

# SOCIAL CREDIT

## For Political and Economic Democracy

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Weekly Twopence

# UNCLE TOM'S CABIN IN WALES

## RUTHLESS BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

### BACKED UP BY PROPAGANDA FILMS

There is many an Uncle Tom's Cabin in South Wales today. Here are the facts. Sixteen thousand young people left their homes in the South Wales valleys last year. They have to leave their families and go to strange places, and take the jobs that are thrust upon them by modern Simon Legrees, who show no mercy and know no reason.

**Y**ET there are still 30 per cent. unemployed in Wales, compared with 6¾ in London and 11½ in England. So the new wage-slave traffic still goes on.

#### The Home Wreckers

This destruction of home life and breaking up of families is the work of the Ministry of Labour with its bureaucratic schemes for transferring juveniles and others from the distressed areas to training centres, labour camps and who knows what kind of unscrupulous employers. Unscrupulous or not, the employees have little choice; this is pretty close to conscription of labour.

A Court of Referees near Swansea recently had several unemployed girls before it. The proceedings were as follows (translated from the account given by the Editor of *Y Ddraig Goch*):

Chairman: You have been out of work since December, and yet you do not wish to go far from home to work. Why is that?

Girl: Because my mother is unwell; she hasn't been out of the house for thirteen years.

Chairman: Is there no one else at home with you?

Girl: No one, sir.

Chairman: Haven't you got relatives living nearby?

Girl: I have a sister living a mile away.

Chairman: Then she can look after your mother.

The Court therefore decided that there was no excuse for the girl not wanting to go to work in a chocolate factory in Birmingham. Here is another case:

Chairman: You have been unemployed since December, 1934?

Girl: No, since December, 1935.

Chairman: Why do you refuse to leave Wales to seek work?

Girl: Because my mother is a widow and unable to do the housework. I even have to help her to put on her clothes.

Chairman: But who did that when you were working?

Girl: My sister, sir.

Chairman: Well, where is your sister now?

Girl: She was buried last Saturday.

After a short interval of discomfiture the Chairman continues:

But you have a brother at home who is out of work. -What is his age?

Girl: Twenty-five, sir.

Chairman: In that case there is not so much reason for you to stay at home. He can look after your mother.

And her appeal, too, was dismissed. These are authentic cases.

#### Factory Fodder

The above examples illustrate presumably the policy of the Ministry of Labour, which

Mr. T. A. Jones, Chief Officer of the Ministry of Labour for the Rhondda, has explained thus:

"Parents continue to object to their children leaving home. We are making every effort to break down the objection to factory work where girls are concerned, but the idea of working in a factory is anathema to the average Rhondda mother."

#### Disgraceful Treatment of Women

It looks as if the decision has been taken to depopulate Wales. The stick of these Courts of Referees appears to be most viciously applied to women, and here are two further authentic cases supplied to the writer by a sympathetic lady member of the actual Board before which they were held.

"A young lady of refined appearance came before the Court, to explain her reasons for having refused the position offered her. She was by trade a milliner and had been employed as such by a very well connected firm in the town until conditions forced them to discharge some of their highest paid employees.

"The work offered this young lady was that of *waitress-general* in a town 80 miles away, and the salary—10s. per week.

"She naturally refused, but at the same time explained her willingness to accept, at any distance, work in her own line . . .

"The Court found her case as 'Being an unjust cause for refusal,' and accordingly her benefit was stopped."

#### Court Considers 13-Hour Day Good for Young Girl

Another case of one who had tried work at a distance.

"A young lady who accepted work in Bristol, she remained there a year, after which she suddenly developed an attack of home-sickness, and wrote to her father to send for her immediately. These are the conditions under which she worked, and do you wonder she longed for home? Com-

mencing work every morning at 7.30 a.m.—work on until 10.30 each night—but on Wednesday she finished at lunch time, but returned that evening at 9.30 to work on until 10.30."

These conditions were considered good enough by the Court and they disallowed her claim.

#### The Prostitution of Art

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Labour (how aptly named!) will shortly release two films "as propaganda for the transference of unemployed labour from the distressed areas." *On the Way to Work*, directed by Edgar Anstey, and produced by Strand Films for the Ministry of Labour, is designed for use amongst the adult unemployed, while *Work Waits for You*, directed by Alexander Shaw, is created for the purpose of convincing children of school-leaving age that the Ministry can train them and find jobs for them *away from home*. Listen what a critic, writing in *Photography*, says about the task of Shaw in producing *Work Waits for You*:

"He has had to realise the unwillingness of the juvenile to be lectured to, and his or her ability to understand the significance of work in social life.

He suggests very delicately that idle hands might be active in machine shops, clubs, hotels, kitchens, and aboard ship.

#### The Silver Tongue on the Screen

He builds up a mood, emotional and impressionistic, by a sequence of smooth-flowing illustrative pictures. He creates a desire within his juvenile audience to be among the active boys and girls on the screen. His appeal is subjective.

In contrast, Anstey, with *On the Way to Work*, has to talk to older, more developed men and women. He reasons with them. He makes his film a newspaper-form propaganda sheet.

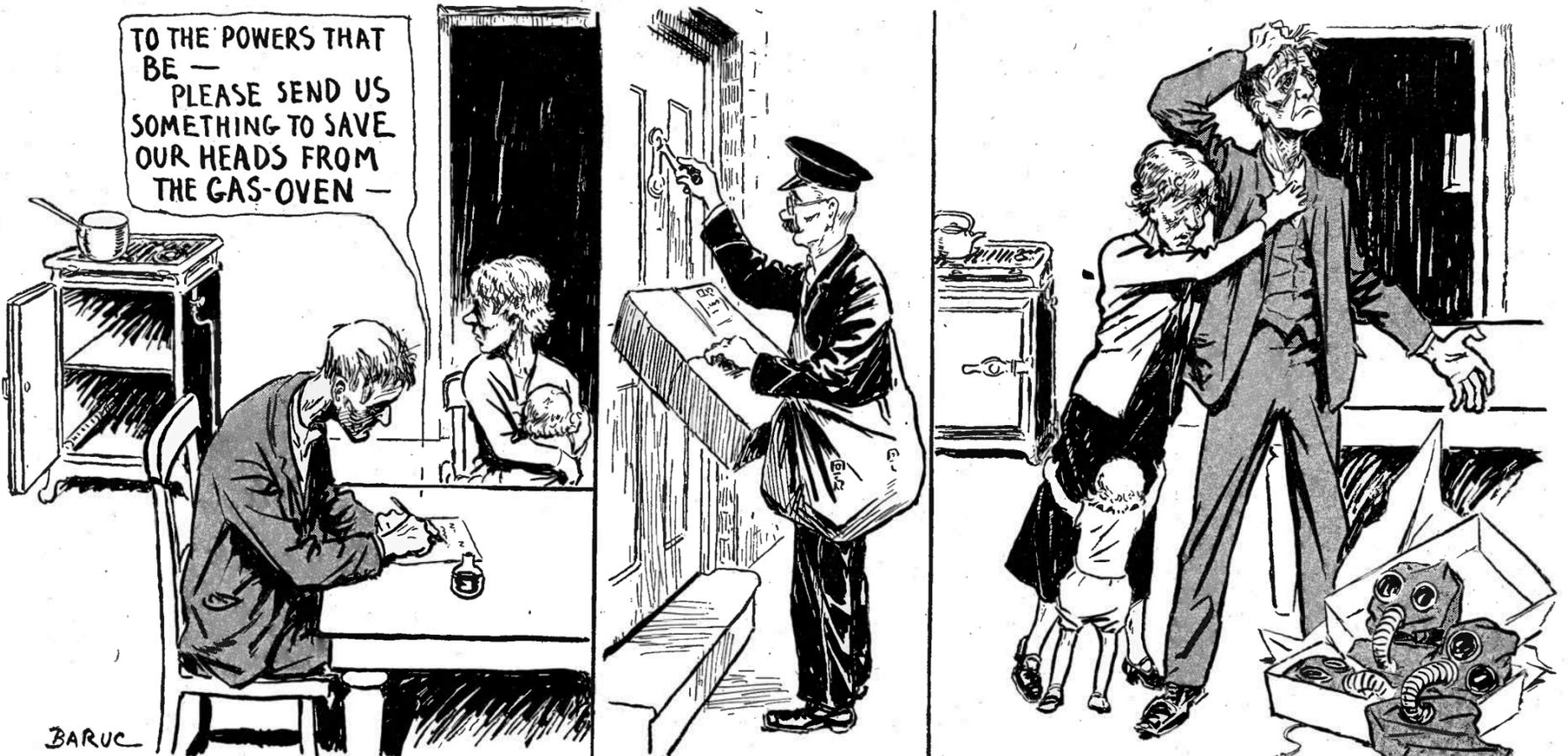
He says: "These men are doing this. Why aren't you?" . . .

He shows that the training centres are well run by men who are considerate toward the welfare of the would-be workers. He interviews teachers of various trades, and the teacher becomes the film commentator explaining the nature of the work taught . . .

Both films are good examples of well-expressed messages, and the choice of directors has been fortunate. Anstey's film will be released theatrically alongside the special showings in the distressed areas . . .

#### IN THIS ISSUE

I Have a Song to Sing, O!	- - -	52
12,000,000 Unemployed	- - -	52
Bound Over for Life	- - -	53
Women and Poverty	- - -	54
Silhouettes	- - -	56



THEY ASK FOR BREAD AND ARE GIVEN GAS-MASKS

## SOCIAL CREDIT

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Vol. 5. No. 7. Friday, September 25, 1936

### The State is Made for Man

OUR policy is to increase the political and economic power of the individual. We are engaged in the task of making the individual's vote effective as a demand for results, not methods. This is the quickest, most effective, and most lasting way to make the Government or the State serve the will of the people.

The fundamental reason why people cooperate in organised society, submitting themselves to rules and regulations made by their appointed rulers and regulators, is that they believe this arrangement to be more advantageous to them than to live in anarchy and isolation.

The State exists to implement the will of the people—that is to say, the State is made for man and not man for the State.

If the actions of the Government produce results that the people dislike, then it is time for the Government to receive fresh orders. The people should demand the results they want, leaving the methods to be devised by the experts whom the Government can command on their behalf.

