited from it and the shortage of money is universally felt.

Nor is there hope of remedying affairs until the credit of the nation passes out of the hands of the private institution which can, and does, allow money only as it thinks fit, and chooses to keep it scarce to enhance its value. The nation should be able to support all its institutions for the well-being of its children, and people, with ample funds of its own.

The same applies to schools, from nursery schools upwards. A wealthy country such as ours is perfectly capable of supplying first-class schools and education and allowing its children to stay at schools or universities until a reasonable age is reached, instead of leaving at fourteen or fifteen to be hurled, unqualified, into the vortex of job-finding.

At present children in the distressed areas are being forced through a bitter experience which, logically, can produce only two types, and both of them undesirable—there is the embittered revolutionary who has the brains and character to see that there is something badly wrong with his world, who sees that there is plenty but that poverty goes on, and finds in the situation the condemnation of existing systems.

He may not have the ability to see the remedy himself, but in his bitterness of soul will lend himself to anything disruptive. The other is the child who, cowed by an obviously hostile world, and despairing of any improvement, gradually loses hope, becoming an apathetic fatalist making no contribution to the good or progress of humanity.

(To be continued)

SHOT AND SHELL

Sir Stenson Cooke, secretary of the A.A., stated that many accidents, attributed to human failure, are the result of faulty road surfaces, lack of footpaths, blind corners and poor lighting.—"Daily Telegraph," August 7.

"Within the past 20 years the tractive effort, or the capacity to pull, of the average steam locomotive, has increased 44 per cent."—*Railroad Data (U.S.A.), August 7, 1936.*

More than 1,600,000 children are being educated in America each year with the taxes paid by the railroads.—*Railroad Data (U.S.A.), August 7, 1936.*

By the users of the railroads!

Out of each dollar of operating revenues received by the Class 1 railroads in the first half of 1936, seven and nine-tenths cents went for taxes. — *Railroad Data (U.S.A.), August 7, 1936.*

"The influence of Christianity in the world steadily wanes. We must admit, if we have the courage to face the truth, that, while the Rationalists have nothing to offer, what the Churches offer becomes less and less acceptable to the masses of Western civilisation."—*Dean of St. Paul's, in "Daily Express," August 18.*

The masses concerned are hungry. When anyone offers them anything they generally want to know, "Can I eat it?" The churches have received an injunction on this matter—it runs thus, "Shepherd, feed thy flock." But—

A plan to put ten million soldiers into the battlefield in the event of German aggression was discussed by General Gamelin, French Generalissimo, during his talks with Polish military chiefs today. . . . As a result of General Gamelin's visit, France is to grant a £15,000,000 loan for Polish fortifications and a bigger Polish air force.—*"Daily Mirror," August 14.*

Money can be found or made to finance war preparations, but not to feed human beings.

A LITTLE MAN PROTESTS

A newsagent and tobacconist, sued at Bow Court by a firm of chartered accountants who claimed money for services rendered, wrote to the court:

"I think it a great injustice that I should have been compelled by the Inspector of Taxes to employ an accountant — which I could not afford—to audit the books of a one-man business, such as mine, just to prove my own figures were correct and that I would not have to pay any income tax. My income gives me just a bare living."

He was ordered to pay.
—*"Evening Standard," August 26.*

"HEAVEN SENT!"

Professor W. R. Scott, of Glasgow, president of the Royal Economic Society, speaking at the International Conference of Agricultural Economists at St. Andrews recently, said agriculture had to-day a "heaven-sent" opportunity for recovery after 60 years of depression.

He said processes of production should be improved and costs lowered quickly. Unfavourable terms of exchange of manufactured goods against agricultural commodities were beginning to be modified.

Wake up, Professor! The present revival of trade is due to government borrowing from banks to finance a huge armaments programme.

STATE INSURANCE FOR CROPS

A scheme for Government insurance of crops against drought and other causes of failure has been accepted in principle by President Roosevelt.

If he is successful in the November elections the President will call a meeting of farm leaders to discuss ways of putting the scheme into effect.

The scheme, as projected, would apply to all staple crops, including wheat, maize and cotton. —*Reuter.*

Would it apply to staple crops destroyed by order of the Government?

WHAT POVERTY DOES

Unemployed man, who failed to disclose that his mother was in receipt of 30s. a week, was sentenced to a month's hard labour at Croydon. —*"Evening Standard," August 12.*

Soldier, charged with desertion and obtaining £2 10s. by forging a Post Office Savings Bank withdrawal, was sentenced to 56 days' detention at Aldershot. His wife stated he had done this to obtain tonics for her, as she had been ill.—*"Evening Standard," August 13.*

A letter, asking the late Sir Harry Preston to find him a position, was found in the room of a 32-year-old Hollywood film writer at Brighton. He had committed suicide.—*"Evening Standard," August 14.*

Every day it goes on and on! And it need not. You can help to put a stop to it by taking action to abolish the poverty that causes it. (See back page.)

WHAT I WOULD DO WITH MY NATIONAL DIVIDEND

By a School Mistress

"I THINK she must be a school teacher."

I have very keen hearing and it is not the first time I have heard these words. I admit that I bear the trademark of my calling, and nothing will remove it but a good dose of National Dividends.

To me a National Dividend would mean freedom. I am not poor as poverty goes today. I have between five and six pounds a week, and no dependants. But I am a slave.

I took up teaching because I liked it. I still do, in theory. There are twenty of us on this staff, fully qualified university women, all unmarried. No expense was spared in the building and equipment of the school premises.

This is a small industrial town in the East Midlands, and the local education committee has done its best according to its lights. Yet I am a slave. For I have come to hate this dull town where there is no intellectual stimulus of any sort, but I cannot get away from it.

My salary is fixed by the Burnham Scale, and already, after only eight years' experience, my price in the educational market is too high. My head does not like "having the school upset" by giving me leave to attend interviews at other places, but if at any time she has been prevailed upon to allow me to go I am invariably passed over in favour of a young girl who commands a much lower salary.

As long as I remain in the profession I am doomed to live in this uncongenial place, working with the

same colleagues, and meeting very few people unconnected with the school.

How can I work well in such conditions?

The members of this staff get on one another's nerves and quarrel over the merest trifles. I see my colleagues growing more narrow-minded, more cynical as the years pass. They know that the remainder of their working days must be passed here, and they are resigned to this. But at what a price! How I long for some signs of healthy rebellion among them!

For them a National Dividend will mean salvation of mind and spirit, though I am afraid they will not be in the forefront of the battle to gain it. It will give them the stimulus of foreign travel whenever they need it, and the power to resign a post as soon as it becomes tedious.

in love with is a penniless artist who will never "earn" a regular income in his life.

I dare not even let it be known that we are friendly, or my position in the school will be in danger. The head mistress in most secondary schools has more power than is generally realised, and the lady under whom I work has very definite views on what she considers the proprieties.

I have given up the hope of finding a school that will employ a married teacher, and we have decided to take the risk. I shall resign. It means a long struggle to make ends meet, with an income bordering on the poverty line. I feel the choice is a cruel one, and that we ought never to have been called upon to make it.

