

# SOCIAL CREDIT

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1938

3d WEEKLY

## LONDON CONFERENCE

affirms its own jury's findings that:

**“The Social Credit Secretariat Limited  
should receive your Support”**

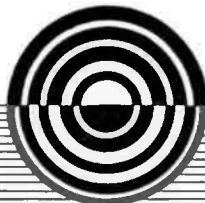
Four persons and Mr. A. L. Gibson, attending the Conference and approved by it, met the Council of Social Credit Secretariat Limited in private to hear statements and receive proof thereof regarding the position of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited.

Despite the fact that all the four and Mr. A. L. Gibson are known to be 100% supporters of Major Douglas and were in fact chosen for that very reason, this jury, after hearing the facts, advised the Conference as follows :

**“So far as we have been able to examine the position we are of opinion that it is in the interests of the Social Credit Movement that the Social Credit Secretariat Limited should continue in existence and receive your support.”**

Mr. Gibson referred to his conviction that if Major Douglas were informed of certain facts which might have escaped his notice, he would be the first to agree that any departure from essential technicalities should be checked.

See centre pages.



# PLEBISCITES

THE FIRST STEP ON THE ROAD TO PUT AN END TO WAR FOR EVER IS INDICATED IN THIS ARTICLE

**PLEBISCITE** is derived from the Latin *plebis*, the people, and *scitum*, a decree. A plebiscite, therefore, is a decree of **THE PEOPLE** — an expression of **THE PEOPLE'S WILL**.

We are hearing much about a plebiscite in certain parts of Europe, on the subject of what country certain small sections of people wish to belong to.

## Czechoslovakia

The northern counties of Czechoslovakia bordering Germany are said to wish to become part of Germany, and it is urged by the Germans that the inhabitants of those counties should be allowed to say "yes" or "no" to the question by means of a plebiscite.

We in this country would not be in the least concerned one way or the other, were it not for all sorts of commitments and entanglements which we — **THE PEOPLE** of Britain—have never been consulted about.

## What Do We Know About It?

As it is, however, we may be embroiled in war over this matter, about the inner meaning of which we know almost nothing. We are in a condition of helplessness, and we have drifted thither because we have never expressed our will, either through a plebiscite or by the normal, constitutional method of Parliament.

This plebiscite business is worth think-

ing about, because it at once raises the question: What *is* it that **THE PEOPLE** want? What is it that they really want *first* and *most*?

Would they be greatly interested what geographical country they lived in, provided they had plenty of money to buy the means to their *individual* freedom? By that, of course, is meant a sufficiently steady and secure income for each and everyone to be able to choose his or her occupation and mode of life.

## Uproot the Cause of War

If such a condition of *freedom* existed, no one would bother to oppose compact sections of the people, like those on the borders of Czechoslovakia and Germany, from choosing where exactly they wanted the boundary drawn. Indeed, no one would wish to interfere with—or fight—anyone else or any other country, and the root cause of war would thus wither away.

So long as plenty for everyone was being enjoyed on both sides of the boundary, the natural friendly relations of live-and-let-live would prevail.

It is beyond reasonable dispute that nowadays, with the immense productive capacity of the machine in industry and agriculture, there could be an abundance

of the things people want, to assure this happy condition.

## Peace and Plenty

If there was no need to spend half our energies on preparing for war, and, instead, the peoples turned to producing what they want for peace, there could very quickly be such an abundance of the pleasant things of life that the spectre of war and strife would vanish like a nightmare at the break of day.

It may be a long road to this happy result, but the journey must be *started* in order that the goal may be reached.

The first step on the road to permanent peace is to express our will for *freedom-in-security* for all.

When everyone enjoys that condition, all danger will be past. That condition is a real, physical possibility to-day. It is the *only* condition in which war would be unthinkable.

## What We Can Do

We in this country could take the first step now—without a plebiscite—for we have a Parliament to which we can send Members to represent our will and see that it is carried out.

We must *express* that will to our representatives. On the back page of this paper will be found a form in which that will can be concisely expressed, in such a way as to convey it as an *order* that must not be disobeyed.

W. A. WILLOX

# Money Can't Be "Hired"

**I**N a letter to *The Times* of September 13, Mr. W. Craven-Ellis and Mr. C. Morgan Webb, writing on the subject of War Debts, quote President Coolidge: "They hired the money, didn't they?" and remark, "The answer to this is, No, they didn't. Whatever construction may be put on Britain's war purchases of munitions, they were not the hiring of money."

The authors of the letter go on to justify their contention; but it needs no justification if it is referred to a basis of common sense.

It is only necessary to consider what money is in order to realise that, in truth, it can never properly be "hired."

"Money"—according to definitions now universally accepted—*comes into existence* (or is created) only when banks make loans or in some other way (such as buying "securities") hand over to persons the authority to spend it. And banks "create the means of payment [i.e., money]

out of nothing," according to the "Encyclopedia Britannica." We recall that *The Times* itself has said specifically: "The banks are creators of credit." (October 13, 1926.)

Anyway, it is obvious that you and I cannot *create* money, or we should not have the perpetual difficulty of making ends meet! Yet money *is* created, as, for example, the published figures of debt alone show.

Further, and incidentally, the money created by the banks of one nation is not valid for currency in another. Dollars, created in the U.S.A., are not accepted in payment for goods in the shops of Britain. So Messrs. Craven-Ellis and Webb are obviously correct in saying that the U.S.A. did not hire money to Britain. The U.S.A. provided *goods*, and can be repaid only in *goods*.

The banks, then, are the sole source of purchasing power to **THE PEOPLE**. It is only on **THE PEOPLE'S** credit and

final authority that the banks can do this. It is really **THE PEOPLE'S** money which the banks handle, so of course it is absurd that they should "hire it" to **THE PEOPLE**.

In view of the obvious fact that **THE PEOPLE** have not got enough purchasing power (i.e., money to buy all of the superabundance they are able and willing to produce), it is high time they plainly said so. A good, unanswerable, way of saying so is indicated in the form at the foot on our back page. It is a constitutional way; and if the majority of **THE PEOPLE** would express themselves thus, their will would inevitably prevail.

## Alberta Harvest

It is estimated that the Alberta harvest will total 129,000,000 bushels compared with last year's total yield of 74,000,000 bushels.

# COMMENTARY

## Treasonable Sabotage?

"I LANDED 3,000 boxes of prime fish, and stood by while it was knocked down for 2s. 6d. a box. Eight stone of the finest quality Iceland cod for 30 pence.

"If the poor people were to benefit sometimes we wouldn't mind so much. And when the greater part of our catch is relentlessly and ruthlessly thrown on the dung-heap, every man of the crew suffers."—Skipper Albert Hutchinson ("Hurricane Hutch") in "Thrills of the Northern Trawl."

Demand the National Dividend with which to buy the harvest of the sea and stop this outrage against commonsense and human decency. Orthodox financiers have much to laugh about until the people talk "fair-dealings" and act accordingly.

## Trust Knot

"As with everything else, there's a sensible way and a silly way of buying an interest in 'ordinaries': and the sensible way, as your stock-broker or banker will tell you, is through the medium of a good unit trust, with its wise selection and vast 'spread' of securities, its expert management and its utter simplicity."—Advt.

A banker's motto is "Put not your trust in riches, but put your riches in trusts," but the people are realising that the "utter simplicity" of this kind of financial jiggery-pokery is merely the bankers' complicity to keep the people short of the good things of life which are known to be available in abundance.

## Dividends not Doles

A survey taken by the Minimum Council of 939 school children coming from unemployed families showed 19 obtaining free milk and meals, 64 free meals alone, and 230 free milk alone. For the remaining two-thirds no provision of any kind was made.

People don't want soup-kitchen-State-charity. The British are not beggars but possessors of a goodly heritage. Demand the money to purchase and choose your own and your children's meals. Demand the National Dividend, and make the heritage tangible for all.

## Help Yourself to Plenty

Under the heading "Self-Help Plan for Workless," it is reported in the *Daily Telegraph* that the Subsistence Production Society was started a few years ago in the eastern valley of Monmouthshire "to solve the problem of the older workless men to whom ordinary industry has nothing to offer.

"Membership is voluntary and there are no wages. In return for his work the

member has the right to buy goods from the Society at cost of production."

A better form of self-help is to sign the Electors' Demand and Undertaking on the back page and hasten the time when the older workless men will at last come into their inheritance, the National Dividend, which will enable them to purchase any goods they choose from that going concern, Great Britain Limited, and work-making charity stunts will be a thing of the past.

## The Purpose of Production Is—

"Ten years ago the bulk of the sugar used in India came from Java. Now, home production exceeds consumption."

The system of so-called "sound finance" ensures that production always exceeds consumption, which is contrary to the will of the people. What do we produce food for?

## Education Needed

At the Bishopsgate Institute meeting on September 17, sponsored by the National Council of Women Teachers, a suggestion that, as men get higher wages because of their dependents, they should be willing to come down to the women's scale of pay when their children grow up and are wage-earners, was made by Miss F. E. Key, editor of the "Woman Teacher."

National Dividends for every man, woman and child from birth to death will end this idiotic sex war. Remember, Poverty ends with NATIONAL DIVIDENDS.