That is democracy—that truly is what generations of British men and women have fought and died for. Let us guard our birthright against Fascist doctrines in which man is nobody, and the State supreme.

### Not Man for the State

Our policy, then, is based on the practical proposition that the most lasting, peaceful, and harmonious society will be that in which the majority of individuals are getting the results they want in the order in which they want them.

Its exact opposite is Fascism, or any other policy based on the subordination of the individual to the State, as though the State had any existence apart from the individuals who compose it.

Let this letter bear witness to the truth of what we say. It is addressed to a reader of this paper by the British Union of Fascists and National Socialists, Sanctuary Buildings, Westminster.

Thank you for your letter . . . It does seem that our views on the relation of individual and state are most contrary.

We see in the aggrandisement of individual liberty a grave danger to stability of society, that it is only by an insistence of service from the individual to the collective well-being that civilisation can be maintained.

We dislike the National Dividend as a means of distributing social credit [sic], because it undermines the relation between individual and community, setting the individual free to follow his own devices regardless of the national welfare. This must inevitably lead to anarchy and chaos with the destruction of every cultural value.

This is the philosophical difference of opinion which it is extremely difficult to bridge, but I thank you for the straightforward manner in which you have conducted your correspondence. (Signed) A. Raven Thomson, Director of Policy.

### You Have Been Warned

We are not concerned to argue with Fascists. Their point of view is clear, dogmatic, and ultimately self-destructive. We are concerned to resist that doctrine.

It is a doctrine that is being enforced in this country by subtle and subterranean methods for which our present Government, and not the British Union of Fascists, are responsible.

Lord Hewart, the Lord Chief Justice of England, has once more uttered a solemn and impressive warning of what is taking place in a speech at Witwatersrand University. He said:

"But it becomes increasingly clear that if the public will not control anonymous and sheltered officialism, then anonymous and sheltered officialism may some day control the public, and

### Don't Be Thimblerrigged

French workers in the Lille district have had an old trick played on them—it is as easy as thimblerrigging, and there is only one remedy.

The Lille textile dispute has been settled by a convention, superseding the "Matignon Agreement," which provided for a 40-hour week, paid holidays, and a rise in wages, but which had not been observed fully owing to "difficulties."

"The new Lille convention," says the Paris correspondent of the *Sunday Times*, "establishes precedents which should remove some of the main difficulties in carrying out the 'Matignon Agreement.' The owners agree to sliding scales of wages, fixed in proportion to the cost of living index. If this principle is established, the French worker should be assured of his 'real wage,' and one of the main causes of strikes should thus be removed."

So the workers evacuated the factory and promised to be good boys in future.

### How the Swindle Works

All improvements of process, all increases of productive capacity of the French nation, all the cultural heritage of the world and the benefits of association have been renounced by the French workers—they have sold their birthright for a message of pottage because the complications of finance are too subtle for them.

When the cost of living index rises their wages will go up—when it falls their wages will go down. What their wages will buy now of food, warmth and shelter, that is to be their portion.

If they buy a loaf of bread today and someone finds out how to make two loaves of bread where one was made before, the workers of Lille will have their wages adjusted so that they can buy only one loaf of bread.

They have asked for an ingenious scheme, and, by Heaven! they have got an ingenious scheme.

And so it will go on until the people will learn to demand results—to distrust all methods that are offered, and to judge only by RESULTS.

### Squint-Eyed Observation

There are a good many more young and unmarried men upon the dole than would fill the 17,000 places in the new Supplementary Reserve, but the result of the first fortnight's recruiting is that only 857 applied, of whom 286 were accepted as qualified. There is evidently a large adolescent population which is not to be lured from subsidised idleness by the opportunity of improving its own physique and efficiency or the satisfaction of giving the nation some return for its money. The hundreds of unfilled places under the juvenile training scheme tell the same unpleasant story. If this is the best showing that the inspirations of free democracy can make, there need be no particular hurry to run down Hitler's rejuvenated Germany.

The above prize passage is culled from last week's *Observer*. It is a collector's piece. As it reflects the mentality of a certain prejudiced minority, we will analyse it a little.

No comment is passed in it upon a state of affairs, in an age of plenty and in a great civilised country, which necessitates the rejection of 571 out of 857 applicants. The reflection that those who did not apply may be so undernourished as to believe application useless—for the 857 presumably had some hope of being accepted—is harshly suppressed.

The fact that 13,500,000 people have less than 6s. a week to spend on food might influence some of them to join up at 2s. a day, if they could hope to pass the physical test which has already rejected two-thirds of those who have applied.

### The Cannon Fodder Mind

On the other hand, if the *Observer* thinks that unemployment relief is reasonably described as subsidised idleness, then it should consider the case of John James Ross,

that, too, not merely in domestic, but conceivably also, it would seem, in international affairs."

### For Life and Liberty

It is not often that we find cause to praise Sir Josiah Stamp for his opinions, but he certainly said one thing at Blackpool with which we heartily agree.

It has been computed that a benevolent dictator could, at a relatively small expense, by applying our modern knowledge of diet, add some two inches to the average stature and seven or eight pounds to the average weight of the general population, besides enormously increasing their resistance to disease. But dictators have disadvantages, and most people prefer to govern their own lives indifferently, rather than to be ideal mammals under orders.

To which we would add—Electors, demand the abolition of poverty and the distribution of abundance, and all these things shall be added unto you—and more also. In other words—Be your own dictators.

# WORDS TO THE WISE

which is reported on page 51 under the title Shanghai!

It is not forgotten that the condition of receiving unemployment relief is that the recipient shall not be employed. Relief stops when he gets employment, so that an accusation of idleness against those in receipt of relief is beastly hypocrisy.

The fact is that individuals want to live their own lives, and choose for themselves. It is typical of the mentality against which the readers of this paper are leagued that, as soon as other people show any sign of choosing for themselves, this mentality wants a dictator to see that they do what they are told instead of what they want.

It should be noted that a National Dividend would enable people to eat and get strong, so that if only 300 recruits applied, 300 could be accepted. It would enable people to choose work unfettered by calculations as to whether it is more profitable to work for a low wage, or stay idle on relief. There is plenty for everybody.

Finally, we would draw attention once more to the campaign to discredit democracy to which we referred in last week's leading article.

### Mr. Therm in Hot Water

A pretty little storm is blowing up round the South Metropolitan Gas Company as a result of its new scale of rates. The price of gas has been revised from a flat rate of 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. a therm to 11d. a therm for the first 10 therms used in a month, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the second 10 therms and then 4d. a therm.

The sympathy of everybody is quite naturally given to the poor consumers, who cannot afford 10 therms a month and have to pay over 25 per cent. more for their gas; an agitation to have the new rates amended is proceeding. For why should the poorest of the poor be taxed in order to subsidise the large consumers?

### CAMPBELL BLACK

To Alderman J. Milner Black, chairman of Brighton Douglas Social Credit Association, and to Mrs. Black, we tender our deep sympathy for the loss of their most brilliant son.

That is one side of the story. There is another. The Gas Company has to find a market for its product or go out of business. The big users are inclined to go closely into the comparative cost of gas and electricity. The gas company wants to keep the business. It has the choice of subsidising the big user at the expense of the poor, or the poor at the expense of the big, who will retaliate by going electric.

Dilemma! It is typical of the fantastic situation in which for example there is plenty of gas available, but thousands cannot afford to use as much as they want.

There is only one way out. A National Dividend will distribute gas to those who want it, will provide a market for those who make it, and will have everybody satisfied instead of bitter and disappointed.

### Tail of a Shirt—Japanese Version

Never a week passes without a report of increasing Japanese competition in one country or another. From Ceylon this week comes a story of shirts with tails two yards long, and trousers containing 30 yards of material.

Japan has turned philanthropist—to the foreigner—for the prices at which Japanese goods are sold for export make them almost a gift. In effect, National Dividends are being paid to the foreigner in goods, for export trade is being subsidised with Japanese credit.

In order to prevent the Britons—who never shall be slaves—in Ceylon and other British colonies, from getting too many of these cheap goods, and as a result refusing to be patriots and "Buy British," their importation in the case of cotton and rayon piece goods is restricted by quotas. Two-yard shirt tails and yards of material hidden in pairs of trousers are the Japanese reply, for made-up goods do not come under the quota!

British manufacturers say that it is not fair play. Of course it is not; it is economic war, and the loser pays with increased unemployment, or declares war to gain or retain markets.

Are you prepared to fight to prevent the natives of Ceylon or other colonies from getting these cheap goods? Or are you going to demand a National Dividend and so make the struggle for export markets unnecessary?

### In Australia, Too!

From the Commonwealth comes similar news to that from Ceylon. Dressing gowns,

for example, which would cost 9s. 1d. to make locally, were being imported from Japan at 3s. 4d., duty paid. But the Australians don't welcome them, for they cause unemployment and work is the only claim of the majority to live—dressing gowns at 3s. 4d. are no use if you have not got 3s. 4d.

This Japanese competition became so serious in the Commonwealth that the government, urged on doubtless by British industrial interests and in the hope of securing a larger share of the British market for Australian goods in return, imposed prohibitive duties. In reply, Japan placed a ban on imports of Australian wool and produce.

At the moment there is a deadlock; but Japan has a big navy and the British fleet is far away, and so it is to be expected that Australia will have to yield. Result: increased unemployment in Australia and Great Britain and bitter feeling all round.

That's the fight for export markets, that is!

### Russia Threatens the World

A report in the *Melbourne Age* for August 15 states that Dr. Cora Hind, a noted authority on wheat, speaking at the Corn Exchange, suggested that Russia would drive Canada out of the wheat export business within five years.

It would seem that despite all the efforts of planners and financiers to stamp on plenty, plenty is winning, but, mad paradox, it brings poverty in its train. When will the peoples of the world demand, not work, but the distribution of earth's bounty?

### The Land of Promise!

According to a recent article in *MacLean's Magazine*, thousands of Canadian women—and children—work for three, four or five cents an hour (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.) in Quebec and Ontario. They are home workers and do not come under the minimum wage laws.

