FINANCE AND WAR

THIS week thousands of speeches have been made and articles written about war, but little has been said about the causes of it and the way to stop it.

Modern wars are the result of those "sound financial principles," which in all countries keep the available amount of purchasing power in the hands of the people permanently short of the total prices of the goods the country produces.

This makes antagonism between nations inevitable. It forces each nation to try to sell to the others the goods it cannot afford to buy itself, and to compete with increasing bitterness for the ever-declining markets. Thus nations are forced to believe that they can gain only by each others' loss, and remain the potential enemies of one another.

Britain Can Set The Example Alone

The suggestion that one nation should show the way by disarming alone is impracticable, but it is possible for one nation, alone, to change its own economic system that it no longer depends on capturing foreign markets. If a British Government, for instance, suddenly reversed the general rule, and attended to the home market first, instead of the foreign markets, and by means of Social Credit ensured that the British people always had enough money to buy all they wanted of the goods they produced, we should immediately remove ourselves from the sphere of world antagonism, for we should no longer depend upon foreign markets for the sale of our surplus goods.

Now, it is generally assumed that it would be impossible for one nation to change its economic system irrespective of other nations. Foreign financiers, it is said, would "manipulate the exchanges" against us and by lowering the value of the pound in terms of other currencies, preventing us from buying the raw materials we needed from abroad.

As a matter of fact, all the financiers of the world could not affect us. Such objections ignore the fact that it is goods, not money that are exchanged between nations. And our Government would now be issuing, without debt or taxation, all the money required for any amount of production, up to the limit of our capacity to produce. There-
IN MEMORIAM, A. R. ORAGE

This week's issue of the New English Weekly is a memorial number to its late Editor, Mr. A. R. Orage. It contains a tribute to his memory written by Bernard Shaw G. K. Chesterton, H. G. Wells, C. H. Douglas, "A.E.," T. S. Eliot and very many others, as well as a portrait supplement.

Mr. Orage's broadcast speech on Social Credit, delivered by him on November 5, is also reprinted here for the first time.

Our readers will need no further incentive to hasten to obtain an issue of our brilliant contemporary, which promises to be a lasting literary treasure.

"REASONABLE ECONOMIC LAWS."

Dr. Schacht, Commissar for German Economic Affairs, is reported as addressing a cordial welcome to his fellow Commissar Dr. Goerdeler, who has been entrusted with the supreme welfare of the German people, a dispensation of Providence instead of the direct result of financial policy; and as though the policy were not based upon the very principles which enable The City to deplore any reduction of the Government's indebtedness to them.

The payment by the community of £1,120,000 yearly to the financiers on the £44,000,000 created by them is coolly accepted, in complete disregard of the depleted incomes of the people from which it is extracted by taxation.

A BANKER ON "POVERTY IN PLENTY."

Seeing that Mr. R. H. Brand is a banker, our readers who listened in the other day to his broadcast were probably not surprised to find that it is in effect a strong condemnation of banking policy since 1919.

The unbalanced relationships of which he complains are due to monetary policy upon which the banker's advice has always been taken by politicians. He says that "war and post-war stresses broke down the world's monetary mechanism." We disagree: the banking system in itself and for itself has never broken down but is much stronger than ever. The treasuries have destroyed advantageous investment in industrial enterprises in this country, by lessening the purchasing power of the people.

City Editors speak of "the difficulty of finding new investment opportunities" as though this deplorable condition of the country's real life was a dispensation of Providence and not the direct result of financial policy; and as though the policy were not based upon the very principles which enable The City to deplore any reduction of the Government's indebtedness to them.

The payment by the community of £1,120,000 yearly to the financiers on the £44,000,000 created by them is coolly accepted, in complete disregard of the depleted incomes of the people from which it is extracted by taxation.

The truth is the exact contrary of what Mr. Brand says. It is the world's monetary mechanism which has broken down the world's industry. Because the credit used for financing industry has to be borrowed from the banks, in-
The peace-loving nations of the world must seize the opportunity to devise a form of international financial organization. And we hope that we shall contribute to the Victoria and Albert Museum to save him from being purchased by a wealthy American collector and lost to us for ever.

Hark!—"The peace-loving nations of the world must seize the opportunity to devise a form of international financial organization. And we hope that we shall contribute to the Victoria and Albert Museum to save him from being purchased by a wealthy American collector and lost to us for ever.

Fear and suspicion—of what? Eloquence, like music, should itself be sufficient to soothe the weary heart, and we therefore hesitate to ask what Sir John Simon means in what way can "fear and resentment and suspicion" be the cause of war? They do not arise spontaneously. When a Briton meets a Frenchman, Chinese or Zulu, he immediately wants to kill him. When he does, it is because some external cause, over which he himself had no control, has placed him in a position of antagonism to the foreigner in question, and has already created the "fear and suspicion." If so, why do not our statesmen mention the cause instead of continuing their remarks to the effects. This habit of attributing the origins of war to inherent human weaknesses of character emanates from people who are not true to it in current conditions for people who look to the hackneyed old "change of heart" for the remedy are not likely to devote much mental energy to the analysis of the economic system.

It is evident that the failure of international finance to establish firmly their intended International Central Bank of Central Banks during the abortive Monetary Conference of last year, war talk has been on the increase. We would have us believe that there are only two alternatives, war or peace. When he does, it is because some external cause, over which he himself had no control, has placed him in a position of antagonism to the foreigner in question, and has already created the "fear and suspicion." If so, why do not our statesmen mention the cause instead of continuing their remarks to the effects. This habit of attributing the origins of war to inherent human weaknesses of character emanates from people who are not true to it in current conditions for people who look to the hackneyed old "change of heart" for the remedy are not likely to devote much mental energy to the analysis of the economic system. It is evident that the failure of international finance to establish firmly their intended International Central Bank of Central Banks during the abortive Monetary Conference of last year, war talk has been on the increase. The ORGANISATION OF CRISIS. The times are ripe for a fresh idea. The way of material prosperity. During that period the nation's credit, which would have us believe that there are only two alternatives, war or peace. When he does, it is because some external cause, over which he himself had no control, has placed him in a position of antagonism to the foreigner in question, and has already created the "fear and suspicion." If so, why do not our statesmen mention the cause instead of continuing their remarks to the effects. This habit of attributing the origins of war to inherent human weaknesses of character emanates from people who are not true to it in current conditions for people who look to the hackneyed old "change of heart" for the remedy are not likely to devote much mental energy to the analysis of the economic system.

SOCCIAL OR FASCISM? The divisions in the ranks of the opponents of Social Credit is interesting as indicating the extent to which they all more or less accept orthodox financial principles. An example of this is Miss Ellen Wilkinson, who in a book just published—"Why Fascism?" by Edward Couze (Selwyn and Blount, 8s. 6d.) opposes the conventional Labour proposals for nationalisation of the banks on the grounds that it would cause panic and bring about a financial crisis and spoil the whole show. Her suggestion is that we might control bankers, and leave everything else has been nationalised first. Herein she differs from the Labour Party's vague idea of nationalising everything at once, and conforms more to the Tory club-man's view as to the awful danger of bringing our delicate "credit structure" about our ears by a lack of "confidence" in the banking system. Thus we have three bankers' red herrings with but slight distinctions. The way of material prosperity. During that period the nation's credit, which would have us believe that there are only two alternatives, war or peace. When he does, it is because some external cause, over which he himself had no control, has placed him in a position of antagonism to the foreigner in question, and has already created the "fear and suspicion." If so, why do not our statesmen mention the cause instead of continuing their remarks to the effects. This habit of attributing the origins of war to inherent human weaknesses of character emanates from people who are not true to it in current conditions for people who look to the hackneyed old "change of heart" for the remedy are not likely to devote much mental energy to the analysis of the economic system. It is evident that the failure of international finance to establish firmly their intended International Central Bank of Central Banks during the abortive Monetary Conference of last year, war talk has been on the increase. The ORGANISATION OF CRISIS. The times are ripe for a fresh idea. The way of material prosperity. During that period the nation's credit, which would have us believe that there are only two alternatives, war or peace. When he does, it is because some external cause, over which he himself had no control, has placed him in a position of antagonism to the foreigner in question, and has already created the "fear and suspicion." If so, why do not our statesmen mention the cause instead of continuing their remarks to the effects. This habit of attributing the origins of war to inherent human weaknesses of character emanates from people who are not true to it in current conditions for people who look to the hackneyed old "change of heart" for the remedy are not likely to devote much mental energy to the analysis of the economic system.