Can you wonder that I had lost my ideals? But I rediscovered them in a new form when I read "Economic

SECOND SUPPLEMENT COMING

See back page

This alone will halve the number of neuroses. A friend of mine who had a breakdown before she was old enough to qualify for a pension is now entirely dependent on charity, with no hope of ever regaining her position in the profession.

If I marry I shall be expected to resign immediately, as this education committee, in common with most others, does not employ married women teachers. But the man I am

Democracy." To us both this wonderful movement is something much more than a demand for the abolition of poverty. It is the gospel of the new age to come.

The National Dividend will mean life and liberty to us both, but the difference it will make to the education of the child is incalculable.

Herein lies the secret of the future, and Social Credit is the golden key.

B.M.P.

WHAT ABOUT REAL DEMOCRACY, MR. BOOTHBY?

CORRECT ATTITUDE TO M.P.'S

ON Friday, December 6, 1935, or about eight months ago, in the House of Commons, Mr. Boothby, Unionist Member for East Aberdeen, said:

The only hope of dealing with the problem of poverty in the midst of plenty was to try to promote an increase of consumption by any and every means, rather than to restrict production. They must pay the consumer to eat rather than the producer to restrict. Agriculture had been subsidised in the wrong way.

This excellent commonsense was, apparently, too much for the House, for they wandered off on other subjects until Lord Eustace Percy, after a side swipe at Socialism, said:

The problem of making available to consumers the surplus of consumable wealth in the world was nearer solution than was generally believed. If they adopted the basis of bringing the whole of the lower 50 per cent. of the population up to the standard of consumption of the next 20 per cent., so that 70 per cent. of the population were on a level of expenditure on food of 10s. per head per week, then the problem would be almost solved in regard to most of the consumable commodities, with the exception, perhaps, of fish and cheese. He believed that proposition was possible under certain conditions and the policy which the Government was pursuing was likely to assist this growth. It was too little realised that, if the purchasing power of the lower half of the population were raised to the next standard, the consumption of certain very important foodstuffs, including potatoes, would not be increased because the per capita consumption was as large in the poor homes as in the rich homes. He asked Mr. Boothby what he meant when he talked about directing the subsidy to the consumer.

Mr. Boothby replied that

His idea was to take such control over the distribution side as to make sure that any subvention which was given reached the consumer, his object being to reduce the retail price on food-stuffs.

Eat It, Don't Destroy It

There are several points of interest in these speeches as quoted from press reports.

First of all there is Mr. Boothby, a private Member of Parliament, expressing what is in the minds of the vast majority of people: that abundance should be used, not restricted.

Then Lord Eustace Percy, as Minister without Portfolio, a Member of the Government, admits that 50 per cent. of the people he helps to govern have less than 10s. per head per week to spend on food; admits that there is a "surplus of consumable wealth in the world"; talks nonsense about people not eating more potatoes if they had more money (he must have forgotten the Bishop Auckland experiment*); and then says that it is possible "under certain conditions" to raise the 50 per cent. to a 10s. level.

Taxation Unnecessary

In case the phrase "under certain conditions" might mean an additional, say, 2s. in the £ on income tax, it should be noted that his lordship talked about "surplus consumable wealth." A surplus means some amount over and above what people already have, so there is no need to take from anyone, by taxation, confiscation or other predatory means, in order to share out a surplus.

Finally, the representative of the Government asked the representative of the people "what he meant when he talked about directing the subsidy to the consumer."

Mr. Boothby wisely refrained from mentioning any specific plan but, in effect, reiterated his broad principle that "the consumer should be paid to eat, not the producer to restrict."

No Clear Orders from Electors

So much for what happened eight months ago. In the press of Tuesday, August 18, 1936, the same Mr. Boothby was reported as saying at a public meeting in his constituency that

He had now, for all practical purposes, become an independent Member of Parliament.

One of the most disheartening things about the present democratic system in this country, Mr. Boothby declared, was the remarkable failure of the ordinary Member of Parliament to get any of his ideas translated into action by the Government. He could give names of distinguished and able men who had given their best time and thought to public affairs during the last ten years, and who had had little or no influence on the course of events.

Mr. Boothby concluded by stating that it was very doubtful if he would submit himself for re-election to the House of Commons. He was of the opinion that, at the present time, there was

*The Potato Marketing Board issued a report, on September 26, 1935, of an experiment at Bishop Auckland (Co. Durham) in selling potatoes to the unemployed at reduced prices. Consumption of potatoes increased by 69 per cent. and the unemployed bought more potatoes than were previously bought by the whole local population. Retailers received a compensatory payment for every stone of potatoes sold and co-operated warmly, and the whole scheme worked very smoothly. Unfortunately, as the *News Chronicle* observed, the "experiment," which so successfully proved the obvious, only lasted two months, so after a little period of plenty the people of Bishop Auckland returned to "short commons." [See *Social Credit* for October 4, 1935.]

JARROW ALSO WILL MARCH ON LONDON TO MAKE DEMAND

NOT for the food, clothing and decent houses which they need.
NOT for the free, comfortable life which bursting plenty makes possible.

NOT for the National Dividends which would give freedom in security to all. . . .

NO. . . . They will demand . . . WORK !

The Mayor, their spokesman, is determined to act, and to act boldly for his townsmen. But he has not seen that this demand for work is attempted abortion; an attempt to prevent the birth of the new age of leisure and plenty. He has not seen that *work for all spells—disaster for all.*

The Mayor of Jarrow can earn the unspeakable gratitude of his townsmen. He will yet go down in history if he interprets aright the deep desire which lies in every heart; that aching need for *security—freedom—and plenty.*

YOURS, Jarrow, and everyone's if, with your town behind you, you will demand—as with letters ten feet high or voice of brass

NATIONAL DIVIDENDS FOR ALL !

Readers should see to it that Jarrow understands. Those who are members of clubs for the unemployed or of organisations for their relief, please write X.R. Social Credit Secretariat, 163a, Strand, C.2.

MARCHING SONG FOR FREE MEN

(To the tune of "What Shall We Do With The Drunken Sailor?")

What shall we do with the politician,
What shall we do with the politician,
What shall we do with the politician,
In our age of plenty?

Tell him there's plenty for us!
Tell him there's plenty for us!
Tell him it's coming to us!
Or he's for the high jump!

Plenty of food for everybody,
Plenty of goods for everybody,
That's what we want for everybody,
In our age of plenty!

Tell him there's plenty for us!
Tell him there's plenty for us!
Tell him it's coming to us!
Or he's for the high jump!

We are the common folk of England,
We have to work and fight for England,
Ours is the word that goes in England,
When we show our temper!

Tell him there's plenty for us!
Tell him there's plenty for us!
Tell him it's coming to us!
Or he's for the high jump!

We've had enough of food restriction,
Freedom and health and life restriction,
Taxes and rates and work conscription,
In our merry England!

Tell him there's plenty for us!
Tell him there's plenty for us!
Tell him it's coming to us!
Or he's for the high jump!

What shall we do with the politician,
Making jokes about malnutrition?
He's forgotten his position,
Servant of the people!

Tell him there's plenty for us!
Tell him there's plenty for us!
Tell him it's coming to us!
Or he's for the high jump!