The Ontario Legislature has taken action to end these conditions because they result in throwing factory workers, who must be paid minimum wages, out of employment. This is the real reason, a financial one, for the unemployed go on relief, but doubtless it will be said that the government acted on humanitarian grounds.

If these people had National Dividends, government interference would be unnecessary, for they could demand proper wages if they wished to augment their incomes by home work of this sort. Actually, however, most of this work could be done by machinery, and would be in a sane economy, but sweated labour is cheaper under the present system.

These people could then turn to the fashioning of beautiful handmade articles, such as no machine will ever turn out, and such as few now, but many then, could afford to buy.

### Attaboy Leslie

When performing the opening ceremony of the £400,000 new road between Frodsham and Shotwick, in Cheshire, Mr. Hore-Belisha, Minister of Transport, is reported to have said that the greatest problem of the modern industrial world was distribution. There he hit the board and rang the bell, but why did he go on to say that the realisation of this was why the Government was guaranteeing the five-year road programme and certain railway developments?

Not just because we need new roads, for there are a hundred death-traps in the country which cannot be improved, even at comparatively small cost, because the local authorities have no money.

And it's not just as an opportunity of improving our communications and services without troubling anybody, by the use of marvellous macadam sprayers, or scoops which can lift 50 tons at a time, and make fifty miles of road a week with a handful of men.

No, it's just the old tale of work for work's sake, and the realisation by the Government and its rulers, that if you give a man purchasing power without work you give him liberty, and that is just the thing the real rulers of this world will fight—are fighting—tooth and nail to prevent.

With abundance such as the world has never known before; with the earth's granaries overflowing; with machines increasing every day the amount of cultured leisure which men might have, the few hundred men of Mammon in control of the paper tickets are holding a pistol at the head of the other 1,900,000,000 people of the world. Call their bluff.

### This Week's Terrific Thought

As safe as the Bank of England is a proverbial standard of security, but an even higher standard is that of the credit of Great Britain itself.—*The Times*, September 17.

# DEATH OF A BREADWINNER

## LEAVES FAMILY OF ELEVEN WITH 35s. A WEEK

THE spectre of starvation hangs over the eleven members of the Binder family at Stanson, near Kettering. Mr. Binder is an invalid and blind. Mrs. Binder looks after him and nine children—she has had sixteen children, but now there are nine.

The income of this family has been 71s. a week—and this, while Ted Binder was alive, meant 5s. 11d. a head for food, heat, light, clothes, rent—the less said about amusements or thrift the better.

Ted Binder has died of pneumonia at the age of 20. He was the eldest. It is a sad bereavement—probably work in a garage did not suit him, for he was a countryman.

Ted's wages were 36s. a week, so now the poor little mother has to keep her head above water with nine children and a helpless husband on 35s. a week, made up of 20s. relief,

8s. 3d. health insurance, and a few shillings earned by a 14-year-old son.

There are some nauseating hypocrites who assert that a National Dividend would demoralise the Binder family.

Be that as it may, this tragedy is occurring in a land where the skill of our forefathers has solved the problem of producing abundance. Goods are being destroyed, production restricted.

It is no use being sorry—it is no use being indignant—it is time to act. No power on earth will withstand the will of the people when it demands, clearly and unitedly, the distribution of abundance to all who want it.

Meanwhile, 13,500,000 of us have less than 6s. a week to spend on food. What are you doing about it?

## ANOTHER WORD TO THE WISE

### JAPANESE FORCES ASKED TO CUT DEMANDS

### THE LAST MINISTER WAS MURDERED

According to the *Financial Times* of September 11, the new demands of the Japanese army and navy and other Government departments would mean a budget next year of 3,200 million yen (£188,235,000), or nearly 900 million yen (£52,941,000) more than the current budget.

This warning was given by Dr. Eichi Baba, Finance Minister, who dwelt upon the difficulty of raising further revenue either by taxation or other means, and urged that the army and navy must be asked to reduce their demands.

The late Finance Minister, Mr. Takahashi, was famous in Japan for his resistance to inflated military expenditure. He was murdered in the military mutiny in Tokyo last February.

### DON'T YOU DETEST THE "PLANSTER"?

The "Planster" who knows how, and where, you and yours should be made to live?

The "Planster" who wants to decide what is good for you?

The "Planster" who would control us all, from the cradle to the grave, by HIS standards?

### DICTATORS STILL SMALL BOYS

### THE IMMATURITY OF FASCISM

Dictators, such as Mussolini and Hitler, were compared with small boy gangsters in point of psychological development, by Dr. Doris M. Odlum, medical officer to the Department of Nervous Diseases, Royal Victoria and West Hants. Hospital, Bournemouth, at the British Institute of Adult Education conference at New College, Oxford.

"Some, such as the Dictator States," Dr. Odlum said, "have the characteristics of small boys of about eleven. The gangster spirit, the secret society, the jingoism, the uniform, the saluting, the flag-waving, the aggressiveness, and the exaltation of *force majeure* as the highest value, with the consequent desire to keep women and girls in subjection—all these are typical of the boy of this age and stage of development."

### CANADA'S LIFE-LINE

The Canadian constitution was the "life-line of minority rights" in this country and the constitution should not be changed without the unanimous consent of the legislatures of all provinces, he declared.—*Senator C. P. Beaubien, Montreal.*

Yes, and Finance, by its plot to impose a Loan Council on Canada, would turn this life-line into a hangman's noose!

## HELP!

this paper to help you  
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ASSIST  
OUR CIRCULATION

You will achieve all this and be working towards a sufficiency in freedom for all if you will distribute such back numbers as we have left. There are still a few in stock which you can sell at half-price (one penny), or leave as samples in bus, tram or train. We will send you 50 miscellaneous copies carriage paid for 1s. od., or, if you call at this office, for 6d. We must all do the utmost we can to make our aims known to THE PEOPLE, so write for your copies now, while they are still available, to the

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### SHANGHAIED!

John James Ross, aged 27, got a job at £2 19s. 6d. a week, and on the very same day was called up as a reservist for service in Palestine. His pay was 2s. a day.

His battalion sailed without him as he had been caught breaking the windows of a shop in High Street, Aldershot. So he came before the Aldershot bench charged with wilful damage.

An officer in court said it must have been a bitter disappointment to a man who through no fault of his own had to throw up a good job.

That was why he felt disgruntled. Ross was fined £1 5s. and ordered to pay £2 15s. compensation.

(We comment on this editorially on page 50.—Ed.)

### A DANIEL, A DANIEL!

You must tell the expert what you want him to do, and doubtless he will find a means of doing it.—*Sir Norman Angell, in "Garvin's Gazette," Summer, 1936, page 7.*

### THE MEN WHO RULE THE WORLD

At Harvard University recently, Professor Gilson, of Toronto, said:

With nations of the world possessing intellects of the highest order, we see the sad spectacle of populations being dominated by men possessed of inferior intellects but immensely superior powers of action.

Lest any of his hearers or our readers think that the learned professor was hinting at MM. Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin, we had better recall Disraeli's famous dictum: "The world is ruled by very different men from what it thinks."

### LIGHT FOR THE BLIND

According to the *Ottawa Citizen*, two books on Social Credit have been translated into Braille: A. R. Orage's "B.B.C. Speech on Social Credit" and his "Fear of Leisure," which are being issued together, and Maurice Colbourne's "Economic Nationalism," which is now under the title of "The Meaning of Social Credit" (Figurehead Press), in its fourth edition. The National Library for the Blind is regularly used by 11,000 blind readers, and circulated last year a total of over 314,000 volumes. The blind do not fear the light.

### SIR JOSIAH JOAD?

### OR PROFESSOR STAMP?

According to the *News Chronicle* of September 14, Professor C. E. M. Joad, Head of the Department of Philosophy and Psychology, Birkbeck College, London, in an address to the Industrial Welfare Society at Oxford said that he would insist upon **birth control for machines.**

He was speaking on September 13. According to the same paper, however, on September 17, the phrase BIRTH CONTROL OF IMPEDIMENTA was ascribed to Sir Josiah Stamp.

"By this I certain did not mean *scientific work and new ideas*, but only the uncontrolled mass-production of commodities by the multiplication of machines and *application of ideas*," he said. Professor Joad on the other hand put it:

"Man, with his *godlike power and school-boy intellect*, will be *supplanted* by machines unless control is exercised."

Dare we hope that if we coin a phrase—say, "Stamp on Machines and Progress"—Sir Josiah or Professor Joad will "monetise" it for us next week?

### DEUTSCHLAND ÜBER ALLES

### THE LAND OF MILK AND HONEY

The marvellous benefits which the Nazi régime has conferred upon the German people since its inception in 1933 were dwelt upon by the Führer in his modest and self-effacing way when addressing his vast audience at Nuremberg on September 9. They include:

An increase of 5,000,000,000 Reichmarks a year in the amount collected by taxation.

The revival of the German armament industry.

The impossibility of raising wages at present.

The importance of keeping employment stable rather than worrying about the price of butter.

The balancing of the budgets of the States and municipalities.

Adolf called these "achievements," by the way.

Meanwhile, there is the other side. At a previous great rally in Nuremberg thousands of small slips of paper, some printed, some typed, some mimeographed, and some written, were circulated surreptitiously from hand to hand throughout the vast crowd. All had the same words: "Comrades, write NO on your ballots. Every vote of NO in a vote against war, against misery, against famine, concentration camps and murders."

Evidently the Germans are not so blind to their plight as the British "national" press would have us believe.

### SUICIDES

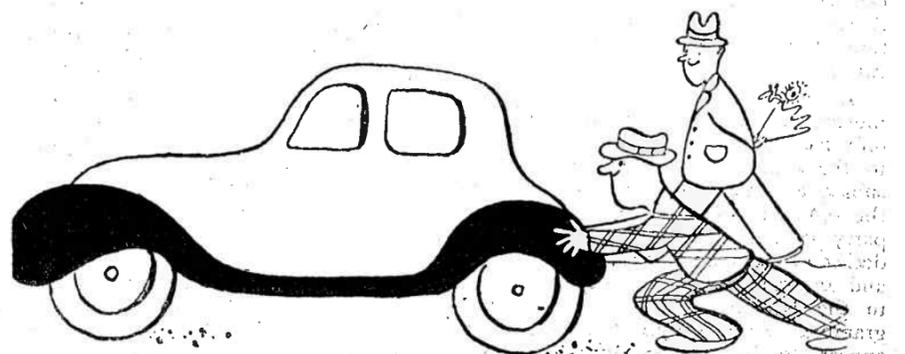
### (JUST TWO OF THE YEAR'S 6,000)

An open verdict was recorded at Hammer-smith on George Henry Snell. It was stated that Snell had no money troubles.