The Press is making fun of Mr. Hore-Belisha. It is poor sport; the man is only doing the ordinary job of a Cabinet Minister in a Bank-ruled country—namely, tackling a big problem by the silly and irrelevant means which no one even pretends will have the slightest effect on the real problem. A Cabinet Minister is not supposed to get anything done. His job is steady to maintain the status quo, so that the bankers can go on lending. To ask a Minister of Transport, who would analyse the mind and soul of this generation. Where are the air-guns once we knew, the catapults of yesteryear?

The Times' City Editor writes, "No previous Governor or deputy-governors have held their offices for so long and rendered more valuable or sustained public service during a period of unparalleled difficulty in the hands of Finance. By starting to nationalise industry first, they would commit themselves to the imposition of taxation and decreased at will and that industrial ownership is now more or less accept orthodox financial principles. An example of this is Miss Ellen Wilkinson, who in a book just published—"Why Fascism?" by Edward Couze (Selwyn and Blount, 8s. 6d.) opposes the conventional Labour proposals for nationalisation of the banks on the grounds that it would cause panic and bring about a financial crisis and spoil the whole show. Her suggestion is that we might control bankers, and leave everything else has been nationalised first. Herein she differs from the Labour Party's vague idea of nationalising everything at once, and conforms more to the Tory club-man's view as to the awful danger of bringing our delicate "credit structure" about our ears by a lack of "confidence" in the banking system. Thus we have three bankers' red herrings with but slight distinctions. The way of material prosperity. During that period the nation's credit, which would have us believe that there are only two alternatives, war or peace. When he does, it is because some external cause, over which he himself had no control, has placed him in a position of antagonism to the foreigner in question, and has already created the "fear and suspicion." If so, why do not our statesmen mention the cause instead of continuing their remarks to the effects. This habit of attributing the origins of war to inherent human weaknesses of character emanates from people who are not true to it in current conditions for people who look to the hackneyed old "change of heart" for the remedy are not likely to devote much mental energy to the analysis of the economic system.

COO—WHAT A SHOT! The Press is making fun of Mr. Hore-Belisha. It is poor sport; the man is only doing the ordinary job of a Cabinet Minister in a Bank-ruled country—namely, tackling a big problem by the silly and irrelevant means which no one even pretends will have the slightest effect on the real problem. A Cabinet Minister is not supposed to get anything done. His job is steady to maintain the status quo, so that the bankers can go on lending. To ask a Minister of Transport, who would analyse the mind and soul of this generation. Where are the air-guns once we knew, the catapults of yesteryear?

ALFRED RICHARD ORAGE was born at Dacre in Yorkshire on January 22, 1873. From childhood he developed, in a remarkable degree, a passion for art and literature. At school he read the English classics with avidity, and would confine a long-suffering elder sister to retire early to bed in order that he might be grasped by one of the eccentric minds to her. Schoolfellows refused to compete for prizes if Alfred was to be a candidate. Love of art appears side by side with love of literature and in the evening, when school was ended, Alfred would walk seven miles to Cambridge to attend art classes.

From school he passed to college and after that he began his career as a teacher at Leeds. The virile spirit of a great industrial city left its mark upon him. So did its misery and brutal ugliness. He became, and remained to his dying day, an ardent social reformer. He also became a leader in other fields; he founded the Leeds Art Club, assembling many vigorous spirits, and Holbrook Jackson among them.

He Drew Genius Around him

The Art Club led to a week-end with Edward Carpenter and there Orage learned that the "New Age," "the paper with no主编" was up for sale. With Holbrook Jackson he went straight to London and after negotiations with Mr. Bonner at Tuke's Court became editor in May, 1897. He drew to his team the finest writers of the day: Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, G. K. Chesterton, Sichert, Arnold Bennett, J. B. Priestley, G. D. H. Cole, Katherine Mansfield, Max Beerholm, Will Dyson . . .

Of money the "New Age" had none. Men wrote for the love of it. Orage himself was blind to financial success. A more unworldly man never sat in an Editor's chair. And no editor could write with a more convincing pen. Passion and artistry expressed thoughts that were always crystal clear. Nothing of their kind that I have read are quite like those "New Age Notes" of his; though in robust expression they are near akin to Cobbett.

Orage Meets Douglas

Gould Socialism claimed his allegiance first; Orage practically made the English Guild Socialist Movement. Then he met C. H. Douglas, sent to him by Holbrook Jackson with the words "if Orage turns you down give it up." Douglas had arrived in army uniform and in the midst of physical pain. Only afterwards did we learn that the speech was delivered in with a curious thrill as the quiet tones led us through the brilliant argument and then ended by a reminder, with the old touch of humour, of the date, Nov. 5. It was the last time we were to hear his voice. Douglas rang me up early in the morning. Orage had passed on in his sleep. Only afterwards did we learn that the speech was delivered in the midst of physical pain.

The Triumph, and the End

Then the final triumph came. Orage was invited by the B.B.C. to give a broadcast talk on Social Credit. He did it. English admirers at last could hear his voice, for it was mainly in America, not in England, that he had addressed public meetings. I was at Canterbury listening in with a curious thrill as the quiet tones led us through the brilliant argument and then ended by a reminder, with the old touch of humour, of the date, Nov. 5. It was the last time we were to hear his voice. Douglas rang me up early in the morning. Orage had passed on in his sleep.

A Great Theme—for a Great Pen

In August 1919 began that series of editorial notes which arrested thinkers far and near. So new, so original, so clear, so devastating, so overwhelmingly convincing. Fifteen years of history supply strangely corroborative commentary upon those early pages. The greatest theme in the world of affairs had found its appropriate voice; the intricacies of the war, the crystal clearness came. Orage foresaw the complete war which confronted him, counted carefully the cost looked to his weapons, and went over the top.

Social Credit

Reformer with clear head and an armoury of words and images. The articles made deep impressions. Men will recollect the exact spot where first they read them, so vivid is the memory. Nor was the impact felt in England alone. Far away in the antipodes a professor of political economy, and his wife, studied Orage as far into the night as Orage had studied Douglas, and with the same result. He, too, counted the cost, went over the top and lost his professorship through championing the new cause of Social Credit.

A Temporary Discouragement

Orage worked at white heat. He kept up that tremendous pace for three years. Then he collapsed. "I am written dry," he said. He had expected speedier victory. But he underestimated the odds against him; the entrenched force of money, the lazy immobility of the public mind and the selfish absorption of the multitude. Not so easily does truth win her victories; and the real marvel is not that Social Credit moved so slowly; but that it moved so fast, sweeping like a tidal wave around the world, until within fifteen years of its promulgation it becomes a live political issue in places far removed from England and from one another, as Australia and Canada. We see it now: no one could see it in October 1922. As a very weary man, retired from the "New Age," seeking fresh and more mystic means of gaining mastery and compassing the new world order.

The New English Weekly

But the old fires still burned within him and, rested by the long withdrawal, he reappeared as champion of Social Credit in New York. In 1932 he returned against the long withold and remained here till his death, founding "The New English Weekly," and writing the notes with all the old fire and verve.

Meanwhile the Movement had carried on and thriven. Major Douglas with Scottish tenacity and with the sanity of the engineer who knows that facts are upon his side and must at length be heeded, kept the citadel. Arthur Brenton acted as invaluable ally, especially in the technical staff work. Social Credit was travelling under its own steam when Orage returned and raised the temperature once again. All welcomed him and he rapidly made converts among the intelligentsia. Less than two weeks before his death he showed me, with the glee of a child, a letter in which Mr. Hilaire Belloc commented upon the extent and quality of the converts.

The Triumph, and the End

Then the final triumph came. Orage was invited by the B.B.C. to give a broadcast talk on Social Credit. He did it. English admirers at last could hear his voice, for it was mainly in America, not in England, that he had addressed public meetings. I was at Canterbury listening in with a curious thrill as the quiet tones led us through the brilliant argument and then ended by a reminder, with the old touch of humour, of the date, Nov. 5. It was the last time we were to hear his voice. Douglas rang me up early in the morning. Orage had passed on in his sleep. Only afterwards did we learn that the speech was delivered in the midst of physical pain.

It was, I am convinced, no accident that Orage and Douglas met. Truth has a curious way of finding its fitting organs of expression, and what Douglas lacked Orage supplied. One of us must have had the new cause; must it be he or me then? I doubt it. And when Social Credit wins the world, as it will in fact, if not always, perhaps in name, then the world may recognise at last the debt it owes to Alfred Richard Orage.