## Social Discredit

In his recently published book, "Debt," Sir Ernest J. P. Benn writes:

"... if democracy continues, with the child-like ignorance of recent years, to build up a bureaucracy corresponding in almost every detail to the bureaucracies of autocratic or totalitarian States, with power to control and manage all our daily actions, then that control may for a time be content to use the democratic label, but in the end it will have as little to do with democratic ideals as has the Dictatorship of the Proletariat."

The way to get rid of dictatorship is to exchange social debt for Social Credit, for the real key to political freedom is the power to choose and refuse as an individual in the economic field.

National Dividends are the keys that must be distributed to the people so that they may release for their own choice and consumption the abundance that is now restricted and destroyed; and the liberties which are now withheld.

## "Humbug"

In his book, "The People's Food," Sir William Crawford writes:—

"There are many millions of people in Britain to-day spending enough on food to provide themselves with such a diet as the B.M.A. or the League of Nations have prescribed, but because that expenditure is not wisely directed they are denying themselves essential nutrient constituents.

"In these days of enlightenment, it is a terrible indictment that there is so much avoidable ill-health, suffering and unhappiness, directly due to inadequate and improperly constructed diets."

Would the British Medical Association like to set the example by adopting the B.M.A. diet for, say, a year? If they did they would find "enlightenment" and would realise that the fact of there being "so much avoidable ill-health, suffering and unhappiness" is a "terrible indictment" of the money monopolists who keep us short of the money-tickets to buy the food.

In one sense the housewife is a real Social Creditor. She never keeps the family short while there's food in the larder. To-day the nation's larder is full to over-flowing, but the money creators see to it that when you get there the cupboard is bare.

Incidentally, it is not true that the people have enough money to buy the diet required for a health standard (the B.M.A. diet), nor is it true that the poor require "education" as to how to spend what money they have.

## Buying a Car?

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# Cross-Purposes

By Dorothy Beamish

THE tramp is perhaps the most contented person in the world. Given a little sunshine, the open road, a few tattered garments and a meal of scraps, he is perfectly happy in the quiet contemplation of Nature. This earth which industrialised man has done his utmost to spoil, but which is still lovely in patches, pleases him just as it is and is sufficient for him.

Could contentment be more complete? And content is accounted a great virtue.

Yet the tramp is almost universally condemned. He contributes nothing to the common weal. (It is true that he takes next to nothing out—and, of course, we suffer from over-production—but the tramp is by common consent an absolutely useless person.) His only use is to serve occasionally as the subject of a joke in a comic paper, and that does not involve any *work* on his part. The person who writes the joke gets paid for it and so, of course, that is useful work. He has made a few thousand people *laugh*, and so helped them to take up and carry on the burden of existence. And is not that useful?

At the other end of the scale is the ambitious man, who is almost universally admired. He has "push" and "go." Pushing, of course, involves something that is pushed. It used to mean pushing out of the way the natural obstacles that stood in man's path. Man's path to—where? Where did man want to go?

Well, spiritually different men might have many different goals.

But physically man's goal has always been to produce as much as possible of whatever ministered to his material needs with the expenditure of the less and less effort.

Great advances have been made since solar energy has been harnessed.

But the "pusher" and the "go-getter" is still the man who is admired, almost worshipped by the millions.

He no longer has to push against Nature—for Nature has yielded. All over the world strenuous and sustained efforts are being made to *reduce* stocks of wheat, cotton, rubber, tin, tea, coffee, etc., etc. And as for milk, fish, meat and potatoes—

well, Marketing Boards are doing their best to deal with them, and make them more and more inaccessible to the consumer.

As the go-getter can no longer pit his strength, cunning and ambition against nature, what is it he now has to push and fight?

Why, what else but his fellow-men for a bigger share of the financial shortage?

Ambition now means ambition to get the better of others.

But, it may be objected, many men are ambitious to *help* their fellows; those who are philanthropists and who help charitable causes.

Helping charitable causes in an age of overflowing plenty is simply a humiliating attempt to redistribute the financial shortage to the point of whitewashing the most obvious effects of an outworn financial system, which in modern conditions has become vicious.

The tramp who, because he has so much leisure to observe and contemplate, is generally something of a philosopher, probably sees that of the swarming activities of men, probably seven-tenths consist in nothing more useful than going a very roundabout and painful way to achieve the comfort and happiness that might be had much easier. He sees men's efforts aiming at cross-purposes.

And so he eschews ambition and just makes the most of what sunshine there is and lets the world go by.

Is the tramp or the go-getter the most to be admired or condemned?

In everything the ancient Greeks sought the golden mean.

Neither to abandon life or to seek a full life at the expense of others, but to work for the abolition of poverty and life abundant for all—surely that is best.

## MR. J. E. TUKE

This announcement appeared on page 3 of *The Social Crediter* last week:

"At the request of Major Douglas, Mr. J. E. Tuke has relinquished his position as Treasurer of the Social Credit Secretariat."

Mr. Tuke wishes it to be clearly understood by all interested that, contrary to this statement, he has NOT relinquished his position as Treasurer to any organisation which has ever had its headquarters at 163A, Strand.

## National Debt Still Rising

On March 31 last the National Debt totalled £8,026,143,422, according to the *Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom for 1937-38*, issued as a Blue Book at the end of August.

This sum represents an increase of £228,913,878 over the preceding year's figure, which itself was an increase over the figure for the year 1935-36.

To the National Debt must be added £122,841,203 (an increase of £10,208,843) for other capital liabilities in respect of sums borrowed under various Acts.

Can it be?—No; forgive the thought! We were going to say, "Can it be that some people *still* think we can borrow our way out of debt?"

With the welter of real wealth existing in England, it is strange to see listed among our principal assets Suez Canal Company shares with an estimated "market" value of £46,396,999.

## Correction

10 Amberley Street,  
Upper Parliament Street,  
Liverpool 8,  
Sept. 16, 1938

Editor,  
SOCIAL CREDIT,  
163A Strand,  
London, W.C.2.

Dear Sir,

In my letter to you of September 11, 1938, I included Mr. A. Welford's name in the list of Directors of the Social Credit Secretariat.

This was a mistake on my part. Mr. Welford is not and has not been a Director of the Social Credit Secretariat. I hope that no misunderstanding has been caused by this mis-statement.

Yours sincerely,

ELIZABETH EDWARDS,  
Secretary, Social Credit Secretariat

## ALTERNATIVE TO DISASTER

The Case for Social Credit

By L. D. BYRNE

This new pamphlet by Mr. L. D. Byrne is now available at 4d. a copy (postage extra) from SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, W.C.2

# The Twilight of Party Politics

By G.W.L. DAY

A FEW days ago *The Times* took one of its periodical soundings of public opinion. It suggested that the differences of opinion between the Government and the Opposition were not so great as they seemed; at the same time, "There would have to be great changes before a wider degree of co-operation between the Government and their present critics in all parties become practicable."

It ended by criticising the Government's foreign policy in veiled terms and hinting that an infusion of fresh blood was needed.

How are we to interpret this? *The Times*, of course, is in a peculiar position: it is a very delicate piece of machinery, like a sound-detector, in the hands of those who rule us. With its aid they can gauge the trend of public feeling; and also they can influence the thought of the governing classes.

In view of recent events in international affairs it is perfectly clear to those who govern that the National Government is no longer regarded with that childlike trust with which we regard Earl Baldwin and his pipe. Fear and dissatisfaction are beginning to spread. The drug addict is beginning to have nightmares which may end in waking him up.

Now those who control both *The Times* and the Government always have one aim clearly before them—the maintenance of the present structure of society, based on the existing financial system. Two dangers threaten this structure: war abroad and revolution at home. Mr. Chamberlain's policy is therefore to sacrifice anything and everything to avoid war and to "Fasciscise" the country stealthily in order to guard against a revolution, peaceful or otherwise.

But unfortunately the first part of this programme, the City policy of "sucking up" to the dictators, involves such hypocrisy and humiliation that the man in the street is beginning to feel ashamed of it. The slow starvation of millions we have come to regard as inevitable, but cutting an abject figure on the international stage (as it appears to the public) and drifting rapidly into war, is another matter. An ominous rumble like the week-end earthquake is audible to the trained ears of *The Times*.

So it hastens to suggest "a policy of conciliation based on strength, but not a policy of surrender based on weakness."

Those who rule from behind the scenes are quite indifferent to the men who occupy positions in the Cabinet provided they do nothing to imperil the *status quo*. It is probable that they do not

wish for a Labour Government at this moment, but only because they are afraid the Socialist foreign policy might lead to war, not because they fear Nationalisation.

But as it happens the public, although dissatisfied with the National Government, have no trust in Labour. A curious and very significant change is coming over the voters; the majority of them are neither Conservatives, nor Liberals, nor Socialists. Electors, now, are quite different in character. The winning candidate is he who can capture the non-party voters.

"With the increasing pressure of international emergency," says the *New Statesman*, "bewildered voters tend not to believe in old-fashioned party cries, but to rally to the voice that comes with the reassurance of authority."

What we are witnessing now is the break-up of the old party system of government. It would not be an exaggeration to say that it already is dead, and the only question of interest is the form of government which is to take its place.

One possibility is a super "National" Government with about as much "Opposition" as there is in, say Russia or Italy. This is the trend of the last 50 years, and at no time in history would it be easier to introduce under the plea of "national emergency."