A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was recorded on John Thain Tomson, of Edmonton, who lost his job, and rather than break the news to his wife and child, bluffed it out for three weeks and then took his own life.

No money troubles—open verdict. Terrible money troubles—of unsound mind. It does not do to give the benefit of the doubt to those who are hounded to death by poverty in the midst of plenty.

### THE WORLD WE LIVE IN



"Had a puncture?"

"No; I won it in a lottery, and have no money for petrol."—*"Fliegende Blätter," Munich.*

PLENTY OF GOODS BUT NO MONEY!

## IN 1940 WHERE WILL YOU BE? CHAOS WITHIN 18 MONTHS BELIEVED POSSIBLE IN WELL-INFORMED CIRCLES

A New York technocrat, Mr. J. F. Glendon, in the course of lectures which he gave in Canada at the beginning of this month on the economic situation, said that between now and the year 1940 the entire economic price structure would utterly collapse, and when that took place people on the American continent would be faced with two alternatives. Either three-fourths of the population would be destroyed within 30 days, or production and distribution would be taken over by a group of scientific men who were preparing themselves for that emergency.

"Less than two per cent. of our production is done by man power," said Mr. Glendon. Technocrats had just investigated 18 major power projects being erected in North America, and when these projects were placed in operation by the end of 1937, another 17,000,000 people will be added to the 14,000,000 already unemployed in the North American continent.

### The Man from the Prudential Knows

Mr. Glendon stated that high authorities of the insurance world had told him that the entire structure on which companies now are built would collapse within the next 18 months.

There were 300 thousand millions of dollars accumulated in debts in the United States on which the people were required to pay 12 thousand millions a year in interest charges, the interest charge alone being greater than the total net income of the people in the U.S.A.

Mr. Glendon and his technocrat associates want to distribute "energy certificates" to all and sundry, and if they are anything like National Dividends they will be supported. But why wait until 1940? The time is at hand and the Campaign is on—in Britain, at least.

### COLLAPSE?

### PIGS v. BACON

At the conference on September 10, the Pigs and Bacon Marketing Boards appear to have got, within an ace of quarrelling. According to the *Daily Express* of September 11, if the Bacon Board, on behalf of the curers, refuses the Pigs Board's demand of an average price for the producers of 12s. a score (20 lbs.) with cost of feeding stuffs at 7s. 6d. a cwt., the case can be referred to the Development Board for arbitration, or the Bacon Board can flatly refuse to accept the contract, in which case the whole of the pigs and bacon marketing schemes would collapse.

### ONE STEP NEARER WAR

### ANOTHER EXPORT MARKET GOING—AND COMING

According to the *Financial Times* of September 16, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai is pushing a campaign to expand the sale overseas of Chinese products, particularly tea and wood oil. It is contended further that the majority of everyday products used in China can now be obtained from Chinese manufacturers.

So Chung Ling Wee and his friends have copied the Great Wild West again, but this time it merely helps the G.W.W. another step along its road to self-destruction.

# PROFESSOR PSHAW AT THE B.A.

IT is significant of the importance of science in the modern world that a Director of the Bank of England has thought fit to deliver this year's Presidential Address to the British Association; and indeed, it was high time that some corrective was applied to the appalling tendency of scientists in recent years to encourage woolly-minded ideas about plenty, and even to criticise the finest financial system the world has ever seen.

Some of the worst examples have occurred at the Sectional meetings this year—listen, for instance, to Sir John Orr, F.R.S., addressing Section M (Agriculture) on September 10: **The cost of an adequate diet is beyond the purchasing power of one-third of the community. There is no difficulty about producing the food. The difficulty is in enabling the food to be purchased.**

Pshaw, Sir! How utterly frightful, Sir! How thoroughly *dangerous* to put such ideas into people's heads! And he goes on, if you please, to advocate **"a national food policy based on subsidised consumption!"** Yes, Sir! actually **subsidised consumption!!**—wasting honest money by giving it to people for *nothing*, just to prevent a limited amount of sub-optimal nutrition, and to reduce a small surplus of agricultural produce which in any case is being rapidly eliminated by our magnificent Marketing Boards!

But there is worse to come! Sir Daniel Hall, F.R.S., addressing the Education Section, says that **"the true aim of science is the enrichment of life,"** and includes among the "gifts" of science **"the saving of manual toil"!!** He then proceeds to call upon scientists to **"join in the common fight for freedom."** Lord Horder, in the Physiology Section, prattles about preserving our individualities, and the need for **"leisure for all who grunt and sweat under a weary life"!!**

Pshaw, Sir! Words fail me! I blush to think to what depths my distinguished colleagues can sink through lack of a sound economic training. Have not these eminent gentlemen heard of the Great Unemployment Problem which every government is

This article, which was signed P. Shaw, B.F. (Econ.), was written on paper headed "British Association for the Advancement of Science, Blackpool Meeting, September 9 to 16, 1936," so evidently the author was allowed inside.



straining every nerve to solve? Do they not realise that the function of science is to create *more work*, and that mere freedom must necessarily be restricted in the interests of a sanely planned economy?

I turn with relief to the magnificent sanity of the Presidential Address, which deals in masterly fashion with these misguided scientists, although I have only space to quote a few of those gems of sound common-sense which one has learnt to expect from Sir Josiah.

For instance, regarding the effect of machinery on employment, he says:

"It is known as a historical induction that, in the long run, it makes more employment than it destroys." . . . It does all this in "the long run"; but man has to live in "the short run," and at any given moment there may be such an aggregation of unadjusted "short runs" as to amount to a real social hardship.

How lucid! How masterly! How thoroughly satisfactory! How completely it deals with all this nonsense about leisure as a "gift" of science, and malnutrition due to lack of purchasing power, and so forth! Of course, the expected increase in unemployment to 2¼ millions in the next few years (failing another war) which was predicted by Sir Wm. Beveridge in the Economics Section, is so readily explained as being due to another "aggregation of unadjusted short runs"; but if only the Public would play the game, and give up monkeying with monetary reform, and other short cuts to prosperity which are definitely not "cricket," the true work-making effect of labour-saving inventions might be given time to make itself felt.

We have to remember, however, that:

At any given moment the impact of science is always causing some unemployment, but at the same time the constructive additional em-

ployment following upon past expired impacts is being enjoyed.

"Enjoyed" is good! "Enjoyed" is excellent, and as it should be! Every dustman, lavatory-cleaner and salesman of vacuum-cleaners in the country should have a copy of this heartening statement to help him to realise his good fortune.

Another specimen from my stamp album which bears the watermark of the sound economic mind is this:

In Great Britain there may well be a million unemployed in what we call good times—it is part of the price we pay for the high standard of life secured by those who retain employment.

How true! After all, we are enjoying "good times" now, and only one-third of the population is at all seriously under-nourished, while the mere fact that the salaried classes can seldom afford to burden the country with many children is all to the good in reducing over-population. In any case, it is amply offset by the excellent amenities such as cinemas, wireless, penny papers, cars, golf, etc., with which they are so readily provided.

With regard to this old-fashioned twaddle about "freedom," Sir Josiah adopts a really modern and scientific attitude, as will be seen from the following extracts:

We have seen in a few years that the human or social temperament has a much wider range of tolerance than we had supposed.

Direct taxation thirty years ago in relation to its effect on individual effort and action seemed to reach a breaking point, and was regarded as psychologically unbearable at levels which to-day are merely amusing.

But there can be little doubt that with the right applications of experimental psychology and adjusted education, the mind of man would be still more adaptable.

In a few more decades, no doubt, we shall have educated the average citizen to laugh heartily when the whole of his salary is deducted at source, and to borrow cheerfully from the bank when taxation rises beyond his income. Meanwhile, however, we have our troubles, of which these eminent scientists who talk subversive nonsense about lack of purchasing power and freedom, are not the least.

I cannot do better than to end by repeating the two quotations which Sir Josiah Stamp used with such subtle effect against scientists in general (remembering, of course, that they could not be applied to sound economists, who are all of outstanding intellectual ability):

"The worst of science is," said Anatole France, "it stops you thinking," and, in the simpler words of the darkie mother:

"If you haven't an education, you've jest got to use yoh brains."

P. SHAW, B.F. (Econ.)

## SHOT AND SHELL

The Ministry of Health has decided that attics and other rooms with sloping walls or ceilings cannot be regarded as having the same accommodation as ordinary rooms.

Any part of such a room which is less than 5ft. high is to be ignored when calculating how many people the room will hold without being "overcrowded."—"Daily Mirror," August 14.

This amounts to turning a number of people out of even what homes, or rather shelter, that they have now got.

And the *Daily Mirror* calls it "Attic Problem Solved"!

The Imperial Economic Committee's just issued summary "Dairy Produce Supplies, 1935," shows, amongst other facts, that butter imports in 1935 were 1 per cent. less in quantity than in 1934, but cost 18 per cent. more. As a result the increase in butter consumption ceased, and consumption of margarine began to rise.—"*News Chronicle*," July 17.

Flour price down again. This is the second fall in a week after a steady rise for two months. With the reduction in the wheat quota, the price is now 2s. 6d. below that ruling at the end of last week.—"*News Chronicle*," August 13.

She's out, she's out, she's out!

Five million fewer people are at work in the U.S.A. than in 1929, according to Miss Frances Perkins, head of the Labour Department.—"*News Chronicle*," July 11.

The extent to which the installation of police telephone boxes saves manpower may be gauged from the Chief Constable's (Hull) statement that, had it not been for this equipment, he would have had to apply for an increase of 50 men (instead of 19 men and 7 youths).—"Police Review," August 21.

Neither the Chief Constable nor the Hull Watch Committee have yet seen the point of the joke. Their extra men are necessary in order to prevent the remainder of the 50 men from *stealing* the living they would otherwise have *earned* in the Force.