Perhaps, also, the passing on of Orage is less of a disastrous consequence to the Social Credit Movement than at the moment it appears to be. He died in the greatness of his strength and we were apt to lean too hard all him. The passing of its earliest champion is always a challenge to those who know the cause to be a true one, bidding them leave their leisure and recruit and follow where he has led. Orage has passed from sight. His spirit seeks, and shall find, embodiment in us.
WHOM THE YEARS CONTEMN
THOUGHTS ON ARMISTICE DAY

"They will not grow old, as we that are left grow old, Age shall not weary them, nor the years cometh."

In the light of the events of the last sixteen years, these lines possess an irony which was never intended. It is true that those who gave their lives in the Great War will not grow old. And, however cold this comfort may be to us in our loss, we must clutch at it, for it is the only comfort we have.

We comfort ourselves with the reflection that "age shall not weary them, nor the years cometh." We know from bitter experience that age, and premature age, has wearied those who were not who killed. They came back in their victory, to live in "homes fit for heroes" and they have indeed met with the contempt of the years.

Poverty, the Reward of Courage and Sacrifice

Despair in their hearts has been piled on despair, as each succeeding year has left unfulfilled its promise to "turn the corner." From 1914 to 1918 they sacrificed years of life and love and the rich promise of young manhood, and steeped their hands in blood. Yet this sacrifice was not enough. Further sacrifices have been required of them. Together with those whom they fought to save, they have eaten the bread of sorrow and drunk the waters of affliction, flung at them in a devil's sacrament by the High Priest of Finance.

Yes, it is perhaps well that the dead have not known this fate. They at least retained their illusions to the end. They thought that they were taking part in a high adventure; in a war to end war. They thought they were building the foundations of a new and better world. They imagined that other lives would be richer, if the riches of their lives were spent. And they were never deceived, for they did not grow old.

We Know More Economics Now

But what of us? I mean my generation, those now under thirty. Shall we grow old?

We want to grow old. Some of us are wiser, in economic wisdom, than the generation of the war. We know now how rich life is capable of becoming. We know that poverty can be abolished, that grinding toil is no longer necessary, that life can be enjoyed with a new freedom, enriched with greater opportunities.

We know that we need not grow old in weariness. The years need no longer bring contempt. They can bring wisdom garnered from the fields of science and literature and art, in the harvest-time of the new leisure. They can bring mellowness, not weariness; and a deep satisfaction in worth-while achievement.

The years will be short indeed, to accomplish all the living tasks that await us. We need all our years to earn "safe lodging, our holy rest, and our peace at last."

Defective Finance Is Driving Us to War Again

But we may not grow old. Each nation is spurred on by the flaw in accountancy to compete for overseas markets. Each nation is increasing its armaments—and for only one purpose: the nation which is too successful in trade competition must be ready to protect itself against its beaten competitor. The nation defeated in trade competition must be ready to seize the first opportunity to attack its victor, with more potent weapons. True, this competition in armaments is largely a game of bluff, but the bluff may be called at any moment.

Shall we grow old? Shall we be allowed to enjoy the full measure of our years? Will the National Dividend be issued in time?

"Give generously" in your fight for Social Credit!

The Rev. Tom Dixon.

And This Is How They Plan

AN EPIC IN SUMMARY. VIDE PRESS.


Government considering Bill for Tinplate Industry "whereby the Majority will be enabled to control the Minority." Evening Standard, July 20, 1934.

Whitehall tackles the kippers. Plan to rationalise the Herring industry. Sunday Dispatch, August 12, 1934.


Scheme to restrict import of potatoes. Daily Express, October 5, 1934.


Milk firm complaints of Milk Marketing Board. Investors agree with complaint, but report that restrictions are in interests of producers and manufacturers, and WILL THEREFORE REMAIN. Daily Express, September 17, 1934.

16,000 Private Owners of slaughterhouses alarmed at Government policy of centralised slaughter. Daily Express, September 17, 1934.

Scheme for Fishing Industry. Government to tell fishermen who may fish, where and when they may fish. Those not required as fishermen to find other occupations. Compensation to be paid for redundant ships. Times, October 23, 1934.

T. H. Storv.
THE JUST PRICE

II.

THE Just Price has been identified in the previous article as a mathematical price-factor, based upon a "continuous audit" or statistical record of the financial values of national production and national consumption.

\[ \text{Cost Price} = \frac{\text{Total National Consumption}}{\text{Price-factor}} \]

wherein the inserted figures would represent the production and consumption of a specific period, (say, six-monthly), and the price-factor as thus adjusted would apply to the retail sales during each succeeding period.

It was explained that, since production does actually and must vary with consumption, the price-factor must be less than unity. In other words, all retail sales would be made at less than cost; if the price-factor were half, then each article priced at £2 would be sold at £1, and so on.

Thus, on the one hand, a proportion of the actual purchasing-power in the hands of individuals would be unused or released, to an extent exactly equal to the financial value of the surplus production (as revealed by the price-factor) carried forward to be charged against the price of consumable goods in the future. On the other hand, the retail discount thus made to consumers would be covered by issues from a Treasury account, negotiable within the productive processes, the financial balance of this account being at all times to the financial values of unused communal wealth.

Total Incomes Would Equal Total Prices

Thus, at all times the effective demand (money) in the hands of individuals would equal the total price of consumable goods offered for sale, however great the volume of production might be. The reality of abundance would become apparent, by a simple accounting method.

But all great changes have a fundamental simplicity, and, after considering some detailed aspects of the method, it will be possible to assess its revolutionary importance.

It must first be emphasised that the Just Price is a mathematical price-factor. It is the application of a scientific technique to the mechanism of distribution, and uses the existing mechanism as a machine in operation.

Thus, no change of any kind is required in production which is technically so efficient that it is eliminating human labour, nor in the accounting (financial) record of production, on which economic transactions are based.

The first price-factor would therefore be based on a simple inventory of actual facts: a summary of prices of all production, and consumption, during a specific period. This would give a mathematical standard and destroy for ever the fictitious gold standard. Thus, if production during the second period should enormously increase, in response to the stimulus of doubled purchasing-power, the price-factor would correspondingly and automatically be reduced. The surplus production (the increased wealth of the community) would be reflected in the discount-fraction, and a corresponding value of purchasing-power thus carried forward to meet its financial price when it is being consumed.

Further, although the first effect of the price-discount must be a doubled demand for essential commodities, and consequent expansion of production, there is no real diversion of released purchasing-power from its ultimate function, that of meeting or equating the price of the surplus production carried forward. The apparent diversion, if production did not equal the increased consumption, would merely reduce the discount-fraction in proportion to the goods actually consumed; while the discount itself would be applicable to each retail sale, however great their increased frequency might be for each individual. The individual could no longer use purchasing-power, only destroying goods; and the money left in his hands by the discount must always represent the price of the un consumed assets carried forward, to be paid for ultimately as they are consumed.

Private Ownership and Competition Can Continue

Let it be emphasised again that existing mechanisms may be used for the imposition of the Just Price. Therefore, the principle of private and individual ownership and competition in the means and practice of production need not be altered, but accepted as an existing fact in view of the obvious technical efficiency of industry as an engine of production. And accordingly, the creation of the price-discount, and its operation through the National Treasury Account, would not mean the creation of false profits for producers. They would continue to obtain their remuneration in merit in competition, and any attempt to inflate profits would defeat itself.

There must, however, be a progressive rationalisation of industry under the terrific impetus of unfettered demand, and the question of standardisation or control of profits (the wage of the organiser) would become one of reasonable expediency, easily adjustable in an era of universal prosperity.

A further effect of supreme importance, (which has been put forward by the uninitiated as an objection) is, that voluntary savings, or hoarding, would cease to have the present effect of accentuating scarcity and destitution. In the first place, a natural sequence of organisation, following the introduction of the Just Price, would require that all (or say ninety per cent.) of new Capital required for Capital production would be supplied by the National Treasury Account for use by the financial system; and the further introduction of the National Dividend, would reduce the necessity and some of the inclination for "thrift."

Even if re-invested, however, under the Just Price, (A) Goods representing the savings would remain uninvested. (B) New goods representing the savings invested would be produced, and (C) There would be thus a double impact on the price-factor, the surplus of production over consumption would automatically be increased. Money, effective demand, would always equal the unused production offered for sale.