The other possibility is that the non-party voters may increase in numbers and awareness of the true situation and elect a government which carries out their wishes and not the wishes of powerful, parasitical minorities such as the City of London.

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## Economics in a Nutshell

Is there something to eat?—Yes.

Shall these men eat?—No.

Why?—Because they have no money to buy eatables.

Why have they no money?—Because they are out of work.

Why are they out of work?—Because output is too large.

Do you mean that they shall not eat, because there is too much to eat?—Yes.

Are you a silly idiot?—No, sir, I am a Professor of Economics and an expert adviser of Governments.

—From *Why?* New Zealand.

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## THE FAIRY COW

TEN men who were financiers chipped in ten dollars each and bought a fine cow that gave ten gallons of milk every day. The milk was divided at night and each man received one gallon as his share.

Soon the neighbours far and near heard of the wonderful cow and said to one another, "Think of getting a whole gallon of milk every day! What a wonderful return on a ten-dollar investment. I wish I had a share in her."

When this talk was repeated to the ten men, they held a meeting and one of the men said, "Let us give these people what they want. Our shares in the cow cost us ten dollars each, and we can sell other shares at the same price."

So they went to a printer and obtained a thousand sheets of paper bearing the legend: "One share in the cow." Then they sold 500 of these shares at 10 dollars each, which brought them 5,000 dollars, and divided the other 500 shares themselves as their reward for being smart.

Each man of the ten now had 51 shares, whereas in the beginning each had but one.

But one of the ten began to worry.

"Look here," he said, "every fellow who bought a share in this cow will expect a gallon of milk tonight, and the cow only gives ten gallons. When the milk is divided into one thousand and ten shares these new shareholders won't get a spoonful. Shares will drop to nothing. We had better unload while we can."

So the ten men went out on the street to find investors and each of them sold the fifty shares that had been awarded to him, and thus they obtained a second 5,000 dollars to divide among them.

By now night was drawing near and again one of the ten began to worry.

"There will be a row at milking time," he said. "Hasten abroad and persuade each of the shareholders to sign a proxy which is a joker authorising you to cast as you think best the vote to which his share entitles him. Then return and we shall do some voting."

At twilight the men met at the barn, and in their hands were 1,000 signed proxies to represent the absent shareholders.

And the ten were entitled to vote in their own right, for each still held his original shares.

"Now," said the one who did the talking, "we must organise. This company needs a president, a treasurer, and eight vice-presidents. That gives us each a job. And since there are ten of us and the cow gives ten gallons, it is moved and seconded that each of us receive a salary of one gallon of milk per day. All in favour say Aye."

The motion carried without a dissenting vote.

And then they milked the cow.

—Robert Quillen in "The U.F.A." (Alberta)

# "We Beseech Thee To Hear Us"

By G. F. Powell

IT IS A VERY COMMON ERROR TO BELIEVE THAT DEMOCRACY IS A FORM OF GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS BEEN EVOLVED MORE BY KINDLY-HEARTED, WELL-MEANING MIDDLEHEADS THAN BY HARD-HEADED, PRACTICAL ADMINISTRATORS.

THE whole theory of democracy, however, is very rigidly related to perhaps the most outstanding attribute of human nature. This particular attribute is its ever-present resentment to all forms of tyranny or oppression. In fact, the history of mankind is about very little but a never-ceasing war against repression.

The theory of democracy starts by accepting the contention that all government, however necessary it may be, is a form of repression and, if the teaching of psychologists is accepted, all government must be accounted as an evil.

An examination of the enduringly successful forms of government in history appears to show that, to counteract this evil, all of them possessed some method of living with, or keeping in close and constant touch with, those whom they governed.

Which emboldens one to contend that, when such is the case, those governing know what the governed really want from time to time, and so tend to legislate on lines in tune with it, and/or are able to make it appear to the governed as being so.

Thus that cumulative poison of the body politic—repression—is kept to a minimum and has longer time on average between successive legislation to disperse.

There seems little doubt that unless a form of government provides in some way for this amelioration, a fever of resentment breeds itself up in the governed and eventually leads to riot and revolution.

From which it seems to follow that if the governed can register with their government the results which they want, and the government use those qualified to get them for them, things political proceed peacefully—otherwise "there are as many

revolutions as are necessary"—as Thomas Carlyle said.

If the foregoing be admitted, it will be self-evident that thwarting the will of the people is an extremely dangerous activity in which to indulge.

Yet we fear that most of us, at some time or another, have regarded politics in a democracy as a sort of game and some of us still do—even now, when thousands of our fellow-citizens live in want and degradation, and hundreds of thousands are harassed by debts. Yet surely the educated among us are reasonably expected to show others the way out of their difficulties?

Why, then, do so many jeer and sneer at those who are manifestly sincere in trying to right things, even though it is in a manner strange and new to many?

Surely it can be claimed with truth that Conservatism, Liberalism, and orthodox finance have had a fair trial and that no thinking man or woman will be found to say that the results are satisfactory so far as the well-being of the majority of THE PEOPLE are concerned.

In all seriousness and with all such dispassionateness as we can command we ask for the co-operation of every responsible citizen in the world, if only to the extent of abandoning this game of make-believe, party strife and restricting opposition of all forms for that based on due thought.

The times through which we are going, and the circumstances in the immediate future with which we shall undoubtedly be surrounded, demand no less of everyone if we are to avoid blundering into that pending world disaster from which, we are sure, responsible action by us all can yet save the world.

## ETHICS AND SPECULATION

IN a public address a short time ago, Sir Josiah Stamp [now Lord Stamp] is credited with saying, among other things, apropos of solutions for the economic and social problems of the day:

I suspect any solution that does not stand an ethical test.

Sir Josiah has said that a number of times in dealing with economic problems and it was, perhaps, because of his avowals in this respect that many co-operators in western Canada expected of him much better than he gave in his inquiry in 1931 into dealing in futures on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Sir Josiah had plenty of evidence put before him that trading in wheat futures involved a mass of purely gambling transactions and he had impressed upon him that the gambling was a necessary part of the business, so much so that he commented in the following caustic terms:

"Therefore the prosperity of agriculture and high prices to the producers are really parasitic on the gambling habits of a certain section of the public . . . It is repugnant to think that a useful function is dependent on the gambling instinct."

In a word, these transactions violated fundamental principles of ethics; they could not "stand an ethical test." Yet Sir Josiah gave the system a clean bill of health, so to speak. He decided in favour of it, and declared it worked to the advantage of society. Would he so approve of, say, the Irish Sweepstakes because they are ostensibly conducted for the benefit of hospitals? Why didn't he say in his report: "I suspect this method of marketing grain because it will not stand an ethical test?" It might, of course, be objected that he was not engaged to pass an ethical verdict on the system, but merely an economic one. But Sir Josiah is also one of those economists who believe that if a thing is economically right it is ethically right, and consequently his inquiry into grain marketing must have put him in a quandary. It is hard to have to say it, but Sir Josiah, like so many others who find their business practice and their ethical ideas in irreconcilable conflict, seems to have allowed the exigencies of business to rule out the ethical considerations. And it may be remarked that Sir Josiah has written some very interesting essays upon just that characteristic in men, that is, their inability to see how their conduct flatly contradicts the ethical principles they profess. It's astonishing how much can be blotted out by holding even a quarter close to the eye.

—*Western Producer*, August 25, 1938

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He that justifieth the wicked and he that condemneth the just, both are abominable before God. (Prov. xvii. 15)

# Other People's Utopias

**I**N another column this week, an article is reproduced from the Canadian farmers' paper—*The Western Producer*—under the title "Ethics and Speculation," in it Lord Stamp is credited with the statement, "I suspect any solution that does not stand an ethical test."

This statement gives us the key to much of the opposition to Social Credit, both amongst bankers, such as Lord Stamp, and other people. Such opponents have their own ideas as to the way in which, not only they themselves, but also all other people, should live. This is true probably of many of us, to a greater or lesser extent, but there is a great difference between the ordinary people holding such ideas, and the tiny minority of which Lord Stamp can be taken as representative. Whereas, of all the ordinary men and women such as you and I, who believe they know how other people should live, there are but few who would force acceptance of their ideas on others, and there are none in a position to do so, Lord Stamp and his kind both can and do force us to live under conditions, and hence in the way they think good for us.

Now the basic idea at the back of the Social Credit proposals is individual freedom—"Freedom to choose or refuse one

thing at a time." This calls for faith in our fellow-men and in ourselves; further, in so far as we may have our own ideals as to the way in which others should live, it calls for faith in these ideals, that they are right, and therefore that they are strong and will prevail. Evidently Lord Stamp and his kind lack this faith, they believe that people can only be *made* to live in accordance with their ideals, their ethical standard.

This lack of faith in his own ethical standard, the Stamp standard it might be called for convenience, is understandable, for everywhere to-day, both at home and abroad, signs of resistance to its imposition multiply. How Lord Stamp would define his standard we do not know, but we may assume that the present financial system which he supports, does "stand an ethical test," therefore his standard may be judged by the results of the operation of that system, here are some of them:

Money—an abstraction—is regarded as of more importance than the goods and services it should represent; in consequence, goods and services are destroyed, restricted, exported, or "birth controlled," to make production fit the money system. This results in making abundance a curse, for the more we have or can produce, the

poorer we become, hence "poverty in plenty." Money counts for more than life itself, so we starve those unable to earn it in industry, because it would "cost too much money" to do otherwise, not because we lack the goods to provide for them. Money is kept in short supply, and all must struggle to earn it as it is the ticket to life. For the majority, the only source of money is work, and so work—a means—is made an end. To provide work, exports must be expanded constantly as production expands, hence wars for export markets.