At the inquest on the Rev. Edward Snook (64), rector of Dunton, Essex, it was stated that his cycle was old and rusty, both brakes were inefficient, and one was tied up with string.—"*News Chronicle*," July 18.

## U.S.A.

ACCORDING to Father Coughlin, the radio priest of America, there are still 12,000,000 unemployed in the States, despite the vast expenditure of the Roosevelt administration, which has added some 18 thousand million dollars to the national debt. And winter, which always increases unemployment, is yet to come, and with it, the full effects of the great drought, which authoritative quarters estimate may add two million farm workers to the bread lines.

A recent report of the Cleveland Trust suggests that within the next few months trade may recover to almost normal levels—"statistically"—but it will "fall far short of being a satisfactory economic or social recovery." Put in plain language, which, of course, would be anathema to the Cleveland Trust—a banking institution—no peace-time recovery can ever afford full employment to all seeking it. As in Great Britain so in the U.S.A., men have been displaced by machines, not temporarily but permanently, and in neither country is there any sign that those in control of the monetary system intend to pay out the wages of the machines unless they are made to do so.

### A Righteous Demand

Father Coughlin, with his tremendous following and great oratorical ability, might have united the people in a demand that the wages of the machine, national dividends, or call them what you will, be issued to every American citizen, but he seems afraid to face up to the fact that thus, and thus only, can plenty be distributed.

At the recent national convention of his movement, the Union for Social Justice, the only lead given to the 10,000 delegates and to the audience of 40,000 that attended a subsequent mass meeting, was a lead on to the old road of disillusionment known as party politics. The convention endorsed the decision to support Lemke for the presidency and any candidates for Congress who agree to the National Union sixteen-point programme. At first sight this decision may appear to be a break-away from party politics, but in fact it is not, for the National Union programme thus becomes, in effect, only another political programme, the implications of which will not be understood by

## Overseas Notes

### 12,000,000 UNEMPLOYED

the great majority of those who are led to support it.

#### The Jews Again

It is the fate of all those who attack the financial system and those who control it, to be charged, sooner or later, with anti-semitism. Father Coughlin is no exception, and has hit back at his accusers by inviting them to join him in condemning both anti-social Jew and Christian alike. Acceptance of this invitation would solve the so-called Jewish question in the U.S.A., and in every country in which the financial system is under attack.

#### Without Comment

The Labour and Socialist Press Service of the U.S.A. reports that Bishop Joseph Schremk made the following statement recently:

Father Coughlin wants some protection for the labouring classes and their families. Fascism has now given it to Italian workmen. If American capitalists were not so short-sighted they would also advance in order to save the country from Communism.

#### The Money Clubs

The first Money Club was formed a little over two months ago, and already others are springing up in different states. The policy of the Clubs is to bring pressure to bear on Congress for "Capacity Output Delivered," but as they are also encouraging the study of monetary technique and reform proposals, it is to be feared that unity will be destroyed. Further, apart from this demand, members are encouraged to support a petition to Congress in favour of a technical measure for monetary reform.

Either the American people are not a sovereign people, in which case they cannot demand, or they are, in which case they should not petition. They cannot be both, nor, incidentally, can they all become financial experts.

#### The "Invisible Force" in New Zealand

The New Zealand Social Credit paper, *Why*, for July 30, contains an article on the

failure of the Labour Government to introduce measures directed to the goal of freedom in security for all. The writer, Mr. Marcus James, comments:

The position appears to be that some invisible force is holding up the advance of Social Credit; we must, therefore, look about for the defect in the working of the parliamentary machine, examine the parts, and discover where the machine fails to function.

#### Douglas Has Shown the Defect

If all Social Crediters in New Zealand will study Major Douglas's Buxton speech, re-issued in pamphlet form under the title "The Nature of Democracy," they will find it unnecessary to look for the defect in the parliamentary machine. In this speech, Major Douglas points to this defect which allows the operation of an "invisible force"—the resistance to change of those who enslave the world by the maintenance of artificial poverty. But he does much more than that, for, just as he was not satisfied merely to point to the fault in the present financial system, but also devised a method for its correction, so with the democratic system, he has shown a way in which the defect in it, which at present nullifies the will of the people, can be overcome.

#### United Demand will Overcome "Invisible Force"

This, the Douglas way, does not necessitate each voter becoming an expert on the parliamentary system, nor does it compel him, or her to study finance and economics; it calls only for a united demand from the electorate for what it wants, irrespective of methods or parties. Such a demand, persisted in, will overcome the "invisible force," and by so doing will make a reality of democracy.

New Zealand can yet lead the world to freedom in security, and the decision is largely in the hands of those in the Dominion who use the proud title—Douglas Social Crediters.

## AFRICA

### The City of Gold

Johannesburg, the city which has risen to eminence and prosperity on the fallacy that it is the gold back of your money that matters (and not the goods it will buy), is booming. But even in this Mecca for the worshippers of the Golden Calf, Social Credit activities are expanding.

On September 15, the Kensington-Malvern Douglas Social Credit Group opened a new centre at 90, Market Street, opposite the Town Hall of Johannesburg. The centre consists of offices and a reading room, and it is hoped that it will become the headquarters for all activities in the Transvaal.

### In the Congo, Too!

Hardly a week passes without news of activities in some town or country hitherto regarded as barren from the Social Credit point of view.

This week a reader in Belgian Congo has forwarded a copy of a letter he sends in reply to charitable appeals he receives or sees in the press. In his letter he points to the Electoral Campaign of the United Democrats for the abolition of poverty, as the greatest of all charities. This indeed it is, for its success will make unnecessary charity in the degraded sense in which the word is generally used to-day.

This correspondent cannot take an active part in the Campaign, and cannot hope to launch a similar campaign in the Congo, but he pulls his weight. His example should inspire others in like circumstances.

## OUTPOSTS

It used to be the practice for politicians to talk grandiloquently of "Outposts of the Empire." To-day the phrase is somewhat blown upon, although it still crops up occasionally. With the spread of Social Credit throughout the world these same outposts are becoming outposts of Democracy, the real thing, not the spurious imitation by which the world has been deceived for so long.

Fiji and Ceylon are two such outposts, where work is being done to-day which will lead eventually to a real British Commonwealth. News from others will be welcomed.

# I HAVE A SONG TO SING, O!

WHAT will the world be like when all have National Dividends? Well, nobody knows, and that is the most thrilling part of it! We know it will be very different from the present one; that there will be security in it and peace, and we shall know again that divine sense of being care-free that made childhood such a golden age for many of us.

For those whose happiness consists in telling others what to do and how to do it, it will not be so happy perhaps; but they have had very long innings and it will be our turn—not to tell *them* what to do for we have no desire to do so—but to do all sorts of delightful things, and some silly things perhaps; to do them just because we want to, and to do them the way *we* like to do them.

It is possible to imagine some of the changes which will take place. When giving rein to my imagination, I visualise London and other large cities as all white and gay, rather like some Continental towns, but retaining their English character.

People will work in offices in the morning, and at twelve or one o'clock they will go to the large aerodrome which will occupy a central position, from which a fleet of aeroplanes will carry them off to their suburban or country homes, which they will reach in time for lunch, after which they will have all the afternoon to play in.

There will be an enormous increase in all kinds of sport and a great demand for instructors in riding, swimming, yachting, fencing, dancing, skating and other methods of keeping healthy and happy at the same time.

Although at first the dividend will be modest and will not permit extravagances, there will be the pleasure of anticipating its steady increase, so that one will be able to say: next year or the year after we shall have a television set or a ciné-camera, or go on a cruise to the Mediterranean or buy a pedigree puppy.

There will be plenty of work to do for some time to come in demolishing not only town slums, but the slums of our coast and countryside; the cheap and squalid little shacks and bungalows, and replacing them by beautiful and convenient cottages; in nursing back to physical and mental health those who have been crushed under the iron rule of Mammon, and in righting wrongs, some of which will take a very long time to

set right. There will be need for plenty of doctors, nurses, convalescent homes and homes of mental healing.

The trend towards standardisation and uniformity will be reversed. With so many people with much time on their hands, many will probably exercise their originality in making all sorts of things themselves, such as furniture, carpets, pottery, etc., and there will be a great renaissance of art.

## AND SOME SILLY THINGS PERHAPS . . .



"I told him he could get whatever he wanted. What the hell? A man only gets a bonus once in his life."

With acknowledgments to the *New Yorker* and to the artist, Mr. Alain.

Even the efforts of those who are not great artists or craftsmen, to embody in material some idea in their minds, if they "follow the Canon," i.e., if they do the best of which they are capable, are bound to result in something quaint or pleasing if naive, pleasing because naive; infinitely more attractive than things turned out by a machine, but to "make money" and to "make work," rather than not to minister to the ease of mind or body of some human being.

In the new world we shall not have to

scramble and squabble for money; there will be money available for any undertaking for which the physical means exist. We shall not *make* work; we shall work because there is something to be done or because we feel the urge to create something.

When there is nothing to be done and we feel no urge to create, probably we shall play some game, listen-in, read, take up some study or just pass our time in contemplation or, like the ancient Greeks, walking together in shady groves discussing everything under the sun.

We shall get into mischief, you may be sure, but I don't think the same sort as now—the mischief of high spirits instead of the

mischief of low spirits. Shocking? or Thrilling!

It is really impossible to say *how* we shall all pass our time in the future, when earning a living no longer absorbs the greater part of it, because had any of us been asked thirty years ago to predict what we should be doing in 1936, we should certainly not have said motoring, flying or listening to a concert taking place in Vienna or Buda-Pesth.

Science is continually discovering and (Continued in next column)

# DR. JOHNSON KNEW!

## ON MONEY

"MONEY, to be sure, of itself is of no use, for its only use is to part with it."

## ON POVERTY

"Sir, all the arguments which are brought to represent poverty as no evil, show it to be evidently a great evil. You never find people labouring to convince you that you may live very happily on a plentiful fortune."

"This mournful truth is everywhere confess'd, Slow rises worth by poverty depress'd!"  
— From "London"

## ON WORK AND LEISURE

Johnson: Why, Sir, you cannot call that pleasure to which all are averse and which none begin without the hope of leaving off; a thing which men dislike before they have tried it, and when they have tried it.