Take him, shake him, jolly well wake him!
Take him, shake him, jolly well wake him!
Shake him, make him, jolly well *make* him
Carry out our orders!

Tell him there's plenty for us!
Tell him there's plenty for us!
Tell him it's coming to us!
Or he's for the high jump!

We are the rightful heirs of plenty,
Give us our rightful shares of plenty,
Freedom for all, and peace and plenty,
In our merry England!

Tell him there's plenty for us!
Tell him there's plenty for us!
Tell him it's coming to us!
Or he's for the high jump!

rather more scope for those who were anxious to attempt constructive work of any kind in the field of industry and commerce than in the House of Commons.

It is easy enough to see what has happened. Mr. Boothby is evidently a man of independent thought, sound commonsense and, judging from other reports of his speeches from time to time, he is filled with a love of social justice.

He is also the representative in Parliament of a considerable number of British citizens who fondly believe that the British Constitution ensures democratic rule by the House of Commons.

But Mr. Boothby has realised that this belief is groundless, that present so-called democracy is a sham, and that, as an honest man, he cannot condone the sham by offering himself for re-election.

Where he does seem to have slipped up, however, is in believing that he would have "more scope in the field of industry and commerce."

He must surely realise that industry and commerce are rapidly becoming Government departments, happy hunting grounds for the bureaucrat.

When our fundamental industry, agriculture, is controlled by boards, plagued with forms and harassed by inspectors; when the farmer is treated like a common malefactor for planting one acre of

potatoes more than he is allowed to by some bureaucratic jack-in-office; when ten million cotton spindles are to be destroyed by Government decree while millions of British citizens are in rags; can anyone honestly say that there is scope or that there is going to be scope for the individual in industry?

But that is by the way; what is most important is that every other private Member of Parliament is in the same position as Mr. Boothby. No matter what ideas he or she may have, they will carry no weight with the powers that be. And why? Just because they are the ideas of one individual only.

But let Mr. Boothby go to his constituents and say to them:

"Is it your will that the consumer should eat the abundance which we know exists?"

The answer of the overwhelming majority will be "YES."

He can then go to the House of Commons and tell the Government the demand of thousands; not, as now, merely express the views of one.

It is very probable that if he took this step scores of his colleagues would follow, and on the example set by him and his constituents, millions would come in behind and push. The will of the people for freedom in security would assuredly prevail; for nothing would withstand the pressure. What a torch to light!

J.S.K.

Overseas Notes

SAME THE WHOLE WORLD OVER

NEW ZEALAND

THOSE who were hoping to see increasing freedom and security for the individual as a result of the election of a Labour Government in New Zealand, must be feeling a little disappointed with the first Labour Budget.

Taxation has been increased despite pre-election promises that, at most, it would be "readjusted." Furthermore, prices are rising, and, up to the present, the best the Government seems able to do is to threaten profiteers with penalties and with direct Government competition.

Class Consciousness

In brief, the New Zealand Budget appears to be the product of people who are "class-conscious," and who, either from ignorance of the facts, or a desire to "take it out of those who are better off than the average worker," seem to believe that you must rob Peter to pay Paul.

Nowhere is any indication given that New Zealand could provide an immeasurably higher standard of living for all without penalising any section of the community.

Labour and the League

It is peculiar how Labour Governments, whatever their nationality, run to type on certain matters. That in New Zealand has now pronounced itself in favour of an international force under the control of the League of Nations.

Such a step, prior to the recovery by each country of control of its financial system, could have only one end—the enthronement of a world financial dictatorship, against which there would be no appeal, for it would be backed with overwhelming force with which to bomb and gas any resisting nation into compliance with its policy.

At the moment, the New Zealand Government policy would not be likely to entail such penalties, but if this, or any future Government, wishes to assure plenty in security for all, it would, in such circumstances, quickly be brought to see the error of its ways.

It's Up To Electors

It is probable that many of those who helped the Labour Party to office are now wondering whether they were wise to do so. The remedy is in their own hands. It is not too late—even though the election is over—to organise a demand for what the great majority of people want; a demand which would be so overwhelming as to force the Government, if need be, to comply with their will.

SOUTH AFRICA

There is a growing agitation in the Union of South Africa against the high price of foodstuffs, and a Housewives' League has been formed to bring pressure to bear on the Government. These high prices are the result of the Government's policy of subsidising exports at the expense of the home trade. Butter, for example, of which over seven million pounds was exported last year, was selling recently in Cape Town at 1s. 8d. a lb., but for export, at 8d.

The Housewives' League has a good case, but appears to be handling it badly, for, instead of demanding what its members want, it is *petitioning* the Government, which should be its *servant*.

Here is an excellent opportunity for readers in the Union to show the League a better way—the Douglas way. Any success for pressure politics will serve as a shining example of the way in which to make the democratic system work.

Rumbling the Banks

Probably everybody knows today that practically the whole of the internal war debt of this and other countries is owed to the banks and allied financial institutions.

It is probably not as clearly realised, however, that nearly *all* national debts are in similar ownership, and therefore Mr. R. J. du Toit, a South African Member of Parliament, did well when he put the following question to the Minister of Finance on May 29 last:

"How much of the recent Union internal loan of £7 million was subscribed by (a) private individuals, (b) banks, (c) insurance companies, (d) other financial institutions?"

The answer is enlightening; it is as follows:

- (a) £519,486
- (b) £4,041,400
- (c) £1,075,000
- (d) £1,335,280

Banks, of course, make money by writing figures in books! M.W.

DID YOU KNOW THIS ABOUT SPAIN?

WHAT THEY REALLY WANT IN SPAIN

By Louis Fisher

Condensed from *Neue Weltbühne*, Prague (April 25, 1936)

IF you want to learn something about conditions in Spain you must visit the countryside where 80 per cent. of the population is settled.

I covered about 1,250 miles of well-kept Spanish highways and learned a good deal about the country. I saw fields of wheat, oats and barley; flocks of sheep and goats; vineyards and olive groves; palms and cacti. I drove past splendid cities and picturesque villages, grim castles, Moorish towers, beautiful schools—the creation of the Republic—sumptuous mansions and ramshackle cottages.

My eyes beheld visions of fantastic colours, great charm and incredible wealth, but also the most appalling destitution. Spain is a country with a glorious past, splendid possibilities for the future and a dire present.

Most Spaniards live on the land but they own none. Therefore I was anxious to meet the *yunteros*, pet children of the new régime who have benefited by the agrarian reform.

Theory and Practice

The *yuntero* is a peasant who owns a team of mules. In theory he is supposed to own a little land, but in practice he seldom does. He lives by selling his labour and that of his beasts to the big landowners. In the provinces of Estremadura, Andalusia and Castile practically no *yuntero* owns land, and their distress is indeed appalling.

Azana's much praised agrarian reform aims to give every *yuntero* a plot of land, possibly also the *braceros*. The latter are peasants who own neither land nor mules and have nothing to sell except their own labour.

In the province of Caceres about 173,000 acres were distributed among 25,000 *yunteros*. In Badajoz 296,400 acres were split up among 45,000 peasants. But it seems that the rents are too high.

Apart from these two provinces and a few isolated and therefore meaningless experiments in Cadiz, Salamanca and Toledo, nothing has been done in the rest of the country. Therefore I spent most of my time in Caceres and Badajoz, trying to speak to as many *yunteros* as crossed my path.