These are but a few of the results of the ethical—by the Stamp standard—money system.

Maybe this system is satisfactory to Lord Stamp, but is this any reason why it should be forced on us? Lord Stamp's idea of Utopia is not ours; we each know how we would like to live, but Lord Stamp and his kind will it otherwise and will continue to do so until we make our will known. By uniting in demanding National Dividends—see pledge on back page—we can get them, then we can escape from the heaven of Stamp, which is hell for the majority. Then we shall be free to make our own Utopias.

M. JACKLIN

## It Can Be Done

Bernard Rowntree

**I**T must be done. If you had a farm, would you refuse to eat because you could grow more than you needed?

Would you refuse to trade your farm products for the shoes, clothing, etc., your neighbours made and had more than they could use?

Don't be silly. Don't ask foolish questions. Of course you would not.

But we are silly. Every industry—farming, lumber, meat, clothing, shoes, automobiles—all down the line, can produce more than we have the power to consume (buy) and we have to stop producing and starve until we use up what we have made.

We think we have more intelligence and are more clever than animals, but did you ever hear of an animal, a bird or an insect, that would deliberately starve or suffer because there was plenty?

All this talk about crop control and restriction is just a lot of bunkum because the people of these United States have never consumed enough to live as decent Americans should live.

The candidates who are after your vote are going to tell you a lot of things. Some may be true, some may seem important, but none of them amount to a tinker's dam if we don't get the power to consume all we want of what we can produce.

Don't let them tell you about taxing something or somebody. That only reduces somebody's purchasing power.

Don't let them tell you about payments to farming or industry to control or restrict production. We need all we can produce and if we had the power to consume, no producer would suffer, because we could pay decent prices.

Don't let them tell you we need foreign trade or export markets. We need and could use all we can produce if we had the power to consume (buy) it.

Don't let them tell you the labour unions are the cause of our trouble. Of course they are trying to increase their power to consume. They know they can produce.

Don't let them tell you that industry is to blame. If industry was to reduce prices,

it would cut wages, and we would be just as badly off as we are now.

Don't let them tell you it is the "natural law of economics" and that "nature must take its course." Economics is NOT a natural law but a man-made set of rules and regulations and can easily be changed so it will work for the benefit of all of us.

Don't let them tell you it is "lack of confidence." It is lack of power to consume and nothing else. Of course a farmer or manufacturer loses confidence in the possibility of selling and stops producing when his stock on hand piles up.

Don't let them tell you it is power-driven machinery. We need everything machinery can help us produce and we would consume it, if we had the power.

Don't let them tell you. *You tell them*—for yourself and all the rest of us, that **WE DEMAND THE POWER TO CONSUME ALL WE WANT UP TO THE CAPACITY OF OUR COUNTRY TO PRODUCE.**

—From *Money*, September, 1938

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Vol. 9. No. 15. Friday, Sept. 23, 1938

**Choose Life!****E**VERY mocking jeer levelled at Social Credit in the past has been a sneer at real peace.Every antagonist to the ideal and principle of Social Credit has played an *active* part in *choosing* war and death instead of peace and glorious life.

Our own people have had warnings enough. What of the suicides, the bankruptcies, the tragedies of the desperately poor, the degradation of the Means Test, the distraint warrants, the imprisonments for debt achieved by what is an obvious travesty of simple justice?

Then the orgies of wanton destruction of wealth, the organised production of scarcity, the deliberate manufacture of famine, with its implication that the very fount of life is criminal by fertility!

Is blasphemy too strong a word for this form of madness? It is not.

Can we expect peace whilst persisting in such crazy destruction?

Is such wickedness any less black because terms such as "rationalisation," "budget-balancing," and the like are used to whitewash the corruption?

Can we continue sabotaging the bounty of God, whilst denying access to it by the people, indefinitely, without a grim reckoning?

There is no escape by hiding our heads in the sand like ostriches.

The people of our islands have every reason to be frightened at the present time, for Parliament is resigned to war and is arranging sacrifices to be enforced on its own people in order to prepare for it, *whilst steadily ignoring the causes which, so long as they remain, bring war and all its horror steadily and inevitably nearer.*Parliament is insane. Corrective treatment can come only from the people. Direction must be given to this body of Government by the electorate. It must be *right* direction; insecurity of income, fear of debt, and economic want can and must be banished from the lives and homes of the humblest and poorest of our own people. That is the way to peace, and it must be taken quickly. See to it. Unite on the objective. Choose and demand LIFE freely and in abundance for every man, woman, and child in this England of ours,**NATIONAL CONFERENCE****T**HE Conference at the Cora Hotel, London, which had been arranged for Saturday and Sunday, September 17 and 18, was very well attended, in spite of the fact that many of the delegates had been circularised warning them that neither Major Douglas nor any of the functional Directors who were on the agenda to address the meetings would attend.

The members of the Board of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, who themselves had no previous part in arranging the Conference, undertook, in these difficult circumstances, to attend. At the time of opening no notice had been given, or any explanation addressed to, the Board of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited by those who had arranged the Conference, and who later abandoned it.

**Headquarters Business**

The chair on Saturday afternoon was taken first by Mr. G. F. Powell, who, after a brief explanation as to the reason for his presence on the platform, suggested at once that four persons in the Conference, known to be supporters of Major Douglas, but in no official way connected with the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, should be first approved by the Conference, and should then meet the Council

**Discussions on I**

in another room to examine certain data, and to report back to the Conference. The Conference agreed to this procedure, and approved four persons who retired to another room with four Councillors (or Directors) and Mr. A. L. Gibson.

Meanwhile, under the able chairmanship of Mr. Milward, of Southsea, the Conference was addressed by Mr. Hickling, who has for twelve months past been Editor of SOCIAL CREDIT. He did his best to disperse the natural bewilderment of those present, his main points being devoted chiefly to the objective of the Movement and the relationship of all and each to that objective. Mr. Geoffrey Powell, who has been recently appointed Secretary to the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, then read out some correspondence.

Elucidation of one or two questions put to these two speakers was deferred because they involved matters then under consideration in another room, or about which the speakers themselves were not fully informed.

After tea the Conference reassembled,

**Merrie England—****—is merrie no longer****T**HERE is an atmosphere of fear everywhere impinging distressfully upon the daily life of our people.

This haunting fear is sapping the vitality of millions; it is corroding the character and destroying that fine spirit of independence, that love of liberty and social justice which has hitherto been a distinguishing mark in the history of these islands and the Anglo-Saxon people.

It cuts at the roots of that idea of chivalry which despises to take a mean advantage of the weak and unfortunate, an idea that was born in Britain.

This corrupting atmosphere of fear has not come about, nor is it maintained, by accident. It is imposed by *design*; it is one of the rules of the irresponsible, secret, dominating, bullying lust of those who have usurped and control the Money Monopoly.

By virtue of their monopoly, the human governors of the money-creating institutions hold in their hands the power to cut off from any individual access to the means of life, in spite of the fact that we live in an age of abundance.

For most of us a claim on the means of life can only be made effective by the act of tendering *money*.In other words, *money* is, under present conditions, a *licence to live*; and as nobody is allowed to manufacture money except the Monopoly, the governors of whom release it only according to their own whims and rules, the lives of all other individuals who need money are in their hands.

Fear is generated by the fact that every individual is facing an ever-present risk of having his "licences to live" dangerously reduced or even cut off altogether—a stark fact which is a constant threat to his very life.

Are we for ever to submit to the shackles of slavery riveted upon us by fear of the secret few who continue to dominate us?

Or are we going to wake up out of our black hypnosis and demand our birth-right—the issue of National Dividends and the inheritance of freedom the progress of science has made available for each and all?



# CONFERENCE IN LONDON

## Important Business

and Mr. A. L. Gibson took the chair. He explained that he himself had resigned as a Councillor of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited because, in view of the fact that Major C. H. Douglas had not reappointed him as a functional director, he naturally wished to be relieved of legal responsibility for administration in which he had no voice.

He called for the report of the four delegates selected by the Conference, and their finding, as follows, was read out:—

"So far as we have been able to examine the position, we are of the opinion that it is in the interests of the Social Credit Movement that the Social Credit Secretariat Limited should continue in existence, and receive your support."

This report was signed by four delegates from among 100 per cent. supporters of Major Douglas, approved by the Conference, and who had attended respectively from such representative and widely-separated centres as Colchester (Mr. A. T. Shippey), Welling (Mr. G. W. Heath), Aberdeen (Mr. J. J. Johnston), and Suffolk (Mr. A. Welford).