Boswell: But, Sir, the mind must be employed, and we grow weary when idle.

Johnson: That is, Sir, because others being busy we want company; but if we were all idle there would be no growing weary; we should all entertain one another.

All intellectual improvement arises from leisure; . . .

## ON LIBERTY

"Political liberty is good only so far as it produces private liberty."

## ON THOSE WHO FEEL, BUT DO NOT ACT

"You will find these very feeling people are not very ready to do you good. They pay you by feeling."

## ON THOSE WHO FEAR TO ACT

"Sir, you must not neglect doing a thing immediately good for fear of a remote evil;—from fear of it being abused."

## ON PERSECUTION

"Better to hang or drown people at once, than by unrelenting persecution to beggar and starve them."

devising fresh wonders, so that there will always be new work and new ways of passing our time. We may be certain of one thing, and that is that on balance freedom will be found to have the maximum of advantages over economic slavery. D. BEAMISH

# THE BLIND SPOT

## JOHN RUSKIN'S LABOUR CAMPS

TAKING down "Unto This Last" to read, I got no further than the preface, where the following passage appears:

"Any man, or woman, or boy, or girl, out of employment should be at once received at the nearest Government school (they are now called "Camps") and set to such work as it appeared, on trial, they were fit for, at a fixed rate of wages determinable every year; that, being found incapable of work through ignorance, they should be taught, or being found incapable of work through sickness, should be tended; but that BEING FOUND OBJECTING TO WORK, THEY SHOULD BE SET, UNDER COMPULSION OF THE STRICTEST NATURE, TO THE MORE PAINFUL AND DEGRADING FORMS OF NECESSARY TOIL, especially to that in mines and other places of danger (such danger being, however, diminished to the utmost by careful regulation and discipline), and the due wages of such work be retained, cost of compulsion first abstracted—to be at the workman's command, so soon as he has come to sounder mind respecting the laws of employment."

John Ruskin would "larn" them, the gentle John! I got no further than the preface. I concluded that the man who could write stuff like the above had nothing useful to tell me, or any of my fellows. The book will go into the archives. A.T.

### NOTE ON RUSKIN

Poor Ruskin had not our advantages—and nine out of ten *to-day*—alas—think as he on this subject.

One quotation from "Unto This Last" may restore a little of A.T.'s faith, rudely shaken, and rightly shaken, as it is.

"Political economy consists simply in the production, preservation, and distribution at fittest time and place, of useful or pleasurable things."

G. W. L. DAY on

# BOUND OVER FOR LIFE

THERE may still be another legal battle over the sinking of *La Crescenta*. After she disappeared in the Pacific Ocean with a loss of 24 lives, a Board of Trade inquiry blamed the owners and managers and ordered them to pay £3,400 costs.

At the Old Bailey trial, Mr. Justice Greaves-Lord directed the jury to return a verdict of Not Guilty because there was not enough evidence to prove the charges.

At the beginning of the trial the Judge said he had received a letter from a juror which read:

"In 1934 the percentage of unemployment was high among master mariners. Shortly after his appointment, the master of this ship was asked to take on a certain load by his employers. He replies that it is obviously beyond capacity. Later he is informed that he may be superseded."

The Judge held that there was no evidence of any such threat being held over the ship's master. We can take it, then, that these defendants were blameless in the matter: the fact remains that had they been unscrupulous men they could have used the threat of unemployment to coerce the master into loading the ship over the Plimsoll mark. The threat, uttered or not, hangs over every man or woman with a job to lose, either in their imagination or not. Fear of unemployment may make cowards of us all. To do what we consider right, even in defiance of our employers' orders, requires a high courage—a courage ready to sacrifice wife, husband, or child.

Mr. Aldous Huxley in one of his novels (is it "Antic Hay"?) makes one of his characters who is on a holiday reflect upon the aims and objects of his job. He realises that they are to make some rich stockbrokers, whom he dislikes, still

richer, and concludes that the results of his life work just won't bear thinking about.

It is the same with a great many other men's jobs. In the old days of small, independent craftsmen and tradesmen, a man could see clearly where his work led. But now, when he is a tiny cog in a vast and complicated mass of industrial machinery, his real bosses are often out of sight. He may have no idea at all what objects they have in view.

If he is working in an aircraft factory he may have no knowledge of what will happen to the aeroplanes he is busily helping to make. They may be flown over to Spain by night and sold to the Rebels. They may be used on some future occasion to bomb his own family.

And is he himself getting a fair and proportionate reward for his labours? He knows nothing of the financial deals which are taking place above his head. It is all horribly secretive and impersonal.

Possibly he may suspect the worst and dig in his toes. But what happens if he refuses to continue manufacturing aeroplanes for the Spanish rebels, or munitions for export to some doubtfully disposed foreign power? He is simply given the sack and very possibly thrown on the dole.

Alone, there is no hope for him at all. His only chance is to unite with many thousands of his fellow workers and come out on strike. But with the rise of the Machine, the strike weapon has become less and less effective, for the obvious reason that human labour is no longer at a premium.

All this sounds, perhaps, as if employers had horns and tails. But the employer in his turn is acting quite mechanically. However much he would like to supply goods which are genuinely beneficial to

the public, he finds that he is obliged to modify his policy to meet financial demands. Little by little, idealism is tempered by the exigencies of profit and loss. Little by little, ends are replaced by means.

But how about us, the general public? Surely *we* can interpose and dictate what the aims of industry shall be?

Our power of dictation depends upon the money we have available for spending over the counter, on our Pound Vote, in fact. But unhappily, we are disenfranchised. Although our forefathers shed their blood in many a bitter fight to win us the Parliamentary vote, this vote is practically useless without the financial vote which should go with it. Yet this financial vote we neither have, nor, for the most part, realise that we can have.

We shall have it when National Dividends are issued to everybody.

With National Dividends we should no longer be industrial slaves, because the threat of dismissal, if we refused to overload ships or manufacture munitions, would at once lose its sting.

A man with a National Dividend would be a free agent, economically independent. A man without it is an undischarged bankrupt, a ticket-of-leave man.

Suppose the government suddenly passed a law condemning every man, woman and child of some fictitious crime, and bound the whole lot of us over for life? How long should we stand it?

Yet this is precisely the situation in which we are now placed, and haven't we really the spirit to make an effective protest against it? Surely—

Let us unite against this monstrous arbitrary denial of our economic rights and refuse to endure the scandal any longer.

# WOMEN AND POVERTY—VII

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

## Education

FROM the days when the education of the masses was undertaken, more in a spirit of fear of an ignorant and undisciplined working class than from philanthropic motives, the work of the elementary and secondary schools has developed into the highly organised education of today. Private systems of education and the older universities have existed for centuries for such as could afford them, but now the different types represented by the elementary, private and public schools, the old and new universities and the hosts of special colleges, provide a wide scope for all grades.

Yet on all sides we hear of the failure of our educational systems, and results are far from satisfactory, since the education of today merely heightens the contrast between ideals, the theoretical, and the often sharp practical experience which follows when a child, at a ridiculously young age, "goes out into the world."

Everything becomes subservient to the need of finding a living; education for leisure, and to produce liberal minds, is either ignored as not paying or voted out as too idealistic. But it is leisure, whether it is called unemployment or anything else, with which we are being faced and which it is of vital importance that we shall know how to use. How is that knowledge to come but by education?

At present, children in our schools are assiduously taught that they are members of a free country, that opportunity exists for all. But after-school life is quick in shattering the illusion and forcing upon the majority the knowledge that they are up against the fierce competition for work, and far from having opportunity and freedom of choice, they must take what they can, regardless of whether it is the type of work for which they are best fitted or for which they care.

Education is now made to serve in the temples of "Sound Finance"; the doctrine of opportunity through competition helps to foster the illusion of fair chances for all, whereas in reality some classes of the community are subjected to all the initial disadvantages of malnutrition, insanitary conditions and the resultant diseases, while others start with many advantages.

Because some few of the former class struggle through to the black-coated positions we are expected to believe in the existence of opportunity for all. Truly, one of the most outstanding successes of this our education has been the dulling of the critical powers,

the fobbing off of critical questioning by the bestowal of a few fairly costless favours. Our minds are steeped from the beginning in the scarcity doctrines of finance, and our education suffers from considerations of cheapness.

Yet there is waste in the educational world, a desperate waste of facilities and energies, and the money question is at the root of it all. Apart from over-large classes, scanty equipment, old and unhealthy buildings, there is the constant over-taxing of the resources and physical and mental health of the teaching staffs who suffer accordingly, and the nervous strain reacts upon the children; that freshness which is all-important in the teaching profession is lost, and formalism and routine hold sway.

Many of the university-educated men and women are forced into teaching against their inclinations because they must earn money,



BALLYHOO

while the research or occupations for which they really care require the output of money. On them the overwork of teaching tells doubly, while many a genuine child-lover is debarred from the profession because life has denied him, or her, the financial assistance requisite for the proper training.

Much discussion goes on over the question of the school-leaving age. The present economic disorders make it necessary for a child to earn and add a few shillings to the miserable family income as soon as possible. **But what child is fit to enter the industrial world at fourteen or fifteen? What can**

any civilisation expect of an education which is called finished at an age before its recipients have had time or opportunity to awake to its advantages or interests?

The endowment of the individual would not only enable members of the teaching profession to escape the results of the present conditions of overwork and under-payment, but would insure against people adopting the profession merely for lack of something more desired, and, at the same time, would open the way for many a true child-lover and educator to take up the work now financially barred.

Children would be able to stay at school and, let us hope, receive a more liberal, less exam-ridden education — an education for the leisure in which they must one day share — and face after-school life with the assurance that they will not be confronted with the mad rush for employment for employment's sake, or be flung into blind-alley jobs for the sake of a few shillings.

Financial improvement would make it possible for parents to take a wider choice of the school to which their children shall go. Today many parents pay for the upkeep of state schools through rates and taxes, and then pay a second time to keep their children at a private or public school.