A Socialist Meeting

In the village of Barcarotta I hit upon a Socialist meeting. About two hundred women, the majority dressed in black, were waiting to hear Marguerita Nelken, a Socialist member of the Cortes and a pioneer of feminism in Spain. But "Marguerita," as they call her, had been detained in Madrid and the platform was turned over to me for questions.

In the meantime about a hundred men had joined the audience. I started by asking them why they were Socialists.

"Because we want freedom," replied one man and a second added: "We do not want to starve all our lives."

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 household 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.

Who Eats Meat?

"Haven't you enough to eat?" I enquired. The answer was drowned in an outburst of laughter. I suggested that those who ate meat twice a week raise their hands. Not one hand went up. "Who eats meat once a week?" Again there was no response. A woman got up and explained that their fare consisted of a soup of water and vegetables and black coffee. Bread was available only occasionally. Sometimes they got a few sardines.

"Do your children get milk?"

A few women with infants in their arms pointed at their breasts. "Yes," said one of them, "so long as there is something in here, but afterwards not a drop. Our men often go out to the fields without anything at all and eat an oil soup at night."

The One Thing Needful is Lacking

I changed the subject. "Did the new government give you land?" Oh, yes, they had all got some land and hoped that they would be able to live a little better in the future, but what were they to live on until the next crop? They had no money to buy implements, cattle or seeds. And anyway the lots of land were not sufficient for a family to live on.

"And how did it happen that the bourgeois Azana government gave you land?"

"They had to yield to the pressure of the socialists... We forced him to... He couldn't help himself..." was the opinion of the assembly.

"And do you all want to become capitalists?" This outlook elicited a new outburst of hilarity. "Well, one day maybe we shall be able to live like human beings and not like beasts... How can we be capitalists if we do not employ hired labour... didn't nature herself decree that the land should belong to those who till it... no, we are proletarians and Socialists and we shall remain so..."

Better to Demand Results

It was not so simple to make them listen to questions. The Spaniards are very temperamental people and once they start to talk they go on. My audience obviously took a fancy to the game of questions and answers and everyone had something to say. "And what is to become of the expropriated landowners?" I enquired. "Just let them weep a little," a woman with a baby said sardonically. "We have wept all our lives."—"And what if they try to take this land away from you?"—"They'll have to kill us all first. Nobody will force us to go on starving."

"Give Ye Them to Eat"

Laughter greeted my suggestion that those who attended church put up their hands. It appeared that no one attended church and none of the children frequented a confessional school. None of the younger couples were married in church.

Argument on Methods as Usual

Among the officials with whom I discussed the agricultural problem were the two experts who had supervised the application of the new law in Caceres and Badajoz. One expressed the view that Spain could not progress without collectivised agriculture. The other, when asked what he would do if he were given unlimited power, replied without the slightest hesitation: "Collectivise!"

But in Madrid they do not seem to share this view, and so long as they refuse to be convinced that Azana's reform is only an expedient, Spain will remain a poor and backward country, with an incredibly low standard of living for the masses.

The Old, Old Story

After innumerable conversations of this kind and discussions with government officials and experts, I feel justified in drawing a few conclusions.

The leasing of insufficient lots of land to poor peasants whose sole property consists of a team of lean mules is certainly no solution for Spain's thorny rural problem. Much more daring and far-reaching reforms would be needed for this. But the masses consider these temporary measures as a sign that something is going to be done for them, therefore they are resigned to wait. They will not put forward more demands for the time being and they will hardly seek revolutionary solutions, unless, of course, the reactionaries try to take even the little away from them. **But the *yuntero* is doomed to remain poor, therefore he will not be lost to socialism.**

AT REBEL HEADQUARTERS

TODAY I visited the headquarters of the Spanish military revolt and spoke with the man who is the soul, the brains and the animator of the insurreccional movement that has turned the country of Spain into an arena of blood...

"I called at the Grand Hotel on the Boulevard des Capucines here in Paris. There I found Senor Juan March, 79-year-old banker, a tiny, bespectacled old gentleman, whose hands trembled violently, but whose initial gift of 500 million pesetas to the military junta, headed by General Franco, has enabled the rebels to unleash a deluge of fire and death over the people of the Iberian Peninsula."

Thus Miss Coralie van Paassen, of the Toronto *Daily Star*, describes the real headquarters of the Spanish civil war.

Senor March has long played the rôle of a sort of minor Sir Basil Zaharoff in Spain. Not many years ago he was convicted of having financed the supply of armaments to Abd-el Krim, the Moroccan leader, then in revolt against Spanish rule. To-day he poses as a patriot and assured Miss van Paassen:

"We love our country too much to see it become the object of contempt of the whole world. We decided to stop the anarchy and chaos."

Senor March is, of course, a Utopian, and the Utopia he wishes to see forced upon the Spanish people may be realised from the following statement:

"There is only one remedy and that is the remedy of Mussolini and Hitler; exterminate the Socialist leaders, who mislead the people, and keep the people under strict control afterwards. Democracy is a fine word—on paper. In reality it is the rule of the ignorant and the fools. It is finished in Spain. We are stamping it out."

Unfortunately, what this banker describes as democracy is only too frequently true, and in one country after another has been superseded by dictatorship.

But, in fact, democracy—true democracy—has not yet been tried, and will not be, until people refuse to allow their representatives to pose as omniscient experts, and make them produce the results they want.

Then, and then only, will the experts who control the system to-day, be forced to bow to the WILL OF THE PEOPLE. Until this happens the Juan Marches, the Montagu Normans, the Morgans and such, will continue to play off one party against another, or, when this game fails, set up dictators. They are all Utopians, but their ideas of Utopia are the people's ideas of Hell.

Are we going to be fooled all the time?
M.W.

G. W. L. DAY asks

WHO'LL SAVE THE WORLD?

I REMEMBER a curious conversation I once had with the secretary of an organisation which tries to protect animals from maltreatment. In effect this man said "How can you wonder that the world is in such a mess when we allow animals to be ill-treated?"

He was no mere talker, but a man of action. Managers of circuses, owners of troupes of performing dogs, lion tamers, and so on, were anathema to him. Often he would organise protest meetings at the Holborn Empire, or wherever trained animals were performing, and try to stop the show.

He saw the whole world in terms of suffering animals exploited for profit. Stop torturing animals, he thought, and we shall have taken the first step towards putting the world to rights.

There are millions of people like him in the world today; in fact I believe the majority of us think in this way. We notice some effect which we don't like, and by brooding over it we allow it to occupy the greater part of our horizon and blot out the rest of the landscape.

It becomes an obsession. Nothing, we think, can be done until the blot is removed. From this point it is only a short step to seeing the effect as the cause—a piece of intellectual jugglery which distorts our entire outlook and debases the very coinage of our thought.

It would be easy enough to give scores of examples of what I mean. Restoration of world trade, Sunday observance, universal brotherhood, a slate-club share-out of colonies, physical education, nationalisation, rationalisation, and any number of other remedies have been put forward as the Great Panacea. In each

case the argument is based on error—the error of confusing cause with effect.