### Envoy to Douglas

Mr. A. L. Gibson said that arising out of that advice, it looked as though the best interests of the Social Credit Crusade would lie in the Conference appointing one or more envoys to see Major Douglas or Dr. Tudor Jones, or other deputy, and make sure that the position of the Board of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited was made known to Major Douglas. Speaking for himself, Mr. Gibson said that if Major Douglas was informed of certain facts which might have escaped his notice, he would be the first to agree that any departure from essential technicalities should be checked. When he had finished, alternative suggestions were put up. Eventually, without any dissentient, amendments were carried that only one envoy should go, and, secondly, that the only person with whom that envoy should treat should be Major Douglas.

### Douglas as Adviser

The next thing with which the Chairman dealt was the advisability of letting everybody see that there were no enemies of Major Douglas in that room, and ultimately, without a single dissentient, the following resolution was passed:—

That this Conference, held under the auspices of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, affirms its loyalty to the prin-

ciples of economic democracy and to Major C. H. Douglas as adviser to the Movement.

The foregoing resolution was carried, at first with four dissentients, who wished to have the word "leader" substituted for "adviser." These four readily withdrew their dissent on receiving an explanation from the Chair, and the resolution was then carried unanimously and with acclamation.

The next subject dealt with was who was to be the envoy, and although Mr. Gibson, the Chairman, modestly repudiated the assertion that he was the best man for the task, the Conference unitedly insisted that he was. He eventually kindly consented to undertake it.

### Alberta News

The next decision of the Conference was that Mr. G. F. Powell be asked to speak at the 8 o'clock session, on the subject of Alberta. He gave an excellent address on the present situation and the events which have led up to it during the past two or three years, and eulogised the magnificent services which Mr. L. D. Byrne was giving, and had given, in Alberta. The disallowed Acts had been drawn up mainly to show the people of Alberta who were their *real* enemies, and in that respect they had succeeded admirably. Further, the Albertans were now thoroughly awake to the fact that the poverty of many of them was entirely unnecessary.

### Sunday

Mr. Arthur Welford, of Suffolk, took the chair on Sunday morning. The principal speaker was Lt.-Col. L. Wylde, who addressed the delegates on the urgent necessity of unity throughout the whole Movement. He felt sure that all the delegates would agree that it was the first and foremost duty of us all to unite in the greatest common measure of desire among us, to secure the adoption of the economic principles propounded by Major Douglas in *Economic Democracy*. While we could all work towards that objective by any means which seemed to be helpful to that end, it was essential to avoid all recrimination or provocation. Among those who spoke in the discussion were Messrs. Turpin (London), Worden (Lytham St. Annes), Briggs (Blackburn), Shippey (Colchester), Apsey (Southampton), and Treen (London).

### Delegates' Experiences

On Sunday afternoon Lt.-Colonel Wylde took the chair at 2.45, and the session was devoted to a series of 10-minute talks by various delegates. Mrs. Page, of Dunedin, New Zealand, gave an account of the

beginning of the Movement in her town, and how Lower Rates campaigns were going in both North Island and South Island. It was through Social Crediters, said Mrs. Page, that the present Labour Government got in, but they have not implemented their promises, and from Mrs. Page's remarks we judged that it was going to be through Social Crediters that the Labour Government was shortly going to get out. Mrs. Page thought New Zealand would be the first country to get Social Credit.

Mr. Wigley, of Ipswich, followed, and succeeding speakers gave him the encouragement and help he needed to make his efforts produce more results in a particularly difficult area. Mr. Melling, of Blackburn, recalled how in an emergency, and mainly with the help of the ladies, he and his colleagues had managed to collect 800 signatures to a no-increase-in-rates demand in 24 hours. Mr. Ward, of London, described shock methods of getting over propaganda, particularly the falling from the Strangers' Gallery in the House of a parachute bearing the legends, "Social Credit is the only way," "Social Credit is coming"—this during a debate on A.R.P. Mr. Worden, of Lytham St. Annes; Col. Wylde, of Brighton; and Mr. Hickling, of Coventry, described various means of getting the audience at a meeting with the speaker, and keeping them there, and the necessity of action.

The Conference ended on a strong, confident note, and a cable of good cheer was sent to Mr. L. D. Byrne in Alberta.

### Douglas's Reply Awaited

We understand that the envoy appointed by the Conference has seen Major Douglas and the Council hope to receive his report in due course.

LOOK OUT FOR NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE.

## Egg Money

It used to be the custom on farms in this country, and possibly still is, for the farmer's wife to take care of the fowls, and of any money they brought in. Amongst Roumanian peasants this custom takes a different form, for according to a recent press report, eggs are actually used as currency in many villages.

The Roumanian peasants rarely handle money and buy from their local stores with eggs, which rate at rather less than a farthing. The stores are visited twice a week by the agents of wholesale egg merchants, who buy the eggs for cash from the storekeepers.

The storekeepers thus make a double profit, one on the goods they sell to the peasants, and a second on the eggs they sell to the merchants; this latter is said to be between 20 and 30 per cent.

In Roumania the hens seem to be encroaching on the monopoly of the bankers—the creation of money—if they were humans they would soon be stopped, but how can you stop a hen laying?

# Czechoslovakia

## A Short History

AS we go to press, reports indicate that Great Britain, faced with the choice of mass murder or the betrayal of a country—Czechoslovakia—established by the Allies and the U.S.A. after the last war, has decided in favour of betrayal.

Czechoslovakia, or Bohemia as it was known for many centuries, once more became an independent state, following the breakings of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1918. When war broke out in 1914, Professor, afterwards President, Masaryk and Dr. Benes, escaped from Austria and began to work for Czechoslovak independence. By 1918, there were Czechoslovak troops fighting with the Allies on the Western front and in Italy, but of much more importance to the Allied cause were the Czechoslovak legions formed from prisoners of war in Russia. These legions first fought with the Russian troops under Kerensky after the first revolution.

Then, when the Bolsheviks took charge and sued for peace, the legions were promised free transportation to Vladivostok. Whilst the legions were on the way to Vladivostok, the Bolshevik Government gave orders that they should be disarmed. In consequence, fighting broke out with the Russians, and the legions gained control of thousands of miles of railways, including the Baikal and Chita sections of the Trans-Siberian Railway. They were thus able to prevent the many thousands of German war prisoners in Siberia from rejoining the German army for the final onslaught on the Western front in 1918, and stood between Germany and access to Siberian raw materials.

Their action probably shortened the war appreciably, as was recognised by Mr.

Lloyd George, who telegraphed the Czechoslovak National Council in Paris, thanking it "for the inestimable services rendered by the legions to the Allies." — September 11, 1918.

The Czechoslovak republic came into existence on October 18, 1918, and was subsequently recognised as comprising the old territory of Bohemia by the Treaties of Versailles, St. Germain and Trianon. One of the first actions taken by the Government was to set up a central bank which was independent of Government control.

Until a year or so ago, Czechoslovakia was held up to the world as one of the few good results of the last war. It was claimed for it that the minorities of all races were well treated, and, according to the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," 14th Edition:

"A welcome spirit of toleration and understanding has done much to solve the minority problem in these regions (i.e., where the German population is large) despite the history of German colonisation dating from the thirteenth century."

To-day, we are told that the minorities are oppressed, and in consequence of the German demand, it appears that Czechoslovakia is to be dismembered by the loss of the Sudeten territories which contain some of the large industrial establishments, and possibly by the loss of other areas.

Mr. Chamberlain, faced with the choice of evil alternatives to betray the state Great Britain had helped to establish, or to involve his country, and probably the rest of Europe, in war, has chosen betrayal. He is held up to us for admiration for his

flight to Germany to see Herr Hitler. In fact, having placed the lives of the British people in jeopardy by the policy he has consistently advocated, we are asked to admire him for taking the risk of flying to Germany to endeavour to remove the threat of war.

It is beyond question that the main cause of the troubled conditions in the Sudeten territory is economic; in fact, little was ever heard of a demand for equal rights, let alone absorption by Germany, until after the slump of 1931. This slump naturally hit the industrial areas, i.e., the Sudeten areas, and from the unemployment and distress that followed arose the movement which has brought about the present crisis.

Mr. Chamberlain has always accepted and supported the system which makes periodic slumps inevitable, and by creating a struggle for export markets, must sooner or later lead to war. He has gained a respite by his betrayal of Czechoslovakia. Let us hope that he will use it to amend the system which has created a crisis, otherwise we may be certain that another and a worse one will follow, and at no very distant date, either.

### LET THE PEOPLE EXPRESS THEMSELVES

#### Says League of Nations President

Mr. de Valera, the chief delegate for Eire, was elected President of the Assembly of the League of Nations on September 12. His election was received with prolonged applause and he was welcomed to the presidential chair by Mr. W. J. Jordan (New Zealand), the acting President, in the warmest terms.

The result was rather in the nature of a last-moment decision, taken finally only when M. Holsti (Finland) had withdrawn and the candidature of M. Petrescu Comnen had failed to find adequate support in the Nomination Committee for immediate political reasons.

The world is not free from warlike sentiments and fears or from actual strife, said Mr. Jordan in opening the Assembly, yet it may in all truth be said that foremost among the desires of the people of every country is peace. We need make no exception. *Let the peoples express themselves, and their desire is to follow the paths of peace.*

Of course it is. But why do they not express themselves so that they ensure that they shall have their way?

The League of Nations might still do a real service to peace if the various governments represented on its Council went home and sought an expression of their people's will—clearly and concisely on this specific issue.