With the widening of choice of schools it is likely that the private school would be better established and could afford to extend and experiment in much-needed new methods, while an increase in competition would raise the standard of teaching and give scope for varieties of types, as opposed to the knowledge-machines of today.

(To be continued)

## MORE FOOD—OR LESS?

The doctors are seriously concerned about the prevalence of anaemia among mothers in nursing homes . . .

It would be perfectly easy, at relatively small expense, to put an end to this state of affairs. What is wanted is cheaper and more abundant food. In the meanwhile the dairy farmers are reported to be about to ask the Government to impose a tariff on imported milk products; which means dearer and less abundant food.—*The "News-Chronicle,"* September 19.

## NO WORK, NO MARRIAGE

A girl who was married only twelve weeks ago was criticised by the magistrate at South-Western Police Court to-day for marrying while the young man was unemployed.

In other words, we mustn't marry until we get work, even though work is unobtainable.

## THY WILL BE DONE

Evening Service in Aberdeen

EVENING service in Bonaccord Congregational Church on Sunday, September 13, was conducted by the local Douglas Group.

Lt-Col. J. Creagh Scott, D.S.O., a Liaison Officer of the Social Credit Secretariat, was in Aberdeen on his way to Shetland, and the Pastor—the Rev. A. J. Parker—offered the church and pulpit to the Group for the service.

The President, Mr. J. R. Sangster, conducted the service and gave a brief introductory explanation; the lessons were read by Mr. F. S. Mowat and prayers were offered by the Pastor.

Col. Creagh Scott gave an address on "Thy Will Be Done," and no nobler meaning could be given to the words.

The address accorded with the whole spirit of Christ's life and teaching, and the speaker showed how God's will in the matter of His bounty is within the province of the people themselves. It was *not* God's will that His bounty should be restricted and destroyed or withheld from the people of His creation, but the devil's will. And until the people themselves demanded with irresistible force that God's will in this matter should prevail—and He was on their side in doing so—the evil would persist for the enemy would never voluntarily surrender his power for evil.

The service was simple and reverent. There was a very good congregation, who listened with close attention. The Colonel's distinguished appearance and quiet speech gave impressiveness to the proceedings. He was accompanied to the pulpit by Mrs. Creagh Scott.

Thanks are due to Mr. and Mrs. Parker—the pastor and his wife—for the use of the church, although they insist it is all the other way. Both are Social Crediters, and this is the second occasion that the local Association has had this privilege. The address on that occasion was given by Mr. W. J. Sim, the Secretary, whose willing services to the cause it is impossible to over-estimate. F.S.M.

## THE ROYAL ACADEMY PORTRAIT

Reproductions in colour of the portrait of Major Douglas by Augustus John, R.A., can be supplied to readers at 1s. 8d. each post free. This portrait by a famous artist will be of great historic interest in the future, but when the present supply is exhausted no further copies will be made. Don't leave it until too late!

Orders accompanied by remittances should be sent to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

## 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**

The next meeting, open to the public, will be held in the Sandon Music Room, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool, at 7.45 p.m. on Friday, October 2, when Dr. Tudor Jones will give an address on "Standards of Action." Enquiries to Miss D. M. Roberts, Hon. Secretary, Fern Lee, Halewood Road, Gateacre, Liverpool.

**Newcastle-on-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 28, 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.

**Uxbridge**

Social Crediters living in vicinity, willing to help in forming an affiliated Group, are requested to get in touch with Ashley Vine, c/o The Elms, Cornwall Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

## Miscellaneous Notices

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

**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.

**Scrutineers** wanted for *East Anglian Daily Times, Evening News, Glasgow Herald, Northern Daily Telegraph, S. Wales Daily Post, Yorkshire Herald.* Will anyone willing to help write to Mr. T. L. Mawson, Sea Breeze, La Moye, Jersey, C.I.

**Stranraer.** Auld King's Arms Hotel Short Advt. Short of Cash. Short Prices.

**Holidays.** An autumn holiday of romance and beauty on edge of New Forest. Furnished chalets, sheltered, cosy and warm. Reduced terms from October. Apply leaflet—Harrod, Godshill, Fordingbridge.

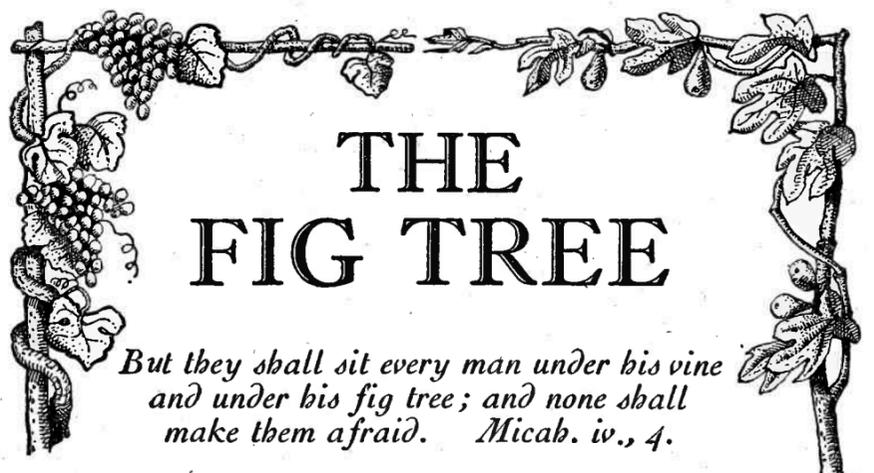
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## COTTAGE FUND

	£	s.	d.
Amount previously acknowledged	96	0	9
Balance, fourth "let"	2	2	6
	£98	3	3

[The amount £2 2s. 6d. acknowledged in this issue closes the Cottage Fund, and the Secretariat desires to express its appreciation of Miss McCallum's generosity and also to the tenants who have made this handsome addition to funds possible. —Ed.]

**Propaganda:** Four copies each of six handy little pamphlets (24 in all) will be sent post free to all who apply, enclosing a one shilling postal order. Publications, SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.



Edited by Major C. H. DOUGLAS

The second issue will be published on September 25 and will include the following:

These Latter Hours	-	-	-	-	The Editor
Frustrated Europe in the Aeroplane Age	-	-	-	-	A. C. Cummings
Money: An Historical Survey (The Ashridge Speech)	-	-	-	-	C. H. Douglas
The Language of Money	-	-	-	-	Ezra Pound
Our Cultural Disinheritance	-	-	-	-	Tudor Jones
Democracy and Education	-	-	-	-	Ronald Ogden
Poems by Geoffrey Dobbs, Herbert Bluen and Elizabeth Edwards	-	-	-	-	
The Laws of Nature and the Laws of Man	-	-	-	-	Rev. T. Dixon
The Flaw in the Price System	-	-	-	-	Paul Hampden
Dining and Divinity	-	-	-	-	J. S. Kirkbride
English Church Money	-	-	-	-	Henry S. Swabey
War: Psychology and Purchasing Power	-	-	-	-	M. Gordon-Cumming
The Emergence of a Dynamic	-	-	-	-	Edward Hewlett
Reviews	-	-	-	-	G. W. L. Day, Elizabeth Edwards, A. H. McIntyre and others

Published by the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.  
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# CORRESPONDENCE

## Test of Science

Your prophecy regarding what line Sir Josiah Stamp would take in his presidential address to the British Association was, I notice, fully justified.

Amongst the many prophets, economic and political, now creating a babel of confusion, Douglas alone stands up to the test of science—we are all observing now happenings in operation which SOCIAL CREDIT alone foretold two years ago.

London J. ELSE

## We Are the Snake's Elbow

I would like to suggest that every reader of SOCIAL CREDIT should make a point of carrying "S.C." about with them in trams and buses, etc., during the week with the title heading well displayed. This would entail a conscious effort though not a very strenuous one and might result in a greatly increased demand for "S.C." by arousing the curiosity and interest of the public.

If one person alone does it, it is just "Some crank." If a few people do it, "it's some kind of sect." If crowds of people do it, "oh! boy, it sure is the snake's elbow!"

(Mrs.) DOROTHY R. PUCHE MORGAN  
Broxbourne

## Carlyle as Forerunner

"Beauty will not come at the call of a legislature . . . It will come, as always, unannounced, and spring up between the feet of brave and earnest men. It is in vain that we look for genius to reiterate its miracles in the old arts; it is its instinct to find beauty and holiness in new and necessary facts, in the field and roadside, in the shop and mill. Proceeding from a religious heart, it will raise to a divine use the railroad, the insurance office, the joint stock company, our law, our primary assemblies, our commerce, the galvanic battery, the electric jar, the prism and the chemist's retort, in which we seek now only an economical use . . . When science is learned in love, and its powers are wielded by love, they will appear the supplements and continuations of the material creation."—Thomas Carlyle.

Despite the problems to be overcome, this age may see the fulfilment of the words of history's greatest Pioneer, "Ye shall know the Truth, and the Truth shall make you free."

Plymouth R. BENNETT

## Spread the Word

The supplement was very interesting and I consider it an excellent means of giving the more intimate, and perhaps more technical, information to supporters, and enabling you to make SOCIAL CREDIT a paper of truly universal appeal, easily understood by anyone.

You ask for suggestions for further improvement.

Anyone I mention SOCIAL CREDIT to, who has heard of it at all, always mentions Alberta.

Would it be worth devoting an inch or two as a regular notice in the paper, something on these lines?—

## To new readers :—

### DON'T

be misled by the popular press

### ALBERTA

is NOT A SOCIAL CREDIT STATE.

Ask any regular reader or write to us for full information.

Most of us, on introducing an inquirer to SOCIAL CREDIT would enlighten them on this point, but to see it in black and white would drive it home, I believe—such is the power of printers' ink.

Most new readers, I suppose, are found through personal approach, but independent inquirers who just "waste tuppence on a crank paper," would rely on the paper alone to break down any prejudices they might have.

Another point which I have found worth while driving home is the fact of the press boycott of Social Credit.

How about something like this?—

"Why do you read so little of the Douglas ideas and our many supporters in the popular press? Because Douglas has put his finger on the Spot."

Perhaps this is more suitable for a placard or poster, however.

I can safely say that in every case I have met, one of these questions is always asked—"What about Alberta?" or "Social Credit—? Never heard of it—some new stunt?"