National Assets Now Represented by Debt

This opens the obvious question of existing Capital assets of the nation, the financial value of which must be charged into the prices of consumable goods in future years. But there is no "money" now in existence to meet them; up to the present, all the nation's assets are represented by debts, and not by a Capital account. The State and Municipal debt represent assets actually in existence, chargeable into future prices by rates and taxes. The Bank deposits, debts due by the Banks, and now aggregating two thousand millions, are actually based, not upon the fictitious gold but upon debts due to the banks, in the form of investments and advances on overdraft, which in turn are based upon (secured by) the Capital assets of production.

Money-Creation a Communal Prerogative

Here again is a question of reasonable expediency, which may be settled in any one of several ways. The demonstrated deficiency of purchasing-power must be bridged; the ownership of assets, and the prerogative of money-creation, must be restored to the community.

Whether this shall be done by the opening of a National Treasury Account and a controlled issue of currency, or by an averaged adjustment of the price-discount, or by other methods similarly aimed, is a matter of accounting method that does not affect the principle involved—namely that the effective demand in the hands of consumers shall at all times equal the price of consumable goods offered for sale, up to the limits of production.

At this point, the further effects of this technique of efficiency become apparent. Expansion of production and "rationalisation" of consumption must accelerate the break-down of the wage-system as a means of distributing purchasing-power. The possible planning of production or elimination of wasteful variation may arise. The question (imbued with needless difficulties) of the cancellation of debts due, may be put forward by the uninitiated as an objection) is, that voluntary savings, or hoarding, would cease to have the present effect of accentuating scarcity and destitution. In the first place, a natural sequence of organisation, following the introduction of the Just Price, would require that all (or say ninety per cent.) of new Capital required for Capital production would be supplied by the National Treasury Account for use by the financial system; and the further introduction of the National Dividend, would reduce the necessity and some of the inclination for "thrift."

Even if re-invested, however, under the Just Price, (A) Goods representing the savings would remain uninvested. (B) New goods representing the savings invested would be produced, and (C) There would be thus a double impact on the price-factor, the surplus of production over consumption would automatically be increased. Money, effective demand, would always equal the unused production offered for sale.

DARAN.
THE BASIS OF CREDIT

UNDER the Gold-Standard, gold performed two functions. Internationally, it provided a medium for settling debts between communities using different currencies; and, generally, it formed the basis of credit.

As regards the first function, it is possible to bring forward a few arguments for its use which are worth discussion outside a lunatic asylum; but arguments for its use as a basis of credit hardly merit similar consideration.

Consider our civilised selves tackling (say) a Housing Scheme under gold-standard conditions. We should begin by obtaining an estimate of the cost of the work in money outside a lunatic asylum; but arguments for its use as a basis of credit hardly merit similar consideration.

Consider our civilised selves tackling (say) a Housing Scheme under gold-standard conditions. We should begin by obtaining an estimate of the cost of the work in money outside a lunatic asylum; but arguments for its use as a basis of credit hardly merit similar consideration.

The Proper Basis of Credit

There is therefore no necessary relationship between credit and cash. The important thing is the volume of credit, the volume of cash required to implement that credit should be treated as a purely mechanical problem, to be solved, as occasion requires, by printing machines.

So long as productive plant and the ability to operate it are available, the banks should create all the producer-

credit required on the basis simply of that plant and ability. No better basis could be found. After that it will be the business of the National Credit Authority to create and dispense sufficient consumer-credit to ensure that the product can be purchased as fast as it is marketed; in the course of which it will be found that an ample supply of cash will be available for the banks and their customers.

Financial credit has been likened to a catalyst, that is, a substance which produces mechanical reaction on other substances without itself undergoing any change. All the physical factors necessary for a productive enterprise may be present, but in the absence of this catalyst nothing happens. In the presence, however, there is set up a series of complicated actions and reactions between the numerous physical factors, which culminate in a finished product. As this catalyst, financial credit, is almost costless, it is worse than absurd to say that the supply of it shall be less than co-extensive with the physical factors of production which abound on every hand.

A. W. Coleman.

The Story of Man

"Human History," by G. Elliot Smith.


HERE is a book that builds a great intellectual bridge over the ages.

Let us be grateful to a writer like Sir G. Elliot Smith who, with his vast learning, has brought within the comprehension of the man in the street so much of the whole history of man, and his ancestors, and of his relations, and has put before us a convincing theory of the origins of civilization and of superstition and of the evolution of the race; and for us who are interested in the study of the history of the Race, and for the historians of the future, this is a book whose knowledge will be a priceless treasure.

The probable area in which the species homo sapiens arose and the conjectural lines of its spread.

A statement of the facts so far known of the various species of super-apes and pre-men.

Let me most strongly recommend his book to the open-minded of every class, while refraining from giving here anything but a bald and imperfect list of its contents, as follows:—

A statement of the facts so far known of the various species of super-apes and pre-men.

The probable area in which the species homo sapiens arose and the conjectural lines of its spread.

A statement of the facts so far known of the various species of super-apes and pre-men.

Let me most strongly recommend his book to the open-minded of every class, while refraining from giving here anything but a bald and imperfect list of its contents, as follows:—

A statement of the facts so far known of the various species of super-apes and pre-men.

The probable area in which the species homo sapiens arose and the conjectural lines of its spread.

A statement of the facts so far known of the various species of super-apes and pre-men.

The probable area in which the species homo sapiens arose and the conjectural lines of its spread.

A statement of the facts so far known of the various species of super-apes and pre-men.
The Case for the National Dividend—VI

THE MOTIVES TO WORK

Occupations are legion. Census-takers concern themselves with Gainful Occupations, by which, of course, they mean, financially gainful. But these are only some of the whole number, and most of them are by no means as important as some occupations which are not gainful.

A simple Euler's diagram will show one set of relations which exist between occupations as a whole. First draw a large circle and label it Occupations. Inside it put another circle and label it Gainful Occupations. Then put another circle inside the first, making it overlap the second. Label this Useful Occupations. Now, whatever set of social or moral values you choose to go by, of all Occupations, some are both useful and gainful, e.g., selling petrol.

Some are useful but not gainful, e.g., bringing up children;

Some are gainful but not useful, e.g., writing drivelling articles about dogs;

The rest are neither gainful nor useful, e.g., denouncing Trades Unions in letter to newspapers.

The Motives Are Many and Various

A brief consideration will show that people engage in the first class for second motives and reasons,

Among these we find:

(a) Desire to "make," that is, get money;
(b) To win honour and esteem from other people;
(c) To escape boredom; (d) To do something worthwhile or something which is more worth doing than it has been done before;
(e) To benefit other people; (f) To drown sorrow or express high spirits; (g) To fulfill a moral or religious duty.

None of these is a simple motive, least of all the first of them. Whole books have been written by earnest sociologists on the second, third, and fourth. Historians and moralists have studied the fifth and last, while a slight acquaintance with history or psychology suffices to show what a large influence the sixth has had.

It would Weaken the Money-earning Motive

We may frankly admit that the National Dividend would to some extent weaken the desire to get money. But this weakening would chiefly affect the third class of Occupations—the doing of things which are gainful but not useful by any sensible standard. All that range of employments which concern the trifling, the unworthy, the obstructive, and the harmful elements in society.

In the end it might very well help to simplify and stabilize the standard of comfort. Needless to say this would be at a level far above what most people now experience. But it would tend to cut out a good part of what is wasteful consumption. The money-consuming motive which concern the trifling, the unworthy, the obstructive, and harmful elements in society.

"Honest Toil" at Last Rewarded

Take the beginnings of modern capitalism, for example. Whatever we think of it, the facts hold. It developed largely in connection with Sugar and War. These required large establishments for the production of sugar and armaments. The working of armaments was not a non-economic consumers' demand, for war before modern times seems to have been distinctly less economic in origin and spirit than latterly. Sugar was a luxury required by well-to-do ladies in the form of sweetmeats and by men in the form of rum.

Women, of course, and children to a smaller extent, have been the spearhead of consumption for ages past, and so have been every whit as great a factor in economic life as the producers, whether men or women.

The most ardent person "gainfully employed" cannot function without consumers to buy the product. The National Dividend provides for an efficient basic consumption and therefore for basic production with increasing efficiency also.

HILDERIC COUSENS.