### WOMEN SOCIAL CREDITERS!

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# Ludendorff And The Coming War

ALTHOUGH the late General Erich von Ludendorff was credited with a number of curious beliefs (he himself said more than once that these reports were deliberately spread by "interested" parties), he had a good deal of perspicacity, and he was by no means unaware of who it was that created the conditions which lead automatically to war.

Almost a decade ago he attacked what he called the "supernational" forces, and drew attention to how the fate of every individual depended upon the power behind the collectivist systems based on force, which, whether they called themselves, Fascism, Socialism, Bolshevism, or any other name, all had the same economic effect, however much their methods might vary.

In his book, *The Coming War*, translated into English in 1931 (and published by Faber and Faber), he says: "By the time war breaks out the economic crisis and unemployment will have attained

intolerable proportions . . . The masses of the armed nations will be more and more impressed by stories of the impending German invasion, and hatred of the Poles and Czechs for everything German will be increased.

"In the meantime, however, the campaign of popular enlightenment will have made some headway, and led to the detection of the international mischief-makers."

There need be no surprise that a man with Ludendorff's training and life should fail to realise all the methods by which an international financial power maintains and increases its hold upon the world, but he was under not the slightest misapprehension as to the fate which would overtake Europe if his warnings and those of others were neglected, and his "campaign of popular enlightenment" is surely the task — more urgent and desperate than ever—of every Social Crediter throughout the world.

Despite the semi-mystic beliefs and Wagnerian religions which were attributed to Ludendorff in his later years, that great

organiser was essentially a realist. Ten years ago his comment on the League of Nations was that it had played its last card and was, indeed, doomed to the start. Up and down Germany he trumpeted how utter a failure was the economic system of the supernational forces; how in the majority of countries it had brought about a terrible economic crisis, the result of oppressive taxation, the swindles of the gold standard and inflation, and the confiscation of property and earnings. But at that time his was as a voice crying in the wilderness.

"It is no use," he wrote, "having the will to live when the hour of terror comes. If the nations do not recognise and oppose these supernational evildoers, their condition will inevitably go from bad to worse. The evildoers know only too well how far they can go with oppressed nations whose thirst for liberty renders them blind to their machinations. Never for one instant do these evildoers relax their efforts to extend their hegemony at the cost of national freedom."

## POWDER and SHOT

THE only way for everyone to possess more money is to increase the total quantity of money.—*Professor Soddy.*

The League (of Nations) is . . . concerned first with balancing budgets and protecting its loan.—*The New Republic.*

Must the world be depopulated because our economists have failed to provide any system of wealth distribution other than wages?—*The late Arthur Kitson.*

The growth of the nation, and all our activities, are in the hands of a few men who . . . chill and check and destroy genuine economic freedom.—*President Wilson, 1916.*

I can't abear to see one good workman after another packed off to starve for the sake of these machines.—*Ibsen, in "Pillars of Society."*

Before the industrial revolution the economics of scarcity was a fact. It is not a fact to-day. It is an anachronism and a euphemism for private property and the profit system . . . The economics of scarcity had and has but one criterion for evaluating any human activity: Will it make money?—*Henry Hart, in "The Writer."*

The Manchester Corporation Transport Department pays approximately £40,000 a year in licence dues, £98,500 in fuel oil and petrol taxes, and £420 in lubricating oil tax. The elimination of this £138,920 a year in unnecessary taxes would assist Mancunians to have cheaper transport.

Banks do not lend money already in their possession, nor money put in their charge by their depositors—as is often wrongly supposed—but all the money lent by banks is specially created for the purpose by a stroke of the pen. This can be verified from the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.—*Lt.-Col. J. Creagh Scott.*

It is a traditional error to assume that income tax is now necessary for the defence of the realm. It is only necessary for the defence of the financial system.—*Credit Power.*

It is essential that the Central Bank should be able to enforce its policy on the community.—*A. C. Davidson, General Manager, Bank of New South Wales.*

Greater Birmingham has to-day well over 37,000 registered unemployed.—*Lord Austin.*

Unless there is an international improvement, economic as well as political, the Public Assistance population will steadily increase next year.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

tents of the pot in which the juicy ants are gradually turning brown."

"Many families are eating their donkeys. An assistant of the missionary figures that he could feed the 400 children on his reserve for less than £1 a day, and for less than £100 could tide the reserve's entire populace over to December, when the warm weather begins."

## ANTS AS FOOD

ONE of the territorial spoils of the last war was South-West Africa, a German colony which was given to South Africa to administer under a League of Nations mandate. In those far-off days of 1919, there was much talk of the evil treatment meted out to the natives by Germans and of the impossibility of ever allowing a return to such conditions.

Assuming Britain achieves peace in the next few weeks at the price of the dismemberment of the State she helped to establish only nineteen years ago—Czecho-Slovakia—it is to be expected that Hitler's next demand will be for a return of the colonies seized after the war. Should this occur neither South Africa nor Great Britain can have much to say about their care for native interests, in the light of the following report extracted from *Cavalcade* for September 17:—

"Baboons' food is the fare for two thousand native children in South-West Africa's Namaqualand, according to missionary Rev. J. A. George, who is in charge of the remote Lilyfontein Methodist Mission. In a country wracked by drought most of the children go to school without breakfast, do not return home for lunch because the sight of an empty pot increases their hunger. Hence the only meal is supper. For this, Rev. George says, some families have a little rice, but most have white ants.

## Open Season

"Season for digging up the nests of ants to get at the larvæ has just arrived. 'It is heartrending,' says the Missionary, 'to see these children sitting around the fire, their eyes glistening at the wriggling con-  
*Continued at foot of previous column.*

# The Banks and Barefaced

**I**N the fight that people are waging against the tyranny of increasing rates and the unjustifiable levies of loan and interest charges in local taxation, it is inevitable that a certain amount of effort on the part of the financial vested interests to create some confusion should be attempted.

In many places it has been suggested that the banks could create credit, and that ½ per cent. as a charge would be ample to pay the banks for their accounting service. A correspondent in one newspaper says that the "great commercial banks regard these proposals (i.e., the forced issue by them of loans to municipalities at a sole charge of ½ per cent. of the capital sum involved) as a barefaced robbery."

This is quite a natural reaction of the banks, for they have no wish to distribute to the people the benefits of the power to create financial credit at no cost.

It is natural on their part because they regard this power and its benefits as *their* monopoly and property. This claim has no justification whatever, and the pressure for lower rates and better services, if continued and increased, will ultimately bring this fact forward and expose to the light of day not that an attempt is being made to rob the banks, but that the banks themselves, by the exercise of their monopolistic powers (their powers to withhold and to restrict) are actually robbing the people, *via* local taxation, because the banks' claim to monopolistic property rights in financial credit is a fraudulent claim.

## Banking a Soft Job

The same correspondent wound up by suggesting that if the theories of the rate and loan charge resisters are correct, "banking must be the softest job in the world, and should present no difficulty." He suggests further that they start a bank of their own, pointing out that this is quite legal, and that this would give a practical demonstration of how loans can be granted on such advantageous terms.

## Robbery!

### Starting a Bank Within the Law

Although there is no law against starting a bank, there is, equally, no law to prevent the present monopoly in banking operating as it does. There is no law, for instance, against a man opening a newsagent's shop, but that statement does not give the newsagent so opening his shop the power to force wholesalers to supply him, as he would soon find out if he attempted to do it.

And there is no law in this country to force the money monopoly to clear your cheques if you open a bank.

You can open the bank, but it just happens that some other banks have got into the business first, and have among themselves created a monopoly, by which they have the power to withhold banking facilities from any new bank.

There are a few million co-operators in this country who are under the impression that they have a bank. It is quite legal to set up an institution called the Co-operative Wholesale Bank, but in actual fact this particular bank is in the position merely of a depositor in the Joint Stock Banks that form part of the credit-monopoly-machine in this country, and therefore, by virtue of the existence of this machine monopoly, it can refuse to clear the cheques of depositors in a new bank, not because there is a law to stop another bank starting, but because *there is no law against them withholding credit facilities and there is no law to force the Bank of England to give credit to the joint stock banks*, and the Bank of England can and does expand and restrict financial credit at its own will and pleasure, the joint

stock banks acting as part of its monopolistic system. Much that the Bank of England does can be justified by saying there is no law against it, but the argument that you can go and do the same as the Bank of England does because there is no law against it won't stand, because it ignores the existence of the monopolistic powers exercised by the Bank of England.

If the ratepayers and the electors of Great Britain want to continue as debt slaves of this monopoly, well, there is no law against it. On the other hand, if they don't want to remain debt slaves, and there is no law against it, what then?

## Votes for Sale in Eire

The first election to the Irish Senate has recently taken place under the new Constitution. It has provided many surprises.

Sixty Senators are elected, forty-three by an Electoral College of 230, representing borough and county councils and other bodies, and the remainder are chosen by Mr. De Valera himself, assisted by the Irish Universities. A number of candidates who were thought to be certain of election by the College failed to secure a single vote, the explanation being, it is suggested, that votes were bought—only eight were necessary to secure election.

One of the disappointed candidates, ex-Cabinet Minister Seamus Bourke, is reported to have suggested that the next election should be held in a sale ring and candidates made to bid openly for the support of members of the College. This idea, if extended to elections for the Dail (the Irish House of Commons), would at least ensure that every elector got some tangible benefit from voting. Indeed, if the Dail then passed legislation to make the bankers foot the bills for votes bought, Eire would achieve a form of National Dividend.