The style and subject matter of SOCIAL CREDIT articles are now ideal for the average person, I consider.

London, N.22 R. B. DAVIES

## To Get Things Done

I have just attended a meeting of an Association which is anxious for its City Council to adopt a certain line of action.

Several suggestions were put forward as to the best method of approach, including an appeal to the interest and sympathy of the public.

A member of the Association who is also a Councillor put the whole matter on its proper footing when he advised the whole of the members to seek out their City Councillors, their elected representatives, and bring pressure to bear upon them to bring about the desired result.

Yours truly,

TIPSTER

I think the Confidential Supplement is a really splendid idea; and certainly the new SOCIAL CREDIT will have a much wider appeal to the general public. I find most people are genuinely interested, once they start reading it.

Belfast ISABEL GOMERSALL

## TRADE UNIONS

Are they a vested interest of officials? What message have they for the unemployed?

Do they advocate still, that men shall compete with machines?

Do Trade Unions demand the distribution of National Dividends?

The rank and file of every Trade Union should know that:

*From the date of the very first distribution of National Dividends, every worker would at once become possessed of a protection from industrial tyranny together with a security from exploitation at once more powerful and personal than anything that has hitherto been suggested by any Trade Union.*

All Trade Unionists in favour of National Dividends are invited to write at once to X.R., Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

## Action, Please—Now

Will you kindly allow me to follow on the article by the Rev. C. E. Tottenham which appeared in your paper recently.

I also went with a friend to the Oxford Group assembly at Castle Bromwich. I am a vicar in a country parish and my friend is a lay preacher in the Methodist Church, and also a keen authority on monetary reform. He is an advocate of Social Credit and the abolition of poverty. We are both fully identified with the Oxford Group. And what that means is, that we are fully committed to the will and plan of God. We have come to see that in any consideration of a better world cleaned up lives will be essential, and any reform that we feel will benefit mankind will have a much better chance of succeeding, if those who are promoting it are living God-controlled lives. God is the source of adequate, accurate knowledge. I believe that God can guide your efforts to a successful issue if those who are its advocates will face up to the standards of Jesus Christ in their own lives and live God-guidedly. My friend and I believe that our friendship and co-operation with each other is just an illustration of what could happen on a larger scale between the front line leaders of your movement and the Oxford Group. I say the Oxford Group, because it was when I met that crowd that I saw the poverty of my own Christian life, and by contrast with them the average honesty of the Church.

(Rev.) BERNARD M. GOODWINS (M.A.)  
Allendale

[We publish this letter as it is a reply to an article, but now that both sides have been heard we shall close the correspondence. All members of the Oxford Groups who care to work in our campaign will be welcomed.—Ed.]

## POSTERS

Through the good offices of Mr. Bernard Sleight two of Baruc's cartoons are being adapted from thin black outlines to masses of black and white which will make them more striking for poster display.

The following additional donations are acknowledged:—

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1935 14 h.p. Sports Saloon, Black, Brown trimming.  
1935 14 h.p. 6-light Saloon, Grey, Blue trimming.  
1936 14 h.p. Sports Saloon, Blue, Blue trimming.  
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Of special interest to American and Continental motorists. Sale through death of late owner, left-hand drive, Cadillac V.8 Coupe in faultless condition; total mileage 17,000 only. Car actually stored for 94 weeks. Registered June, 1933.

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"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  
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## MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS

will speak on  
The Tragedy of Human Effort  
at a  
**PUBLIC MEETING**  
in the  
**CENTRAL HALL  
LIVERPOOL**

on FRIDAY, 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)

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163A, Strand, London, W.C.2

# SILHOUETTES

By Charles Jones

## No. 2—STREET HAWKER

MARTIN TILLY lived in a slum, with a wife who was, at a glance, somewhat gross in her person, and who was always intensely irritable at the end of a day. There were also four children, and the whole family shared one room. I believe that in the jungles of primitive lands there is a system by which people are decently segregated, at least for dormitory purposes, during adolescence, but in civilisation such safeguards might be regarded as an insult to the high tone of our society, as we have many quite useful religions, and a code of things-which-are-not-done, as well as a punitive system of guarded isolation for those who abuse the privileges of unrestrained propinquity.

Nevertheless, living in a slum is an art compared with just living. You learn it gradually. At one time Martin Tilly had possessed a donkey of which

**NATIONAL Dividends are money to buy goods that are now destroyed and production that is restricted.**

he was inordinately proud and fond. It was this asset which encouraged him to marry his donah a score of years ago, and a shapely, satisfying woman she was then. With his body he her worshipped, and with all his worldly goods he her endowed, so the young family and the early days were glad, as they should be for those who heed the solemn rubric of matrimony.

He was a successful hawker. But he did not depreciate his donkey in his notebook of accounts. Moreover, because the family began to arrive, he did not pass anything to reserve. And the donkey died.

After that he pushed the barrow himself. But he did not depreciate the barrow either, and it went to pieces what with wear and the weather. All the time he thought the idea of working was to live—he did not even know about depreciation. He had confidence in his own energy and honesty, but he did not know about passing anything to reserve. So, to carry on, he walked around with a box slung on his back until his muscles cracked and his bones ached. His line was fish, with strawberries as a side-line in season, and a little opportunism in general hawking.

He drifted into slumdom as the unendowed years took him, and stiffened his joints, and hoarsened his voice. Great God! he, too, should have been depreciated! And now it was too late.

Anyhow, there they were, six in a room, making the best of it with a ragged screen and a schedule of brief privacies. They were second floor up,

but the rats were no respecters of altitude. Grey, mangy things they were, which ran in the walls and under the floors, and could smell out a single crumb or a splash of soap-sud. They made the night hideous for Martin Tilly if he brought any unsold stock home, and they ran over both of the beds every night, so that quiet sleep was unknown in the room. The youngest, who slept on the floor, would scream when they scuttled over his face.

The youngest nearly went mad one night. He woke up and there were two fat cockroaches weighting his eyelids down. He thought that not being able to open your eyes was being blind. He didn't know that there are many people who can open their eyes and yet are blind. Martin lit a candle when he screamed, and the beetles scuttled off, but youngest trembled and cried long and long. His great, slovenly mother took him in her arms, biggish boy as he was, and wept over him noiselessly, while the other tired ones slept. And the cockroaches came back. The floor in the merciful dark was blotted with them.

That was the worst of it. They were always there in the dark, their chitinous bodies rustling on the bare boards, and the faint nausea of their presence reeking. If you left a scrap of food at night there was a black pile of them on it, which even the dawn-light did not shift.

The eldest daughter went on the streets. The times have rather made an end of laughing men with donkeys they love and donahs they adore. No more "with my body I thee worship, with my worldly goods I thee endow"—not in the ramshack end of slumdom. But there's a living to be got, if you

know the way. My word, when that girl sailed into some of the restaurants in her early days, sculpturesque, full-breasted, slender and flashing-eyed, rustling in her silk clothes like a cockroach on the bare boards, she was a real lady to look at. If you get to know the way, there's a living in it. There's money to be got . . . money.

Sometimes she would down tools, and without a shadow of mascara or a tinge of rouge, she would go home and droop her lily face over the swollen features of her podgy old mother, and gently stroke her hair, and kiss her. Oh, Holy Mother of God, what immaculate light would break and flood in troubled eyes then!

When she went, there was always something left behind for mother, and a little parcel of cakes, or fruit, or sweets for the younger ones, but the girl never mentioned it. The cockroaches never got a chance at those. Oh dear, no!

She never mentioned her trade at home either. Between them all there were always tremendous reserves, great, unmentionable and secret things which took the place of walls and made for decency. Yet they were the kind of people who would use the bath to keep the coals in, if you gave them one, and, of course, if they had coals. I do not doubt it.

Four in a room. Six in a room. Eight in a room. Do you see the bleeding shame of it, here in England, now? What is needed for the clean privacy of the animal, for the preservation of sweet and tenable intimacies, for the bare dignity of human nature, for room in which family love can flourish and parenthood be sustained in proper pride? You know, you fools, you know! Money! Bits of paper as title to that common wealth of God, freely given through the largesse of providence and the creative genius of the ancestral race.

Then demand it! They must have money, these people. **THEY MUST HAVE MONEY.**

## THE NEW SUPPLEMENT

For Douglas Cadets only

THE first of the new Confidential Supplements was issued with SOCIAL CREDIT of August 14, and the second was published last week. On this 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 need not penalise newsagents, who are amongst our best friends, if they will find a new reader to take their place. 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, and when this is pointed out to newsagents they will be more interested in displaying it than hitherto.

## 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.**

## "IN DESPERATION" INSPECTOR SAVES MAN FROM JAIL

Harold Mackay, aged 32, unemployed, pleaded guilty, at the Guildhall last week, to stealing jewellery valued at £35 from a shop in Houndsditch.

Detective-inspector Glasspool said that Mackay was a man of excellent character who had fallen on evil times. He was absolutely destitute, and had been sleeping on the Embankment. When he was taken to the police station he was very, very hungry and practically in a state of collapse.

"I think," added Inspector Glasspool, "that this man committed the theft in desperation."

The case was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders' Act.

## FAMILY OF THREE IN A PIGSTY

A man, his wife, and her daughter, who live in a pigsty at Woodleigh, South Devon, have to leave their home. This decision has been reached by Kingsbridge Rural Council.

The sanitary inspector stated that the family live in a building six feet by eight. It has an earth floor. There is no bed, and the people sleep on a mattress on the floor. Their furniture is stored in adjoining pigsties.

It was stated that the man had to leave his former residence because he could not pay his rent.

## THE GOLDEN CALF

The discovery of the Rand came at the psychological moment for world economy. The Californian and Australian mines, which had sustained the great commercial expansion of the mid-nineteenth century, were petering out and there had been a great slump in the 'seventies.

The new flood of bullion from South Africa helped to raise this depression and, up to the outbreak of the Great War, the curves of industrial output and prices rose in unison with that of gold production.—So said Mr. Keith Hutchison, writing in the "Evening Standard" of September 14.

But why should prosperity depend upon the chance discovery of an arbitrary metal? The sky's the limit—if we demand results.

## 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.....

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

(6)