One of the most popular remedies which is on the market at this present moment is Buchmanism. Now Buchmanism in the realm of religion bears a striking similarity to Dictatorship in the realm of politics.

The good Totalitarian reasons in this way:

"The world in which I find myself is a stormy, treacherous sea, and I am tired of being buffeted about by the waves. Let me give up the unequal struggle and place myself under some strong man who will tell me what to do, what to think, and even what to feel."

The Oxford Grouper (correct me if I am wrong) reasons in much the same way. The only difference is, he wants his Mussolini or his Hitler to be Divine.

God shall tell him what to think, feel and do. God shall dictate and save him from the trouble of trying to settle his problems to the best of his own ability. His only difficulty is how to establish his lines of communication. He waits for "Guidance." But can he be sure that the promptings (if any) which reach him come from the Authentic Source?

Here's the rub. There may, perhaps, be saints and mystics who receive genuine guidance, but all the evidence goes to suggest that such a possibility depends upon saintliness and the extremely rare gift of mystical experience. For the average man or woman, God Guidance can easily be imaginary and misleading.

Guidance, as recommended by the "Oxford Groups," seems to shirk the issue and destroy the initiative. The present dire state of affairs is man-made. Having allowed the racket of Poverty-in-Plenty to be "put over" on us, surely it is for us to

call the bluff? It continues only because we haven't the gumption and the initiative to unite and insist upon its being stopped. Instead of calling for manly action, Buchmanism bids us throw it all on to God.

At the back of this is the old, old idea that human nature is wicked, and the morality of it is the morality of Finance. Dr. Buchman extols Hitler. In Switzerland the Finance Minister pays open tribute to the Groups for increasing the receipts of taxation.

It insists upon absolute Love, Purity, Honesty and Truth. How can any of these Christian virtues be absolute under a system which forces the antithetic vices upon all and sundry?

Buchmanites are not very much given to considering the appalling misery of the Disinherited. When the question of widespread and grinding poverty is brought up, they maintain that Faith is more satisfying than food, and sacrifice better than the fat of rams.

I don't want to say too much about the shortcomings of Buchmanism because, after all, it may be doing a certain amount of good. What I am trying to show is that it is going the wrong way to work. People tend to behave according to the sum total of the influences which are brought to bear on them, not excepting the pre-natal influences. If groupers wish us to behave differently they must begin by altering our environment, which can be done only by arousing a keen and united popular demand for the alteration. Nothing can be done without a Machine. The Groups have the fuel, which is enthusiasm, but where is their Machine?

WE have the Machine. What about it, Groupers!

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

Next open meeting will be held in the Sandon Music Rooms, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool, at 8 p.m. on Friday, October 2, and will be addressed by Dr. Tudor Jones. Enquiries to Miss D. M. Roberts (Hon. Sec.), Fern Lee, Halewood Road, Gateacre.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Douglas Social Credit Group
31, Oxford Street

Meetings are held every first and third Wednesday in each month, 7.30 p.m. All interested persons invited. Supervisors will give a short account of activities at each meeting.

National Dividend Club

Electoral Campaign

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

There will be an Open-Air Meeting at 8 p.m. on Monday, September 14, 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

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

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.

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.

Research Volunteer wanted. An interesting task which will help Social Crediters in Canada awaits somebody able to undertake the necessary research work. Will volunteers write to the Overseas Department of the Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Wanted; a Maid House-maid; must be strong and reliable.—I., 36, St. Peter's Road, St. Albans.

Technical man (D.S.C.) used to tools calling on Builders, Contractors, Engineers (Mechanical and Civil), requires one or two additional lines. Write W.J.D., 4, Wharfedale Street, Liverpool, 19.

Read

G.K.'s WEEKLY
Founded by
G. K. CHESTERTON
EVERY THURSDAY PRICE SIXPENCE

"The Restoration of Property," by Hilaire Belloc, is now on sale. The book is a new study of the problems affecting ownership in this country. The price is 1s. (postage 2d.). Orders should be sent to the Manager.

G.K.'s WEEKLY
7/8 ROLLS PASSAGE, LONDON, E.C.4

A MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY

To Every Reader of SOCIAL CREDIT.

May I call your personal attention to the letter from Miss de Castro, published in SOCIAL CREDIT last week, in which she appeals to all readers, especially those who responded to her previous challenge, to renew their subscriptions for a further year.

If those who previously contributed to the de Castro fund, and have now assessed themselves under the new revenue plan (which will be supplied on request), cannot place £1 monthly in addition, perhaps they will be so good as to guarantee any sum they possibly can to keep up the de Castro fund also; for it is imperative to know what income can be depended upon for the upkeep of headquarters.

In assessing himself recently a reader said: "An extra policy taken out today with the Social Credit Secretariat may mean the difference between a secure future, with maturable insurance, and—!"

HEWLETT JOHNSON.

AND ONE FROM MISS DE CASTRO

Seeing my appeal in SOCIAL CREDIT last Friday reminded me that you had not yet had my cheque! It is no use to be noble only in print!

M. B. DE CASTRO.

[Miss de Castro's cheque covering six months (£6) was enclosed.—Ed.]

ACTIVE SERVICE

"What can we do about it? We see that there is poverty in the midst of plenty. It is obvious. But we feel any effort we make must be so tiny that it really isn't worth while."

The best answer to this sort of defeatist attitude is given by the following account, dated August 28, from Newcastle-upon-Tyne of ACTION taken by The United Democrats:

ANOTHER 1,060 electors have signed the Demand and Undertaking (see back page) up to August 22. Canvassing teams are now almost at full strength after the holiday period.

Several new readers of SOCIAL CREDIT have been obtained during the past week and canvassers are making good use of the folder pamphlet, "Waste," distributing this to specially interested persons, generally with good results. The special taxation pamphlet, "Tyranny," is being distributed to business and leading public men.

Showing Jarrow the Way

The Mayor of the twice unfortunate town, of Jarrow has also been supplied with these, and over 4,000 leaflets of various sorts and hundreds of back numbers of SOCIAL CREDIT have been distributed.

A very good reception was given to the workers who undertook this, and the local people can look forward to collecting signatures like ripe cherries when they get going on the Campaign canvass. Visits were paid to working men's clubs, Labour clubs, and many streets in the vicinity of Palmer's shipyard.

Jarrow is the town which, we are informed, intends to petition Parliament for WORK—instead of DEMANDING NATIONAL DIVIDENDS.

Pleading for work in a town which is chock full of idle, rusting machinery, and where a

little further down the river, is the new super power station, as yet running at only a little more than half its capacity . . .!

Demand the "Wages of the Machine"!

One of the local groups of canvassers were treated to a working demonstration of power-driven machinery to displace human labour. After canvassing a block of new houses on the outskirts of the town, they were suddenly confronted by a crowd of about 200 unemployed, all interested spectators of a huge excavator preparing the site for a new factory. It is odds on that this new factory will be worked by automatic machinery. So there is little hope for the unemployed there—or anywhere else for that matter. They had far better join our Campaign to get people to demand, through their Member of Parliament, what they all want.