WORK AND LEISURE

Work

Who first invented work, and bound the free
And holy-thy rejoicing spirit down
To the over-haunting impurity
Of business in the green fields, and the town—
To plough, loom, anvil, space—and oh! more sad
to that drudgery at the desk's dead wood?
Who but the Being unblest, alien from good,
Sabbathless Satan! he who his ungodly
Task ever plies 'mid rotatory burnings,
That round and round incalculably reel—
For wrath divine hath made him like a wheel—
In that red realm from which are no returnings;
Where toiling, and turmoiling, ever and aye
He and his thoughts, keep pensive working-day
That like a millstone on Man's mind doth press.

Leisure

They talk of time, and of time's galling yoke,
That like a millstone on Man's mind doth press.
Which only works and business can redress:
Of divine leisure such foul lies are spoke,
Wounding her fair gifts with calumnious stroke.
But might I, fed with silent meditation,
Assoiled live from that fiend Occupation
Improve Labor, which my spirit hath broke—
I'd drink of time's rich cup, and never surfeit:
Fling in more days than went to make the gem
That crown'd the white top of Methusalem:
Yea on my weak neck take, and never forfeit
Like Atlas bearing up the dainty sky,
The heaven-sweet burthen of Eternity..

Deus Nobis Haec Ota Feceit

CHARLES LAMB.
EDUCATION FOR SCARCITY

A DREAM, OF COURSE

"Yes, that's good enough for me, Sir!" said my tailor, as I preferred with some diffidence the apple green dividend warrant for £5 5s. I had received that morning from the National Credit Authority.

To a chronically hard-up man it had seemed just a little bit too good to be true. "And yours is not the first to-day, by any means. I'll receipt your bill now, Sir." He opened a book of receipts bearing the unmistakable stamp with a flourish. "Now it's your turn on the dotted line." He handed me the form. I examined it. Below the usual acknowledgment of a debt paid was a dotted line. "This form must be fully receipted (no stamp is necessary) by the actual vendor of the goods. The vendee, in order to obtain the National Discount of twenty per cent., on all retail sales of consumable goods effected in the United Kingdom for the period of 1st January, 1936 to 30 June, 1936 must fill in his or her name in the spaces indicated. This form shall then be paid into the vendor's banking account like a cheque or cashed at any Post Office in the United Kingdom. Not transferable." That means a guinea back for you, Sir. It's interesting, isn't it? I don't know how it is done but, as I say, it's good enough for me. Things are fairly humming and I'm extending my premises in the Spring. By the way, Sir, would you care to have a look at these new patterns. Real good quality stuff. Just feel that, Sir . . . . "A dream, of course, but too easily could it be true. Food, clothes, house furniture, cars, radio, books, theatres, travel tickets, goods and services of every description in any quantity, responding to the call of the National Dividend Warrants flowing in a steady stream from the National Credit Authority over the whole country.

Imagine our vast untapped wealth moving, taking shape and pouring out the things we want.

Realise that this and every civilised nation is heaped up, pressed down and flowing over, supercharged, saturated, dripping, honeycombed, and festooned with wealth producing capacity. This is not rhetoric. It is underestimation. The engineers and chemists will tell you so.

Well, What about it? 

N. Dudley Short.

THE YOKE OF GOLD

On
Labour's Neck
Finance hath set its yoke of gold,
Bare necessity the whip
Driving the oxen as they trek;
But Motherhood, half-starved in unemployments' grip
The Douglas/Social Credit Theory aids.
If this faith she hold
Bountiful Nature's wealth untold
She shall get
From trade's Wagon.

HELENA ADDIS.
A CEREMONY OF REMEMBRANCE, 1934

The celebration of Armistice is past once more, and again we have paid our tribute to the memory of the lost generation that died in an ignoble war. It is now permissible to look upon the wider meaning of this terrible event, to compare it to the world-chaos which formed its background: to read a lesson from the two minutes’ silence that could bring no peace.

The weakness and sorrow of mortality demands our sympathy. The generation that was cheated of the fruition of its years of its life is still represented by those who live with a sense of loss beyond compassion. Yet to those who look upon the world seeking unity and reality, the orations of this ceremony of remembrance were false and unreal, conditioned in the minds of the people by the sentiment that is betrayal of the dead, and treachery to this present generation, now committed again to the final chaos of world conflict.

Has any vision of reality been given? Has it been admitted that the greatest achievement of our century of miracles has been the scientific murder of ten million men? That we have given the supreme expression of our civilisation in the power to discipline and combine one hundred and forty millions of human beings, as producers, conveyors, and warriors, into a perfect organisation for the orderly destruction of our environment?

Political Principles Based on Strife and Starvation

We celebrated the military armistice in the midst of an economic war that has no armistice in our leaders’ minds, and to which there is no apparent end. While the war continued, the “practical” world, with the existing standard of scientific knowledge and the desire of civilised communities for universal wealth during war, and social insecurity, scarcity, and individual poverty in times of peace.

It must be obvious that the realities of this conception are deliberately obscured by the political and financial dictators of civilisation. It is impossible to reconcile the actual facts of the “practical” world, with the existing standard of scientific knowledge and the desire of civilised communities for progress and peace, except by an indiscipline of world-leading. The clumsy ineffectiveness of this private charity! No one wishes to belittle the kindness of the voluntary collectors, and organisers who have handled thousands of boxes. They do their best within their limits, but how limited it all is! This is not Hitler’s Germany. We in this country can still raise the voice of criticism and attack this damnable financial system which imposes artificial poverty, provokes war, and relies largely on charity to take care of the victims.

The National Dividend must abolish these pitiful doles. Charity of this kind is anachronism in the Age of Plenty; it has been suffered too long. In England of to-day it is “poppy-cock.”

Manual for Electoral Campaign Workers

A comprehensive Manual for the guidance of Electoral Campaign Workers has been specially prepared, typed and approved by the Social Credit Secretariat.

It will save time and cut waste of effort for Campaign organisers and workers. Paper-bound, duplicated copies 1s. 3d. post free from Social Credit, 9 Regent Square, London, W.C.1.
Women and the National Dividend

Some Possible Reactions

Some May Not Like It

Major Douglas has hinted that some of the energy and singleness of mind shown by women in the suffrage campaign, might be imitated with good purpose by feminine Social Creditors. But just as many women had instinctive objections to the gathering of Social Creditors the other day, the speaker (a man) suggested that when one was asked questions as to methods and means of obtaining the Dividend (they were speaking of the official leaflet to be distributed) it would be sufficient to say to the enquirer something to this effect; “It is not necessary to know the why and wherefore; it is enough for you to know what you want, without troubling how are you going to get it.”

A woman interposed the remark—“H’m, that might satisfy a man, but it wouldn’t do to say that to a woman.”

A Different Attitude to Money

First and foremost, I suggest that money is not the problem to women that it is to men. At this point many readers may say, “What? Money less of a problem to women? To the housekeeper, with her eternal nightmare of meals?”

Superficially this sounds nonsense. But consider: extend an invitation to any man—one that is out of his daily rut, and the answer you will get will probably be something like this: “Sorry, old man, but I haven’t a dress suit,” or “Thanks awfully, but it’s too expensive.” This sort of thing is not in my line.

Ask any daughter on a girl. She may, if she is of the cautious type, pause a moment, then she will accept out of hand. Her mind will work something like this: “I can borrow Katie’s gloves, and Maude will lend me her new stockings; my dress will do if I take the sleeves out and I can paint my old shoes silver,” and so on. This attitude of mind is of course the result of past ages. Until comparatively recent years, man has been the wage earner; he has had to produce the money. Woman on the other hand, has been accustomed to look upon money as something that would be given to her in one way or another if she was lucky; if not, she has generally contrived to “make do” without it. So their approach to the National Dividend is along different lines.

Ask any father of a large family, if he would like each member of his household to have the National Dividend. If he took you seriously enough to react at all, his reaction might be one of apprehension. She would at once sense the enormous latitude that would be bestowed upon her husband and sons to get themselves into “mischief.” Ridiculous? Perhaps—but a very real bogie when it comes to canvassing.

Women have always an eye to character, even if it is quite unconscious; it colours their thoughts and ideas, and particularly their prejudices. Whether they are aware of it or not, they look upon men as potential fathers. They have been taught by experience that money is as likely to be a deterrent as a help in the forming of character. The vision of a lot of little boys drawing Dividends, does not thrill them half as much as the picture of a lot of little boys suitably and intelligently occupied.

Social Creditors know that one is the same as the other, but we’ve got to put the idea forward that other people know it also, and how it will be the women who will slide the country into a Dictatorship.