## Stick 'em Up!

In America, contrary to the will of the people, gangsters hold up peaceable citizens in the manner of Dick Turpin. When a thug says "Stick 'em up!", Americans obey.

When a would-be gangster said these words to 17-year-old George Waldron, booking clerk at Hackney, the boy refused, and the man did not shoot.

On another occasion a real American gangster tried it on with an Englishman, who merely giggled, thinking it a huge joke. He, too, did not shoot.

In America thugs only succeed because they know people *will* "stick 'em up." If the will of the people was strong enough, they would refuse to do so, and hold-ups would very quickly cease.

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# Right Action The Remedy

"1,000 KILLED in Canton Bombing." "Falling Commodity Prices and Trade Depression." "Arsenal Found in House after Explosion." "Baby thrown from Train." "Widow Faces 11 Murder Charges." "Boys Keep Death Pact—Failed Navy Exam." "Strangled Woman—Fifty Interviews." "Wife Killed—Two Cars on Fire." "Europe's Storm Centre—Czechoslovakia."

Only a selection of headlines from a daily paper on one day—May 30, 1938. It makes cheerful reading, does it not?

It has been said that the human soul will have either heaven or hell. If frustrated in its efforts to make a heaven, it will make a hell on earth. It looks as if there may be some truth in this saying, for humanity seems to be plunging headlong into a state which is indistinguishable from an inferno.

It must be very difficult in these days for those persons who make a cult of always looking on the bright side.

Certainly many people manage to be merry enough despite horrors all around, but their merriment sometimes is more apparent than real. The writer heard a conversation between two women, one of whom looked pensive while the other was all sparkling vivacity.

Said the pensive one, "Why do people have the wireless on from morning to night? How can they ever think in that din? But most people seem to hate thinking."

The vivacious one momentarily lost her sparkle and said very soberly, "Don't you think that it is because they are afraid to think?"

Afraid to think! What a state to be in! We are heading for the bottomless pit, so turn on the wireless, on with the dance, bring in the cocktails; let us "eat, drink and be merry for tomorrow we die."

But is it necessary to die just when science has conquered so many of the enemies of the human race and opened up such endless vistas of interest and enjoyment? Scarcity has been conquered, disease largely vanquished, and toil.

Yes, that is just the trouble, say some. Science has done so much that it is putting us all out of work. It is turning out so many goods that all the nations are at each others' throats ready to fight for markets in which to sell them.

The Curse of Adam—from which mankind was to be redeemed in the fulness of time—is more honoured than all the ten commandments. As the machines with their mighty strokes remove the fetters of industrial toil, statesmen busy

themselves with schemes to fasten them on again. Only partly successful, despite all their efforts, they set up commissions to discover how little those without work can live on, although scientists speak of the "almost incredible plenty" now possible, which is indeed obvious to all who have eyes and ears.

In a report issued by Viscount Astor and Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, occurs the following frank and revealing sentence:—

"Large-scale land settlement raises at once the question of output. It is, of course, possible to employ a great many more on the land and, by deliberately abstaining from the use of the more modern and scientific methods, to keep output at approximately its present level. Or it would be possible by employing modern methods to obtain a much larger production of food; but to find a market for this increase it would be necessary to cut down drastically our supplies from overseas . . . The Dominions and foreign countries would perforce buy less from us and a fresh wave of unemployment would leave us no better off than we were." (My italics.)

So there we have it. The important thing is not that people should be fed and

clothed, educated, amused and given every possible opportunity for self-development, but that they should be "busy."

Britain has just granted Turkey a credit of £16,000,000 to finance imports from this country. £6,000,000 is to be spent on warships, in particular, destroyers and cruisers.

"This should help to keep our shipyards busy," is the comment of the *News Chronicle's* City Editor.

There is every indication that if we go on as we are, we shall soon all be very busy indeed—fighting for our lives amid scenes of indescribable horror. There can be little doubt as to where the path we are treading ultimately leads. The only hope is to turn round and march in the opposite direction by demanding the distribution of plenty and the endowment of leisure.

Plenty and leisure would demoralise people, say some.

Well, artificially maintained scarcity and toil do not appear to have saved them from demoralisation, if one may judge by the daily papers. Bernard Shaw says somewhere that what makes a woman a lady is to be treated as one. When people insist on being treated as if they were good, they will be good; only by right action can we get right results. D.B.

## SLAVES

Do you think slavery has been abolished, even in this country?

You may call to mind many who do not have enough to live decently; who suffer for want of a common education; who have no opportunity to enjoy the wonderful outdoors.

But do you know there are slaves right in your midst?

Men and women who are afraid—yes, actually afraid—to take any part in our wonderful work to obtain the power to consume.

Letters come from those who want to help but are afraid of the possible consequences. From those in business afraid they may lose their jobs. And can you blame them?

From instructors in colleges afraid of the displeasure of the faculty.

This is not idle talk or make-believe. It is the shameful truth.

And, more or less, we are all slaves just as long as we permit the present economic mess to compel us to do what we do not want to do and that prevents us from doing what we wish.

We talk and sing about the land of liberty. Ask any of the two million who leave school or college every year.

Ask the ten million so-called unemployed.

Yes, ask almost any of the 130 million American citizens; your friends and neighbours.

Ye Gods, what a country this could be. You and you and you, each have a part to play.

A grand part to make this a glorious country of 130 million American freemen, every one with the POWER TO CONSUME ALL WE WANT UP TO THE CAPACITY OF OUR COUNTRY TO PRODUCE.—"Money," September, 1938.

## • NOTICE!

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## “WE \$5,000,000—”

PEOPLE still regard the modern newspaper as something more than a commercial undertaking. In spite of the fact that it is obvious that the city daily, with millions of dollars invested in buildings and plant, cannot possibly afford to be anything except a business concern, the naïve readers of a paper still consider that its opinions on politics and public matters are undiluted nectar distilled from the mighty minds of intellectual giants who place the welfare of the public far above trifling considerations of money.

No one should pay much attention to daily papers. If Mr. Wright, the mining-man, and Mr. McCulloch, the broker, had spent their millions on the purchase of pigs, lumber mills, hotels, mines, steam-

ships or retail stores, they would still be men whose influence on the community could be no greater than before the investment was made, but because they choose a couple of newspapers as the field for their investment, they are in a position to hammer whatever views they possess into the ears of two hundred thousand people every day. When a subscriber reads: “The *Globe and Mail* thinks that this course should be pursued,” he unconsciously develops the idea that some great intellectual force is making a considered announcement. He would have a better perspective if the editorials should commence, as they should: “We, five million dollars, believe . . .”—From “*The Western Producer*.”

## Too Much Wheat and Too Little To Eat

According to recent reports, the United States Government is preparing to dump 100,000,000 bushels of wheat on the world markets. Operating through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, the Government will purchase wheat and flour from domestic producers for resale to exporters at a price low enough to enable them to sell it in the world market at whatever it will bring.

Losses sustained by the Corporation will be made up from customs receipts, 30 per cent. of which are set aside by law for disposal of farm surpluses.

Exporters will be required to conduct their operations under a bond which will

guarantee exportation of the wheat or flour purchased from the Corporation.

As customs duties are “passed on” to consumers, the ordinary American citizen will be paying to enable wheat to be sold abroad cheaper than at home, and as exporters will be operating under bond, there is no chance of any of this cheap wheat coming his way.

Even after this great effort to “rationalise” wheat by reducing supplies at home, it is expected that there will still remain 300,000,000 bushels unsold at July 1, 1939.

We forget how many people are estimated to be going short of food in the U.S. at present: at least 12,000,000 are unemployed.

## The Farmers Go “Up The Garden”

The Council of the National Farmers' Union announced last week that it has decided not to publish its policy statement at present, for fear of embarrassing the Government. This statement, it is understood, attacks the Government policy of restricting production.

This is playing into the hands of those whose policy it is the Government carries out. Those who prefer Britain to rely on cheap food imports from countries they are “developing” by loan, the Argentine for example. Those who don't care a jot for the British farmer, and favour cheap foreign food to keep wages low, and so help British industries—also developed by loan!—to intensify the struggle for export markets, the end of which is war.

Presumably the farmers' Council thinks it is being patriotic; actually it is helping the enemies inside the gates, those whose policy not only leads to war, but ensures that we are not prepared for it.

There appear to be people whom you have simply got to show the door and even the gates and the fences. If you don't, perhaps with many compliments concerning the excellence of the fare they are receiving, they will just eat you all up. And they may do this without any compliments at all, but with abundant signs of dissatisfaction, which is merely a kind of hydrochloric acid to assist their digestion.

## “It Doesn't Make Sense”

The City of New York recently advertised for 500 porters. The pay was from £3 to £4 a week.

Ten thousand men turned up to apply for the jobs. Some of them slept outside the municipal building in order to be at the head of the queue in the morning.

When the doors opened there was a rush and several were injured. It took 80 policemen to keep the queue in order.

“It doesn't make sense,” said Mayor La Guardia when they told him about it.