Making SOCIAL CREDIT Known

Most members of the group have expressed their willingness to undertake (for the second time, and some for the third time) the "Task of Honour," and those who are obtaining the confidential Supplement, and consequently are now receiving their SOCIAL CREDIT direct, are passing on their standing order with the newsagent to a new reader. Thus we shall not only keep up the circulation, but also encourage newsagents to stock and sell what they should all prominently display.

W.A.B.

THE FIG TREE

The second number of THE FIG TREE will appear on September 25. It will contain, among other important articles, Major Douglas's Ashridge Speech.

A Table of Contents will be published in next week's issue of SOCIAL CREDIT.

Order early. An annual subscription costs 10s. 6d. and single copies 3s. 6d. each from the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

BOOK REVIEWS

About Houses

This book,* based on a series of broadcast talks, will be found of great interest to all who are thinking of building or buying a house.

There is within it a great deal of useful information, and, though no mention is made of the tremendous lack of purchasing power which makes the building or buying of really beautiful, enjoyable and well-built houses a problem for the masses, yet this easily readable book does contain much valuable information to all whose purses and borrowing powers are strictly limited under the present debt-creating system. J.C.

Dangers of Being Human

The author of this book,† who is Director of Research at the London Institute of Psycho-Analysis, appears to consider that almost every difficulty besetting the world today is the result of mental instability caused by the survival of primitive habits of mind. This may be correct, in so far as the rulers of the world today have come to regard the system by which they rule as sacrosanct, and are prepared, and in fact do sacrifice the lives and happiness of millions to its maintenance. This system operates by the creation of artificial insecurity which in turn engenders the fear, hatred and other atavistic impulses, which Dr. Glover regards as the result of man's regulating his life by his "archaic mind."

Many of the examples of irrational behaviour, quoted as proving an irrational state of mind, are more easily explained by the maintenance of this irrational system.

This is a stimulating book, but how much more valuable it might have been had the author been acquainted with the writings of Major Douglas! J.D.

*"The House, Inside and Out." By G. M. Boumphrey. Allen and Unwin. 3s.
†"The Dangers of Being Human." By Edward Glover. Allen and Unwin. 5s. net.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- A. R. ORAGE: A MEMOIR. By Philip Mairet. (Dent, 8s. 6d.)
- EUTHANASIA; AND OTHER ASPECTS OF LIFE AND DEATH. By Dr. Harry Roberts. (Constable, 7s. 6d.)
- AUSTRIAN THEORIES OF CAPITAL, INTEREST AND THE TRADE CYCLE. By Dr. Franz Wien-Claudi, J. U. Dr. University, Prague. (Stanley Nott, 6s.)

WHAT TO READ

Advice on literature for beginners, students, and for their friends, and on special aspects of the subject, may be obtained on application to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2

FOR BEGINNERS

Social Credit is the belief of individuals that, in association, they can get what they want. It is the very basis and reason of society, and it is essentially democratic.

The first democracy to claim our attention, on practical as well as historical grounds, is political democracy. It has been fought for through centuries, but it has not yet been won, and the finger-post to the final victory is the famous Buxton speech.

The earnest enquirer who is bent on the solution of the supreme problem of this age—the paradox of poverty amid plenty—will do well to read also his Westminster speech, "The Approach to Reality."

He should beg, borrow or steal a copy of the exhausted Electoral Campaign number of SOCIAL CREDIT, and he may enrich his mind with "YOU and Parliament," by Dr. Tudor Jones, and keep it ready for the voter who claims that he must use his vote intelligently.

"How to Get What You Want," is not merely written for the "man in the street," it should be read by, to, or with every voter in every democratic country. Moreover it is available to workers in the Electoral Campaign at a specially reduced price per gross for wide distribution.

The Works of Major C. H. Douglas

- Economic Democracy (4th Edition, 1934) ... 3s. 6d.
The original statement of the philosophy and proposals of Major Douglas.
- Credit-Power and Democracy (4th Edition, 1934) ... 3s. 6d.
One of these two books is essential for the serious student.
- Social Credit (3rd Edition, 1933) ... 3s. 6d.
Contains the philosophical background of the subject and includes the Draft Scheme for Scotland.
- The Control and Distribution of Production (2nd Edn., 1934) ... 3s. 6d.
- Warning Democracy (2nd Edition, 1934) ... 3s. 6d.
Two collections of speeches and articles treating the subject from different angles.
- The Monopoly of Credit ... 3s. 6d.
The latest technical exposition, and includes the Statement of Evidence before the Macmillan Committee.

- These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and Social Credit ... 1s. 0d.
 - The Use of Money ... 6d.
The Christchurch Speech.
 - The Nature of Democracy ... 6d.
The Buxton Speech.
 - The Approach to Reality ... 3d.
(Westminster Hall Speech)
 - Money and the Price System ... 3d.
The Oslo Speech (reduced price for quantities).
 - Social Credit Principles ... 1d.
 - Tyranny ... ½d.
 - You and Parliament, by Dr. Tudor Jones ... 1s. 0d.
 - How to Get What You Want, by G. W. L. Day and G. F. Powell 2d.
- Send for lists of pamphlets and books by other writers.
Postage extra.

FOR STUDENTS

No one can claim to be a Social Crediter, in the full sense of the term, who has not read Major Douglas's classic, "Economic Democracy."

This may seem a hard saying but it needs to be said. For while Economic Democracy has long been mis-called Social Credit, of which it is but the economic and financial section, in this first book of Major Douglas all the first principles of the new democracies are well and truly founded.

A careful reading of this book, and of his latest work "The Monopoly of Credit" which contains as an appendix his statement of evidence before the Macmillan Committee, will provide a solid basis for consideration of the only consistently realistic and objective study of economics and social dynamics ever proposed.

"Social Credit" is the book in which this larger philosophical background is developed, and it has as an appendix the draft Social Credit Scheme for Scotland.

No one who has studied these three books will leave unread the remaining works of this profound, original and dynamic mind.

CORRESPONDENCE

Realism for a Realist

I should be obliged if you would kindly answer the following questions:—(1) How much will my National Dividend be? (2) Will it relieve me of the necessity of working? (3) If an avowedly Social Credit Government like that of Alberta will not put Social Credit into effect, what chance is there of its being put into practice in this country?

Liverpool REALIST

[Answers. 1. It depends on how much is being destroyed and restricted now—and that is a colossal amount when you take into account inventions not yet exploited for lack of buyers who can afford to buy, men and machines unemployed for lack of buyers who can afford to buy, etc., etc. We know that meanwhile it will be nothing at all until you and millions of others demand it so clearly and unitedly that your will must prevail. (See Electors' Demand on back page.)

2. That will be your affair, but we very much doubt it. Plenty of people in receipt of private dividends now are under the necessity of working. But there will certainly be more people willing and able to pay for your services.

3. We have repeatedly stated in this paper:
- (a) That the Alberta Government is "Social Credit" in name only.
 - (b) That we hope there will never be another government labelled "Social Credit."
 - (c) That we advise everybody not to vote for Social Credit or any other technical proposals.
 - (d) That it is results that matter, not methods, whether they are called Social Credit or Ju-Jitsu.
 - (e) So demand results and place the responsibility for methods where it belongs—on the experts.—Ed.]

A Panel Patient's S.O.S.