Middle Classes and Servants

It is natural that after admitting the wisdom of the general principles of Social Credit individuals should ask how the benefits will affect their particular case.

This will be found especially so in the case of women, who, from long habit, tend to seek practical applications. So far, it is said, only one Social Creditor in a hundred is a woman. Yet without women’s approval Social Credit will never be realized.

The great army of women who are in receipt of wages, as well as the wives of working-class men should not need much persuasion. The National Dividend will add to their earnings and remove the fear and insecurity of poverty.

But there is another group, not so negligible as is sometimes supposed—the vast numbers of women of the less affluent middle-class, who have husbands and children and who can afford one servant, or at the most two.

These are of two distinct types. There are the “new poor,” who spring from families with long traditions of Social life, and of service to the community, and the genuine middle-class, connected mainly with trade, whose interests are mainly centered in their own homes and relations.

The former really belong to the upper and ruling classes; they have lost their money, but they retain their traditional outlook, and still feel that they have a right to be served. They are selcetly capable of manual labour or consistent domestic toll, but they still desire that liberty which will enable them to serve the community in other ways. They will naturally ask how they will get on if their servants leave them.

For it is fairly certain that the independence and freedom of choice resulting from a National Dividend will render domestic servants less likely to remain in the service of other women. And the number of families able and willing to keep servants will be enormously increased.

So that the new-poor woman, hoping for more liberty under Social Credit, may fear that she will have less.

They Want Service. Not Money

The other type, the true middle-class women, will fear for their comfort. For comfort is to them what liberty is to the “New Poor.” They are probably well content to confine themselves to the home, but they wish to maintain their accustomed standard of comfort and ease.

To both these classes of women, emphasis on the National Dividend will appear irrelevant. For it does not greatly matter to such women how much new purchasing power they have if they lose the liberty they most desire.

The increase in labour-saving devices are only a partial solution. Much must always be done by hand, and no labour-saving device can replace the comfort of a loving human being.

These problems will be solved; but in the meantime, they will be uppermost in the minds of thousands of women otherwise sympathetically disposed to Social Credit, and they must be seriously considered.

Fortunately there is another aspect which will appeal to the women of whom I have been speaking. The moral advantage of the National Dividend to those who have hitherto had no financial status cannot be too strongly urged. A married woman, with no money of her own, has hitherto been entirely dependent on the good graces of her husband. She often receives only a small allowance, over and above housekeeping money. The allowance not much more than that paid to her own general servant, and this for work of an amount and a quality which, if performed professionally would demand a high figure.

It is true that she shares in joint ownership the house and all that it contains, but her lack of free purchasing power limits her to activities approved by her husband.

With the National Dividend she will possess a sum of money for which she need account to no-one. For it does not greatly matter to such women how much new purchasing power they have if they lose the liberty they most desire.

The increase in labour-saving devices are only a partial solution. Much must always be done by hand, and no labour-saving device can replace the comfort of a loving human being.

These problems will be solved; but in the meantime, they will be uppermost in the minds of thousands of women otherwise sympathetically disposed to Social Credit, and they must be seriously considered.

Fortunately there is another aspect which will appeal to the women of whom I have been speaking. The moral advantage of the National Dividend to those who have hitherto had no financial status cannot be too strongly urged. A married woman, with no money of her own, has hitherto been entirely dependent on the good graces of her husband. She often receives only a small allowance, over and above housekeeping money. The allowance not much more than that paid to her own general servant, and this for work of an amount and a quality which, if performed professionally would demand a high figure.

It is true that she shares in joint ownership the house and all that it contains, but her lack of free purchasing power limits her to activities approved by her husband.

With the National Dividend she will possess a sum of money for which she need account to no-one.

This involves a new form of recognition, and will be appreciated especially by women, who, before they married, were in receipt of good professional salaries. It will be seen perhaps, principally as a moral advantage, but moral advantages count, especially to those, who despite all that has been gained still suffer from a very inferior position in marriage.
What to Read

In the following short list of books and pamphlets necessarily incomplete, we have included only publications believed to be available in this country.

The following are the works of Major C. H. Douglas:

**Books:**
- Economic Democracy
  - 6s. od.
- This book, the original statement of the philosophy of Major Douglas, is temporarily out of print. It will be re-issued about December at 3s. 6d.
- Social Credit (new edition)
  - 3s. 6d.
  - This book continues the philosophical background of the subject and includes the Draft Scheme for Scotland as an Appendix.
- The Control and Distribution of Production
  - 7s. 6d.
  - Temporarily out of print. It will be re-issued about December at 3s. 6d.
- Credit Power and Democracy
  - 7s. 6d.
  - Will be re-issued shortly at 3s. 6d.
- Warning Democracy
  - 7s. 6d.
  - Will be re-issued shortly at 3s. 6d.
- The Monopoly of Credit
  - 3s. 6d.

**Pamphlets:**
- These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and Social Credit
  - 1s. 0d.
- The Use of Money
  - 6d.
- The Nature of Democracy
  - 6d.

The following are books and pamphlets expounding and supporting the Proposals of Major C. H. Douglas from various points of view:

- The Douglas Manual, by Phillippe Mairet
  - 5s. od.
  - This is in the nature of a concordance of the works of Major Douglas, and is a most valuable book of reference.
- Economic Nationalism, by Maurice Colbourne
  - 3s. 6d.
  - This book introduces the subject in easily assimilated form for readers of no previous knowledge of the subject.
- The A.B.C. of Social Credit, by E. Sage Holter
  - 3s. 6d.
- Ordeal by Banking, by Allen Young
  - 2s. 6d.
- Introduction to Social Credit, by M. Gordon Cuming
  - 6d.
- Poverty Amidst Plenty, by C. F. J. Galloway
  - 6d.
- An Outline of Social Credit, by H. M. M.
  - 6d.
- Poverty Amidst Plenty, by The Earl of Tankerville
  - 6d.
- Short Papers on Money, by the Marquis of Tavistock
  - 6d.
- The Nation's Credit, by C. G. M.
  - 4s.
- The Abolition of Poverty: A Brief Explanation of the Proposals of Major C. H. Douglas, by R. S. J. Rands
  - 4s.
- The Douglas Theory and its Communal Implications, by Fred Tait (revised edition)
  - 3d.
- Outside Eldorado, by J. E. Tuke
  - 3d.

The following books and pamphlets support the general analysis and proposals of Major Douglas but are not devoted solely to the exposition of Douglas Social Credit:

- The Coming of Community, by W. T. Symons
  - 7s. 6d.
- This Age of Plenty, by C. Marshall Hattersley
  - 6s. 6d. and 6s.
  - Perhaps the most popular exposition of the paradox of shortage amid plenty. This book has done much to spread the conception of potential plenty held up by financial restrictions.
- Life and Money, by Eimar O'Duffy
  - 5s. 0d.
- Community Credit, by C. Marshall Hattersley
  - 1s. 0d.
- Men, Money and Machines, by C. Marshall Hattersley
  - 3d.

- Report of the Economic Crisis Committee of the Southampton Chamber of Commerce
  - 6d.
- Though not falling into any of the above categories this document will repay the study of our readers. It is a masterly analysis of the present economic situation.

Orders for literature should be addressed to the Manager, SOCIAL CREDIT, 9, Regent Square, London W.C.1.

---

**THE SOCIAL CREDIT MOVEMENT**

Supporters of the Social Credit Movement assert that under present conditions the purchasing power in the hands of the community is chronically insufficient to buy the whole product of industry. This is because the money required to finance capital production, and created by the banks for that purpose, is regarded as borrowed from them, and therefore, in order that it may be repaid, it is charged into the price of consumers' goods. It is a vital fallacy to treat new money thus created by the banks as a loan, without crediting the community, on the strength of whose resources the money was created, with the value of the resulting new capital resources. This has given rise to a defective system of national loan accountancy, resulting in the redaction of the community to a condition of perpetual scarcity; and bringing it face to face with the alternatives of widespread unemployment of men and machines, as at present, or of international complications arising from the struggle for foreign markets.

The Douglas Social Credit Proposals would remedy this defect by increasing the purchasing power in the hands of the community to an amount sufficient to provide effective demand for the whole product of industry. This of course, cannot be done by the orthodox method of creating new money, prevalent during the war, which necessarily gives rise to the "vicious spiral" of increased currency, higher prices, higher wages, higher costs, and so on. The essentials of the scheme are the simultaneous creation of new money and the regulation of the price of consumers' goods at their real cost of production (as distinct from their apparent financial cost under the present system). The technique for effecting this is fully described in the writings of Major C. H. Douglas.