Of course it doesn't. Somebody will be telling Mayor La Guardia next that the 10,000 wanted the 500 jobs. What they did want was the money attached to the job, and that's a different thing.

If men cannot get money without a job why has nearly every invention since Adam been to do away with labour? To depopulate the world?

## Bank Refuses!

It is announced from Berlin that the Reich has had to suspend purchases of coffee, tobacco, rubber, wood, meat, fruit, and other raw materials and foodstuffs from Brazil because of the refusal of the Bank of Brazil to buy the “barter” marks with which Germany pays for her imports from Brazil.

Under the operation of the barter agreement Germany since 1936 has displaced the United States as Brazil's largest market and largest foreign supplier.

In German circles, however, it seems to be thought that the bank's decision is the result of the pressure of American business interests and that it cannot be revoked for some time.

Can anybody believe the Bank of Brazil is operating in the interest of Brazilians, or of peaceful trade and exchange?

## Mass-Produced Mansions

A report from the U.S.A. states that the Farm Security Administration, one of the many bodies set up by President Roosevelt to give people what he—or the bankers?—considers good for them, is now turning out wood houses at £250 a time. Mass production methods are being applied to home production. Each house is made up of standard units which can be erected in less than a week.

Probably these standard houses are better than the rough shacks, which house millions of the countrymen of the richest country in the world; but the trouble will be that, despite every effort of the propaganda organisations—wireless, papers, films, etc.—the U.S. has not yet evolved a mass production human with standardised wants.

# Towards a United Canada

PREMIER HEPBURN, of Ontario, referring to the Rowell Commission, publicly condemned the dictatorial manner in which the Commission was set up and the rapidly increasing tyranny of centralised power within the Dominion, but notwithstanding such encroachments, he expressed complete faith in the future of Canada.

The open attempt being made to centralise power by the Ottawa Government constitutes a grave threat to Canadian Confederation and the liberties of its peoples. Not only should the examples of centralised power in other countries be sufficient to call forth determined resistance from Alberta and all other provinces to the same thing happening in Canada—but the deliberate manner in which the centralisation is being pursued by Ottawa at every turn should convince them that the same sinister force is inspiring it everywhere. That is our considered view—a view which, thanks to the self-exposure which the Aberhart Government has forced upon High Finance, is now shared by millions within and without the British Empire,

We are sure that the only way in which this centralisation can be countered, and the serious constitutional questions linked with this question of centralisation of powers can be settled satisfactorily, is by an inter-political conference at which all concerned can sit round a table to support each other to obtain the benefits their peoples want. We share Premier Hepburn's view that a satisfactory settlement of Canada's problems is possible—but it is not likely to emerge from anything the Rowell Commission may have to say. It can be secured most quickly, efficiently and with surest finality in satisfaction from the Provinces coming together in conference.

Premier Hepburn and all Canadians can rest assured that in the discussions which took place with Manitoba and Saskatchewan in June, 1937, Alberta did not know any more than he knew that the Commission on inter-provincial relations

promised to Parliament by Mr. Mackenzie King was to be a "Rowell Commission."

We have expressed our view already in regard to the manner in which the Commission was set up.

If Premier Hepburn is unsympathetic towards the problems of the West, it is a pity, but if so, we are sure that did he but know facts as they are known to us, his attitude would be different. Any strictures which the situation demands should be directed against the eastern financial institutions whose stranglehold on THE PEOPLE of both East and Western Canada is barbaric, to put it mildly. The burdens which the West have had imposed by the East are facts which must be faced in any compact between the Provinces, but it is not THE PEOPLE of the East who must be brought to book—they are not to blame—but the financial institution.

We hope Alberta will not be slow to respond to any invitation of Ontario's Premier, or that of any of the other provinces in coming together for the purpose of solving the attempt to enslave THE PEOPLE of Canada by centralised and irrevocable tyranny.

At a week-end conference of Social Crediters in Eastern Canada last month, at Drummondville, Quebec, representatives attended from the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, and, of course, Quebec itself. An Eastern Canada Social Credit Association was formed, with Mr. Louis Even, of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, president; Major J. C. MacCorkindale, of Toronto, vice-president, and Mr. Alvarez Pereira, of Ottawa, treasurer.

This news seems to point to a growing realisation in Eastern Canada that if the provinces don't hang together with Alberta in resisting financial Fascism, operating through the Federal Government, they will most certainly hang separately.

It is hoped to report on the decisions of the conference at a later date.

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## A TEST FOR NEW ZEALAND

The New Zealand Labour Government's scheme under which farmers are guaranteed a minimum price for their butter is likely to meet with a severe test ere long. In the past, the New Zealand Government did not lose by the guaranteed price, owing to rising prices in Britain; latterly, however, prices have fallen, and now word comes from Canada of the preparation of a scheme to dump 4,000,000 pounds of butter on the British market.

The creamery operators in Saskatchewan are responsible for this proposal. According to a Canadian press report of September 1, they are in touch with similar interests in Alberta and Manitoba, and a tentative agreement has been worked out.

These additional supplies coming on the British market are bound to force down wholesale prices, but whether consumers will benefit remains to be seen. As to the New Zealand farmer, will his Government stand by him?

COURCELLES. How do you know that the spirit which appears to you is an archangel? Does he not appear to you as a naked man?

JOAN. Do you think God cannot afford clothes for him?

—BERNARD SHAW: *Saint Joan*

## Bank Officer's Confession of Faith

A CYNICAL bank clerk has written the following, which he entitled a "Bank Officer's Confession of Faith":

"I believe in the Bank and its almighty General Manager and his Inspectors, makers of Branch Managers, of which I some day hope to be one, in the Book of Regulations, and in the profundity of the circulars, which I hope to learn and ever keep.

"I believe the Inspector shall come to judge me and my sins of omissions and commissions, and that, according to his findings, I shall be promoted or demoted in the service, and that my cash shall be counted and my books balanced, and that shortages and mistakes shall be severely visited upon me.

"I believe in the Half-yearly and Weekly Balance, in the sanctity of the keys, and the holiness of the ledgers, the communion of the Inspectors, and the resurrection of Directors, and in work everlasting.—AMEN."—*"The New Era."*

**Announcements & Meetings**

Will advertisers please note that the latest time for accepting copy for this column is 12 noon Monday for Friday's issue.

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**BELFAST D.S.C. Group.** The public meetings on Thursday evenings will be discontinued until September 22. Monthly group meetings will be held as usual on the first Tuesday of each month. Enquiries to Hon. Sec., Belfast D.S.C. Group, 72, Ann Street, Belfast. S.C. holiday-makers are warmly invited to look us up.

**BIRMINGHAM and District.** Social Crediters will find friends over tea and light refreshments at Princes Café, Temple Street, on Friday evenings, from 6 p.m. in the King's Room.

**BLACKBURN Social Credit Study Group** meets each Tuesday at 8 p.m. in the Y.M.C.A., Limbrick. All welcome. Enquiries to Hon. Sec., 47, Whalley New Road, Blackburn.

**BRADFORD United Democrats.** All enquiries welcome; also helpers wanted. Apply, R. J. Northin, 7, Centre Street, Bradford.

**CARDIFF Social Credit Association.** Hon. Sec., R. W. Hannagen, The Grove, Groveland Road, Birchgrove, Cardiff.

**DERBY S.C. Association.** Meetings are held fortnightly (Tuesdays) at the "Unity Hall," Room 14, at 7.45 p.m. Next Meeting, October 4. "United Social Club" cater for refreshments to all bona fide members of S.C. Association.

**LIVERPOOL Social Credit Association.** Fortnightly meetings have been suspended until September 23. Further enquiries to Miss D. M. Roberts, "Greengates," Hillside Drive, Woolton.

**LYTHAM ST. ANNE'S.** All Social Crediters holidaying in this district can get SOCIAL CREDIT weekly from the following: Lambert's, The Crescent Post Office, The Bridge, St. Anne's; or W. H. Smith & Son, The Station, St. Anne's.

**POOLE and PARKSTONE Group.** Every Friday, 7 p.m., The Studio, Hermitage Road, Parkstone. Inquirers welcome. SOCIAL CREDIT on Sale at W. H. Smith & Son, The Square, Bournemouth; Walker & Witterat, Post Office, Parade, Parkstone; and C. T. Snook & Son, Poole.

**PORTSMOUTH D.S.C. Group.** Weekly meetings every Thursday at 8 p.m., 16, Ursula Grove, Elm Grove, Southsea.

**SOUTHAMPTON Group.** Please note that the Headquarters have been removed to 8, CRANBURY PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON. Tuesday meetings are postponed temporarily. Members please call to see the new and more advantageously-situated premises.

**TYNESIDE Social Credit Society** invite co-operation to establish a local centre for Social Credit action in all its aspects. Apply, W. L. Page, 74-6, High West Street, Gateshead.

**WALLASEY Social Credit Association.** Enquiries welcomed by Hon. Sec., 2, Empress Road, Wallasey.

**WOLVERHAMPTON D.S.C. Group.** Fortnightly meetings in the Ante-Room, Central Library. Next meeting, Tuesday, September 27, at 8 p.m.

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- 4 These distributions must not deprive owners of their property nor decrease its relative value nor increase taxes or prices
- 5 In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail
- 6 So I pledge myself to vote if I can for a candidate who will undertake to support this my policy 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 .....

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