The excerpts from the Devon Insurance Committee published in the August 14 issue of SOCIAL CREDIT reveals the fact that the Panel System is inadequate to meet the needs of its members. Chemists state that the grants are insufficient, and often they have to supply drugs at a loss to themselves;

POSITIVELY NEXT WEEK

See back page

doctors are in consequence advised to be carefully cautious when prescribing.

Drugs are the visible manifestation of the operation of a universal law of intelligence governing all research, hence a collective heritage. Of these we are told there is plenty, but money is not available, so the doctor must allow his patients to suffer.

It is difficult to see economy in this, even from the State's aspect, because a retarded recovery causes contributors to draw benefits for longer periods. Delay often means loss of job—then another on the dole. Will you allow me to give my own experience as a voluntary contributor under this system?

Recently I have had recourse to the services of a panel doctor. After a short time the inference was made that long or recurrent cases did not pay. Further, there appeared to be little that could be given under the system to alleviate the case, which is quite a common one; a private doctor was called in, and at once all manner of healing measures were applied, ultimately placing me on the road to recovery.

Such experiences are grossly unfair to contributors, who pay their fees in full faith that those upon whom they call for aid are duly paid. Also it is damning to panel doctors' reputations, to say nothing of the effect on their moral status, ambition and ability to heal. National Health Insurance has certainly been a boon both to medical and workers, but "little systems" have their day, and without revision degeneracy sets in, and we find "policies making men instead of men making policies."

The medical fraternity is possessed of good and self-sacrificing men and women equipped with ever-increasing marvels in modern surgery and medicine at their command; and, because they deal with "life," they need to guard against the enslavement of restrictive systems, else unwittingly they cause suffering.

A modern thinker has well said, "Any discovery that is fundamentally related to the life of one is fundamentally related to the life of all, and, when discovered, should be systematically developed and made available for all at the right time."

This truth is certainly applicable to all methods of healing and calls for support of all medicos and others who desire to see the harmony of health and plenty in place of disease and poverty.

Plymouth RENEE RULE

Realistic Insurance

Please accept apology for this belated reply to your "self-assessment appeal." Since I have committed myself by guarantee to possible future expenditure on behalf of our local group, and already support that group financially and actively, we are not in a position to indulge rashly in advance com-

mitments, thus I have assessed my wife and myself jointly as per attached "Self-Assessment" form.

However, to us, Social Credit pointing the "one way out," it appears our moral duty to further the aims of the Social Credit Secretariat in whatever way we can; thus we are not limiting our present subscription to our guaranteed subscription.

I cannot but feel that even among Social Credit adherents few really realise the heroic strain under which Major Douglas, first, and the Secretariat, second, labour. "A forlorn hope," perhaps, but—are we to twiddle our thumbs idly waiting the "Colossus"?

No! Every man and woman in the cause today, and others yet to join, will be happier one day, whether the victory be ours or for a later generation, as it must, knowing that they have accepted the challenge of Right against Might—God or Mammon—and sacrifice a share of their time and/or substance, not selfishly but, as I believe all Social Crediters do, unselfishly for the cause of humanity, believing in "fundamental rightness," which is the basis and logic of Douglas and the ultimate victory of the human spirit (of which the intelligence is an inseparable part), which I surmise is the unshakable inspiration of Douglas.

It would seem as if at its lowest value support of Major Douglas and his organisation, the Secretariat, may be classified as insurance against the future. What insurance policy will be worth the scrip it is written on if this civilisation collapses? All Social Crediters must realise that "insurance policies are security for the future (quite apart from technical fluctuations of purchasing or price levels) only while the "future" is socially secure. The basis and aim of Social Credit is such a security—for the individual as well as socially—which, if achieved in the

next ten or fifteen years, may be enjoyed by many of us in the cause today. If not in that span, then life and life insurance alike seem to promise only worthlessness.

An extra policy taken out today with the Social Credit Secretariat may make the difference between a secure future with maturable insurance and—

We prefer to accept the challenge at the higher level, fighting behind Douglas, who, admired by friend and foe for his persistent tenacity against wind and tide, labours on in his knowledge of Right a thousand strong. Let the rank and file imbibe his spirit, and as suggested by the Dean, when he said "we may be nearer success than we suppose."

Belfast J.B.G.

Our 2d. Weekly

Having had occasion to look up an early number of the first year of SOCIAL CREDIT, I was tremendously struck with the enormous improvement in the paper as a popular weekly.

The present paper is thoroughly attractive, bright and lively in effect, full of items of human interest and vital in the best sense.

I was particularly pleased with the foreign news items on the front page of this week's issue and the Overseas Notes. When one is closely occupied one has little time for following Continental doings, and your comments are most enlightening: they will make valuable propaganda matter, and so will the newspaper extracts—with the name and date of the paper.

Please accept my sincere congratulations on the result of all your efforts.

Fifield, Oxon * * M. B. DE CASTRO

May I send again a tribute to your paper in saying that your articles wherein words are used truthfully may be called literature: that they respond so remarkably to one's questions, to what one has observed and heard, and actually repeat what one has said, and I expect this is noted by many.

Torrington * * * GERALDINE STARKY

I should like to congratulate you on the splendid new SOCIAL CREDIT. Every page is splendid reading, and the appeal and inspiration of the whole of it is fine. An ever-widening appeal and circulation should be the aim of all its appreciative readers.


Otley, Yorks * * * T. HOWE

Correspondence in the Press

The Publishers' Circular inserted a letter on Social Credit last week. Could Social Crediters talk to their booksellers about it and get letters in support of action?

Colchester * * * A. T. SHIPPEY

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- 1935 12 h.p. Saloon, Black and Green "
- 1935 12 h.p. Sports Saloon, Black and Brown "
- 1935 14 h.p. Sports Saloon, Maroon and Maroon "
- 1935 14 h.p. Sports Saloon, Black and Brown "
- 1934 (Oct.) 12 h.p. Saloon, Blue and Blue "
- 1935 Daimler 15 h.p. 4-door Saloon, Black.
- 1936 Morris 10 h.p. Saloon de Luxe.
- 1927 (June) 20 h.p. Rolls Royce Saloon with division, late property of senior Cabinet Minister.

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.

Of special interest to Americans and Continental motorists, Phantom II. Rolls Royce. Derby built car, but with left-hand steering. Fitted with a most attractive all-weather body with drop division by Brewster, built quite regardless of cost in September, 1933. Reasonable offer wanted.

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**MAJOR
C. H. DOUGLAS**

will address a
PUBLIC MEETING

in the
**CENTRAL HALL
LIVERPOOL**

on **OCT. 30** at 8.0 p.m.

Early application for reserved seats (2/6 and 1/-) is desirable and should be made in writing to **Miss F. Hall, 2 Percy Street, Liverpool, 8.**

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

**THE FORM BELOW CAN BE USED TO RECRUIT A NEW READER
GET THAT FRIEND OF YOURS TO SIGN ONE OF THEM**

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Please supply me weekly with a copy of SOCIAL CREDIT.

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Post this to SOCIAL CREDIT,
163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

YOU AIN'T SEEN NUFFIN' YET!