---

**BIRMINGHAM DOUGLAS SOCIAL CREDIT GROUP**

A PUBLIC MEETING will be addressed by

**MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS.**

M.I.Med.E., M.I.B.E.

IN THE TOWN HALL, BIRMINGHAM

On Friday, December 7th, at 8 p.m.

Chairman: THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY

(The Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, B.Sc., D.D.)

Tickets from Lewis & Gales, Ltd., 35, New Street; Scrubbers, Corporation St., Priestley & Sons, Colmore Row, J. H. Riley, Paradise St., or the Hon. Sec., Mr. G. Kay, Old Croft Lane, Castle Bromwich, and all Birmingham Groups.

---

**IPSWICH SOCIAL CREDIT ASSOCIATION**

A PUBLIC MEETING will be addressed by

**THE MARQUIS OF TAVISTOCK**

IN THE PUBLIC HALL, IPSWICH

On Tuesday, December 4th, at 8 p.m.

Chairman: Alderman F. E. RANDS, J.P.

Tickets from The Ancient House, Buttermarkt, Mr. John A. White, 12, Arcade Street, or any Member of the Ipswich Social Credit Association.
Correspondence

"The Cistern and the Fountain."

To THE EDITOR OF SOCIAL CREDIT.

Sir,—Rev. Dixon's article raised important questions which I could wish he had taken more space to develop and provide suggested answers to. Room could have been made by omission of his rather biased criticisms of the much maligned Puritans and Nonconformists. (We call ourselves Free Churchmen). After all, amid all the shortcomings of individuals judged by present-day standards, the spirit and courage actuating the movement did secure and hand down to us the idea of individual responsibility and opportunity for the seeking individual to think for himself, to form his own beliefs and to appeal direct to his God without intervention of king, pope, bishop, clergy or churches. That same insistence on individual independence and freedom of thought and expression is surely the basis of Social Credit philosophy?

Passing over the Rev. Dixon's historical special pleading, the psychological resistance to Social Credit benefits which he points out certainly exists, and it would be well if Social Creditors could find the best way of overcoming it. My only method so far is to stress the certain coming, under Social Credit, of real freedom and independence for the individual and the opportunity then for him to exercise his abilities for work and service in ways for which he is best fitted and would best enjoy. Such opportunities are the good fortune of very few to-day.

Major Bonamy Dobree raised this question in a splendid talk to us at Skegby Summer School on "Some Resistance to Social Credit," and I shall be glad to hear of any answers since arrived at by those of his audience who have given the problem further thought.

Yours faithfully,
81, Rose Hill, Ipswich.
W. H. Wigley
November 3, 1934.

To THE EDITOR OF SOCIAL CREDIT.

Sir,—In every individual life there is a dual thread, a man must USE himself, but he must also RESTRAIN himself; each time a present satisfaction is postponed for one less immediate, restraint is used. May not Puritanism be regarded as a violent exaggeration of this principle; exaggeration to the point of maximum discipline in return for the most remote satisfaction?

Baconian methods due measure of this attitude, but, under the dominating conditions of Financial Monopoly, restraint, which should be self imposed, became imposed by conditions; discipline, which should be the instrument of the freedom to which it is complementary, became an outgrowth, and in itself.

If it be allowed that ultimately the Cistern and the Fountain represent the poles of restraint and freedom, we have in that remarkable book "Economic Democracy" a description of their proper working: "In respect of any undertakings, centralisation is the way to do it, but it is neither the correct method of deciding what to do or of selecting the individual to do it."

Yours faithfully,
Hill Farm, Ruislip, Middlesex
Hewlett Edwards
November 12, 1934.

To THE EDITOR OF SOCIAL CREDIT.

Dear Sir,—May I support Mr. A. M. Wade's plea? If we are to have tendentious ancient history in Social Credit, it will have to be enlarged for replies and rejoinders and rejoinders. I should be pleased to expatiate on the puritanism of medieval Church reformers, the errors of the Nietzschean Mr. Ludovici (the brewer and the miller were the popular rascals of the Middle Ages), and pre-Reformation views of eminent churchmen on monasteries, etc. But, failing further temptation, I will restrain.

Yours faithfully,
Holly School, Sheringham.
Hildesicr Cousins
November 10, 1934.

To THE EDITOR OF SOCIAL CREDIT.

Sir,—Mr. Wade chose an appropriate date on which to sit down and write his protest against my recent article. I do not grudge him his fireworks, but is he sure that he is sitting down in the right place? It is true that it was not until 1918 that Major Douglas discovered the flaw in the accountancy of industrial costs and prices. But the flaw existed long before that. Douglas did not create the flaw by discovering it, any more than Newton created the law of gravitation.

The flaw arose spontaneously out of our neglect to change our system of accountancy with the introduction of methods of power-production. In company with Major Douglas, I argue that the flaw was not corrected, and was not even observed, because its effect was appropriate to a philosophy with which the minds of Europeans have been enslaved for centuries.

In my attempt to analyse that philosophy, I had to point out that it overshadowed, first the Medieval Catholic Church, and then the Puritan Reformation. This does not disturb my allegiance to the Church of England; a Church which, I may add, are no more inclined to lose the best elements of either Catholicism or Evangelicism.

So much for my "religious bitterness." I agree with Mr. Wade that economic reform can have no effect on the evils of selfishness. Social Credit will do much to save the innocent from those evils, however. But we shall all still have to work out our own spiritual salvation; and economic freedom will bring to each individual an increased moral responsibility.

Finally, if Mr. Wade is able to propagate Social Credit without meeting moral objections and similar "irrelevant matters," he is more fortunate than I have been.

Yours faithfully,
97, Club Garden Rd., Sheffield, 11.
H. W. WIGLEY
November 9, 1934.

A Labour Leader on "National Dividends"

To THE EDITOR OF SOCIAL CREDIT.

Sir,—I was interested to read in the "Notes of the Week" of November 9th your reference to the fact that Mr. Thomas Johnston, one of my colleagues in the Labour Party, has declared himself in favour of the National Dividend. The Social Credit movement is to be congratulated on having the support of so able and experienced a Parliamentary as Mr. Johnston.

I should like to place on record through your columns my hope that the Labour Party may adopt National Dividends as part of its policy.

Without in any way committing my Party, I moved a resolution in the House of Lords on June 13, 1934 calling attention to the growing opinion that defects in the principles governing the issue and recall of money and credit are primarily responsible for continued economic distress in a world which had never been so well equipped to provide for all material needs; and to move that His Majesty's Government do institute an immediate investigation of the monetary system apart from its administrative machinery, with terms of reference sufficiently wide to permit full inquiry into its principles and the proposals for its modification.

I moved this resolution after consultation with the Social Credit Secretariat; and, in the course of my speech, I drew attention to the fundamental defect in the present financial system, and asked the Government whether it is not true that it is impossible under the present monetary system for industry to generate purchasing power at the same rate that it generates costs? The Government, as we knew would be the case, was unable—or unwilling—to reply. On the second reading of the Finance Bill on July 3, 1934 I moved a further speech in which I expressed my belief that the time must come when we should have to "issue a national dividend" for the direct stimulation of consumption through some national mechanism.

May I take this opportunity of congratulating you on your new journal and, as a member of a political party whose first aim is to abolish poverty, I wish you all success.

Yours faithfully,
Africa House, Kingsway, W.C.2.
H. B. STARRIGOLI.

Simplicity First

To THE EDITOR OF SOCIAL CREDIT.

Sir,—With reference to "A Labour View on Social Credit" by Robert M. Bruce published in recent numbers I would like to suggest that the introduction of Social Credit will have some amazing results, some of them, probably, not yet imagined by even the most optimistic. On the other hand I am quite prepared to believe that it will give rise to some fresh problems, and make yet unthought of. I do not think it is only fair that when introduced Social Credit should be given time to find its feet. As Social Credit em-
braces such a complete change of our whole outlook to money, then, and then only will be the time to make sug-
gestions such as those of Mr. Burke.
If we agree that the introduction of Social Credit would
be a good thing it is up to us to go all out towards that
end without raising any side issues until it is accomplished.
Yours faithfully,
Langmead, Pirbright, Woking.
K. E. ROBINSON.
November 12, 1934.