COME IN AND PULL STAY OUT AND PUSH IT ALL HELPS

THE Free Confidential Supplement, first issued on August 14, has got away to a good start and already we are experiencing many beneficial results, which we know will please all our friends, and no doubt will "give the wicked to blaspheme." Let us enumerate.

The Future of Social Credit

Formerly we were endeavouring to publish a weekly paper at 2d. which was to be at one and the same time (1) a paper with a wide popular appeal; (2) a house organ for a minority movement, highly enthusiastic but not large enough to support a circulation which would finance itself at 2d.; (3) a medium for expounding technical matters of interest to a still smaller minority.

To do all three in one paper was an impossible task. We can now devote this paper to the service of the great public at home and overseas that awaits our message.

In the Supplement we can keep in closer touch than before with all those who, at one and the same time, want to see SOCIAL CREDIT reach the widest possible public, and also want to be kept informed of matters of moment to ourselves.

Already we feel the paper, SOCIAL CREDIT transforming itself in our hands

—only give us time—we have great plans for it. They are in preparation. "You ain't seen nuffin yet!"

Mundane Matters

We have had a great new influx to our list of direct subscribers. That helps, you know. Direct subscribers are the jam an editor puts on his bread and butter.

Oddly enough, one or two readers have wondered whether this will not annoy newsagents. On the contrary, newsagents know very well that everything we are doing now is designed expressly to help them to sell more and more and *more* SOCIAL CREDITS.

What do they care if a minority of our readers subscribe direct, when that very act makes it possible for us to give them a far more saleable article to sell? The present circulation means little to newsagents; the huge circulation we are aiming at will be meat and drink to them.

If you come across any newsagents who have not wakened up to this, we hope you will make it your business to give them the good news.

Brass Tacks

We have a welcome increase in those who are registered subscribers to headquarters funds—Fighting Funds.

Remember the publication of papers is only one aspect of the huge task that is before us. We have undertaken to mobilise the WILL OF THE PEOPLE of this great country to DEMAND what is theirs.

A mighty experiment in practical democracy is in progress. We are trying to make the Government of this country work as it ought to work—in

plain man's Magna Carta at the foot of this page, and get all others you can to do the same. *And you will help yourself.*

So stay out and push, that will be the good work—we shall be well satisfied.

Or—

If you are one of those who will be usefully interested in reading our Con-

! NEXT WEEK! 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 newsagents, 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.

the interest of the people of the country and *not in any other interest*.

Newspapers alone will never do that. You will do that by your actions, not we by our words.

On With the Good Work

So you will help us if you will read SOCIAL CREDIT and make others read it. You will help us if you will sign the

Confidential Supplement—that is to say, one of those who are convinced that the best chances of securing the quickest and soundest adoption of Douglas Social Credit principles is to follow the lead of Major Douglas—well, come in and pull your weight. Qualify at once for the Confidential Supplement.

Read the announcement, and sign the application provided below.

FOR THE NEW READER

1. **YOU** are short of money to spend and you therefore go short of goods and services which you want.
2. The majority of Britons are in the same boat.
3. At the same time the goods we all want are being destroyed and their production is being restricted, because we have not the money to buy them.
4. Sane people know that such destruction and restriction while people are in want is sacrilege.
5. Unless you protest with all your might your silent consent makes you guilty as an accessory to this foul crime.
6. Your conscience and your self-respect require that you do your duty as a voter in a democracy by insistently demanding the Abolition of Poverty and the issue of National Dividends (without taxation) to all, as a right and not as a concession.
7. National Dividends are claims on the goods that are being destroyed and the production that is being restricted.
8. Don't waste time arguing methods. DEMAND RESULTS at once and urge others to do so.
9. This is YOUR JOB and you cannot leave it to another and retain your self-respect. They also have their part of this great task to do. They cannot make good your failure. (See Electoral Campaign form on this page.)
10. IT'S UP TO YOU.

WHAT A WORLD!

Demand Creates Supply

Cambridge and Oxford must remain on distant terms—in the railway sense—unless there is revealed a demand for a through service which would justify itself commercially.—*"The Times," August 29.*

How To Cure Unemployment

"The more soldiers there are the fewer the unemployed. A simple piece of strategy in the crisis weighing on Germany, but which makes Germany the first military Power in the world."—*"Petit Journal," Paris.*

Curbing Cotton

Representatives of some 200 mills, with a spindage of 17 millions, met to consider the possibility of drafting a legally binding agreement for fixing prices and regulating production on the same lines as the agreements already existing in other sections of the cotton-spinning industry.—*"Financial Times," August 22.*

Drought in U.S.A.

Throughout the Mid-West there are many strict religious Fundamentalists, who regard the present scourge as evidence of Divine wrath against those who killed little pigs and ploughed crops in to flout natural laws.

They all know Joseph's interpretation of Pharaoh's dream of taking advantage of the fat years to provide against the lean, and believe the New Deal's policy of a planned scarcity invited trouble.—*Morning Post.*

Quinine Quelled

The Netherlands-Indian cinchona committee in its final report regarding the cinchona restriction issued yesterday, recommends to the Government the renewal of the restriction by a period of at least ten years. By this means it is hoped the industry will be assisted towards recovery.—*"Financial Times," August 22.*

Realists in Madrid

Mr. Ogilvie-Forbes, Counsellor at the British Embassy, addressed a meeting of about 100 British residents [in Madrid] and explained to them the urgency of leaving while they still had the chance.

Several members of the colony then stepped forward and explained that they would arrive in England destitute. What would then become of them? One good lady stoutly declared that she would remain in Madrid until the bitter end because, she said, "I can live on a cup of tea and a biscuit."—*"The Times," August 17.*

Why Small Eggs Are Favoured

A great fuss is being made in some of the Northern papers about the fact that the people of Durham County like small eggs instead of large, and a great mystery is made of the whole matter.

There is not any mystery at all. It is simply that housewives who have a number of small children prefer the small eggs in order to make them go round. Eggs are bought and sold by weight, and naturally the housewife who has several little ones prefers the smaller eggs.—*"North Eastern Daily Gazette," August 25.*

PEACE IN TWO YEARS

HAT BADGES TO STOP WAR

I am invited by the "Peace Symbol Movement" to STOP WAR in large black capital letters.

It is a two-year plan. The Peace Symbol Movement "has set out to unite the world for peace, before 1938, by the wearing of peace badges."

We are urged to decorate our "hats, coats, luggage, radiator caps, etc.," with peace emblems. *The Evening Standard, August 31.*

Meanwhile the causes of war, an artificial stoppage, in the Cornucopian Home, remain with us.

MAJOR DOUGLAS AT LIVERPOOL

The subject of Major Douglas's address in the Central Hall, Liverpool, on Friday, October 30, will be "The Tragedy of Human Effort."

Get your SOCIAL and COMMERCIAL STATIONERY, and your PRINTING from BILLINGTON-GREIG 32 Carnaby Street, Regent Street (behind Liberty's)

WE WILL ABOLISH POVERTY

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 to United Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Will you volunteer to help in the Campaign?

ELECTOR'S DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING

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

Signed

Address

(Signatures will be treated confidentially.)

SPECIAL CONFIDENTIAL SUPPLEMENTS TO SOCIAL CREDIT

Form of Application

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

Signed.....

Address.....

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