“A Labour View of Social Credit”

To the Editor of Social Credit.
Sir,—In your issue of November 9, Mr. Robert Burke
(1933 Irish Labour Party Candidate for County Galway)
says "no man should have more than four times the income
of any other man."

Why not?

Yours faithfully, MAURICE COULBOURNE.

P.S. And why "four"? Why not five, or ten, or a
hundred? In short, why shouldn’t a man’s income be what
his activities are worth in the open market of human supply
and demand? Under Mr. Burke’s regime I fear Mr. Walt.
Disney, say, would give us very poor “Silly Symphonies,”
if he gave us any at all, if he were forbidden to “eat his
natural and proper reward (for making millions momen-
tarily happy) in the shape of a huge net income for as long
as he can get it. I prefer Mr. Disney as he is.
44, Bedford Gardens, W.8.
M.C.
November 13, 1934.

NOTICES OF DOUGLAS SOCIAL CREDIT MEETINGS

Notices of Social Credit Meetings will be accepted for
this column. Six lines 1s., seven to twelve lines 2s.

Liverpool Social Credit Association
Nov. 16th, 7.45 p.m.—Bank Cafe, 14 Castle Street.—“Social
Credit Philosophy” by Rev. W. U. Torrance, M.A.

The London Social Credit Club
Blewcoat Room, Caxton Street, S.W.
Nov. 23rd, 7.45 p.m.—Foreign Trade and Social Credit.
Speaker Ewart Purves, Esq.
Nov. 30th, 7.45 p.m.—What is Social Credit. Speaker A. L.
Gibson, Esq., F.C.A., of Sheffield.

Visitors are welcome. A short explanation of Social
Credit is given at the beginning of every meeting. Hon.
Sec. Dr. Mitchell, 2, Bromley Common, Kent.

Display Advertisement Rates.

Per Page £2 0s. 0d.
Half page £1 6s. 0d.
Quarter page 10s. 6d.
Eighth page 5s. 0d.

Series discount five per cent. for three and ten per cent.
for six insertions. If it is desired to see proofs, advertisements
should reach the Advertisement Manager, 9 Regent Square,
W.C.1., not later than Friday morning for insertion in the
issue of the following week, and final proofs should be
returned by Tuesday of the week of issue. Size of advertise-
ment page eleven inches by seven inches.
Only suitable advertisements will be accepted. Social
Credit has an unusual reader value; subscribers read and
retain their copies and rely upon the information contained.

Electoral Campaign Posters.

Numerous suggestions have been received which make it
clear that no poster can be designed which will cover the
main issue of the Campaign and local requirements as well.
Among good slogans suggested are:
1. You Must have money to buy the Goods of this Age
of Plenty. Demand the National Dividend.
2. Ask for what you want. Vote only for Parliamentary
Candidates who will support the demand for
the National Dividend.
3. Demand the National Dividend and end Poverty.
Vote only for what you want, and enjoy this Age
of Plenty.

Other suggestions have covered special local interests,
such as poultry farming, and market gardening, and have
made the point of improved sales and prices for the pro-
ducer combined with cheaper cost to the consumer.

Anld Kings Arms Hotel,
Stranraer.

ON SHORT SEA ROUTE
TO IRELAND

HOT-BED OF D.S.C.

TEL. 20.

W. MacROBERT, Prop.
Paper is a Case in point.

The production of Newsprint per man has increased 16 1/4 in the last 30 years. The rate of manufacture of Paper Bags has increased from hand manufacture of about 2,000 per day to more than 600 per minute by machines.

We welcome enquiries for all classes of WRAPPING PAPERS PAPER BAGS COLLAPSIBLE BOXES CARTONS, etc.

Specialities

Carrier Bags and Greaseproof Paper

CULLEN, CARVER & WILSHAW, Ltd., Wholesale Paper Merchants and Importers Paper Bag Manufacturers, Box Makers and Printers,

HOOTON STREET, NOTTINGHAM

EVEN in these days of futuristic displays, when cubes and squares are so prevalent, there is still a demand for old-type ornamental ironwork.

Is there anything more attractive, for example, than a pair of wrought iron gates; and what greater satisfaction can there be than the knowledge that their appearance will become mellowed with age and that time will not diminish their beauty?

To-day, at Samson Works, Sheffield, there are craftsmen who have inherited the old-time desire to produce the "thing of beauty"—their work remains unspoiled by modern progress.

Designs, or Quotations to specification, are willingly submitted for work in any part of the country. Co-operation with Architects, Surveyors and Contractors is gladly offered where Wrought Iron Work of any type is required.

Will you write us?

WILKS BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED.

Directors:
K. Grau, F.R.San.I., M.I.M. (Chairman)
R. B. Kirkbride (Managing Director)
Kate Wilks
A. L. Gibson, F.C.A.

LAKE & BELL, Ltd.
Printers and Publishers
Sole Licencees in Great Britain for Dual-Use Patent :: Letter Form ::
Pat. No. 218,083
Combines a letter and circular in one form

5, BALDWIN'S GARDENS,
LONDON, E.C.1

Samson Works, Park Sheffield 2 Telephone 21457
LET'S HAVE WAR ALL THE TIME

It is all very well to say that we must not have any more war, but what are you going to put in its place?

War is the only way to keep the present economic system going, and the only possible means to a trade revival.

Everybody of importance says that we depend on our export trade, I have said it myself one hundred and seventy-five times in this paper alone. The people at home have not enough money to buy all the goods they make, so foreigners must buy them.

There is only one little flaw in this law; foreigners won't. I shall not deal here, with this habit of foreigners. My subject is war and economics, not Sin. I need only say that this competition for the markets causes wars, which some people don't like. But you can't please everybody.

Some people say the way to avoid war is to attend to the home market first, by giving the people enough money to buy the goods they make themselves. But I did not come here to be flippant. Let us proceed.

Anyhow, why worry about war? War is the only time when the economic system functions properly. Only during war-time do we have general employment and an inexhaustible export trade. The goods we make get rid of themselves as fast as we can make them. We don't ask consumers whether they can afford them; we just shoot the stuff at them or drop it on them.

Heavy exports could be dropped from the air.

During war-time sound economists are happy, for at last they can point to the continual output of shells and explosives and say, "See? We depend for our existence on our exports." And if anybody denies it he gets shot at dawn or jugged as a conchy.

In short, everybody is pleased, except, perhaps, the people who get in the way of a foreign import. But people who accept foreign made articles are not worth consideration anyway. Ask Lord Nuffield.

It is, therefore, clear that the only way to solve the economic problem is to have a permanent war.

Now, I am not saying that modern war is all that can be desired. If we are to establish war as a permanent basis of prosperity certain improvements are called for.

The chief drawback to war as a trade-reviver is that it limits our output to guns and explosives, khaki clothes and the same kind of jam. This is monotonous and gives Britain no chance to show the world the high quality and wide range of her manufactures.

There is, however, no necessity to confine war-time production to weapons. After all, the main purpose of war is not the killing of foreigners, that is only incidental and often regrettable. The ultimate purpose of war is to find markets.

My suggestion, therefore, is that instead of producing weapons, we should use the same method of intensive export for all our other goods, and shoot off our surplus at the foreigners.

This should be quite simple. Practically all foodstuffs and all smaller manufactured articles can be shot from guns, and the larger things—pianos, perambulators, mangles, furniture and the like—could be dropped from aeroplanes.

We shall, of course, observe the rules of war so long as the enemy plays the game; but if the foreigners persist in their refusal to accept our exports, we shall not hesitate to rain British-made goods on undefended cities.

Instead of armaments nations should force their surplus goods on each other.

By this means the nation will be able to dump all its goods on the foreigner as fast as it can make them, and thus we shall at last be enjoying a proper trade revival according to the correct definitions: we shall spend our lives in a daily process of capturing new foreign markets.

The people will live in dug-outs to defend themselves from subsidised foreign goods and there will be a grid of incinerators over the country to burn the imports after each air-raid.

Thus will the export trade be paramount and prosperity come to stay.

Only one question remains to be settled. After a brief period of general employment, mechanisation will have to be developed more than ever owing to the intensified foreign competition. Labour-displacement and unemployment will come again.

And we could also get rid of our surplus workers.

This time, however, we shall have a solution. We can get rid of our surplus workers just as we get rid of our surplus goods. Men who are too fat to be shot from guns of large calibre can be used for air-raids.

I am happy to be able to solve the problems of war, trade depression and unemployment at the same time. Not at all.

YAFFLE.