

SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

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BEHIND THE SCENES IN SPAIN

A DIRTY GAME

Win or Lose, Spaniards Stand to be Exploited

BLOODY pages of history are unfolding in Spain while these words are being penned. By the time they are in print Madrid may have fallen to the armies of the "rebel patriots" under General Franco.

Behind the ghastly horrors, inhuman massacres, and insane heroisms of civil war, a low, dirty, sordid game of financial intrigue is being played—move by move, just as it has been played before, first in Russia, then in Italy, now in Spain.

Behind the rapid progress and military efficiency of a rebel army, pitted against the whole resources of the country's government, moves the vengeful figure of Spain's "mystery man of finance"—Juan March.

This man rose from the gutters of Valencia to become the most powerful man in Spain; tobacco, oil and electricity, newspapers, insurance, and political intrigue poured wealth into his coffers. He became the confidant of King Alfonso, and a prop of General Primo de Rivera, Spain's last dictator.

When the revolution came and the King fled, March was imprisoned by the new government on charges of murder and swindling, but he bribed his way out of prison, escaped to Paris and procured a free pardon.

Both Sides Armed from Without

Ever since March returned to Spain he has ceaselessly worked for the over-

throw of the Socialist, Communist, and other Left parties who had upset his ambitions. He has poured out his millions to arm the rebels.

Compare with all this the action of the Italian motor tyre magnate, Pirelli, who retaliated on the seizing of his Fiat factory by financing Mussolini's march on Rome.

Remember that Spain has not the physical resources to arm two modern armies. Munitions for both sides in this war are coming in from outside. Consider the pickings this means for human vultures of the calibre of Basil Zaharoff, known everywhere as the "mystery man of Europe," whose history has been so like that of Juan March.

The Russian Parallel

The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia has been pithily described as "reducing the Russian undertaking to bankruptcy and taking over the assets at scrap value."

The accuracy of this description may be gauged from the large quantities of Russian bonds, floated in France and England, which now have no value beyond the minutely speculative.

Peaceable citizens find it difficult to credit the minor intrigues that lie behind the liquidation of ordinary industrial enterprises and their subsequent exploitation, and are merely

momentarily shocked out of their easy-going tolerance by the scandals of the Hatrys, the Kreugers and the Staviskys, and the curiosities of the downfall of Lord Kylsant.

It is all the more difficult for them to realise that the same "hot successful commercial rivalries" lie behind the fall and reconstruction of nations.

Yet it is a fact that none of the now worthless Russian bonds were floated in the U.S.A., though practically all the exploitation of Russia since the Revolution has been by American finance—notably by the Harriman interests, to say nothing of the Warburgs.

Spaniards Must Lose

Whatever the outcome of the civil war in Spain, past experience shows that the future may be easily foretold.

Spain will have to be "reconstructed"—blessed word. Where the

body is there are the vultures gathered together.

If there is to be a Communist reconstruction, then we may rest assured that the same interests will benefit as had the pickings in Russia. And if the reconstruction is to be of a Fascist brand, then Mr. Juan March and his associates will feather their predatory nests.

The victory of either side will immensely strengthen the group which is backing the victor, and will correspondingly weaken the power and prestige of the opposing group—and it will provide a position of advantage for further adventures for both.

Of one thing there is absolute certainty: no hazard of war, no caprice of fate will alter it by a hair's breadth—the one and only loser, whatever happens, will be the Spanish citizen.

Yet another country will be fit only for heroes to live in!

WHAT IT MEANS TO US

The Razor Edge of War

NO one wants war. Of course not! With the experience of the last war and the rumours of perfection of modern lethal methods, of course no one wants war. Everyone dreads it, yet everyone knows that war may break out at any moment.

There are stories "officially" contradicted, that Russia is rushing shipload after shipload of arms to Spain. There are tales of British shipments of arms to "Portugal." In times like these no one knows what to believe, and it is nearest to sanity to believe the worst.

It is a lunatic condition of things, and the only hope is that there may yet be time for people to realise how mad they are.

In the modern world individuals are driven to compete with one another for their livelihood. Man fights man for a job, to get a living. This is not man's own choice, for he would prefer to live at peace with his neighbours. It is forced on him by economic circumstances. In self-preservation he *must* have food, clothing and shelter, and it is only

by working that he can acquire the money to pay for this.

But there are not enough jobs to go round, and as labour-saving devices increase, work for men to do decreases—and so does pay.

Although there are not enough jobs to go round, there is abundance of everything else—abundance of all the goods and services that men want.

Men are behaving today like lunatics, when, with abundance all round them, they refrain from enjoying it and instead fight one another for work—which is not the thing they want most.

The madness of men would not matter perhaps, but when the madness of men is magnified into the madness of Governments, disaster cannot be avoided.

A body without a soul is insane. While there is yet time we can give sane directions to our Government. That is a responsibility which lies heavy on us all.

PROGRESS

SINCE our exposure of the insolence of Montagu Norman three weeks ago the demand for our paper has steadily increased. For the issue of October 9 we printed a record number, which was promptly sold out.

The next week we reduced the number printed, although keeping the total well above the normal, and we were sold out within two days.

Last week we increased the number again—and within three days were sold out once more.

The activities of supporters throughout the country largely contributed to this encouraging result. Well done—but let us not rest on our laurels. Now is the time to make a special effort to increase still further the circulation and influence of SOCIAL CREDIT.

A newsagent's order form will be found on page 95, and others for use amongst your own immediate circle can be had in the form of cards from this office for the asking. Write in today for some and get busy getting more and MORE readers. Every new reader obtained helps to sap the

Rising Circulation Notable Improvements

strength of the enemy and increases our own strength in this the greatest battle for freedom the world has ever known!

Important Developments—

We have an ambitious programme of improvement in hand, the latest stage of which will be apparent to all regular readers this week in the thicker, stouter paper on which SOCIAL CREDIT is printed. This better quality paper produces an even clearer print than before.

Watch for further important developments in the near future. We are doing our best to present the message the man-in-the-street is waiting for in the most attractive form. It only remains for our readers everywhere to make the paper widely known. Introduce it to friends, get it displayed wherever you can, extend its influence.

Rally up! Keep the figures rising! Do your bit for the cause wherever you are!

IT'S JUST ANOTHER BLACK LEGION TO HIM



—Marcus, in the New York Times

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You Pay Their Servants

IT is once more being suggested that the salaries of Cabinet Ministers, more particularly that of the Prime Minister, should be increased. *The Times* says, "All responsible persons really feel the scandal of the fact that the net salary of the Prime Minister has been halved since 1913, though his work and his responsibilities have enormously increased." Quite, but the real point at issue is—work for *whom* and responsibility to *whom*?

Although the Prime Minister's work may have increased, if what he and his colleagues do is judged by its results in satisfying the people's desires, then it has badly deteriorated from 1913 to the present day. None can deny that in the past twenty-three years a steadily increasing proportion of the population has sunk from comparative security to penury, and that today, as never before, *all people*, despite an immense growth in the means of making them economically secure, are suffering from ever-growing economic insecurity.

Furthermore, during this period, Parliament has grown less and less responsive to the people's will, as can be seen by the many measures passed restricting the freedom of the individual and providing for the restriction and even destruction of goods and productive plant at a time when millions are slowly starving to death.

No, although the Prime Minister's work and responsibilities have increased, there is no reason for the people of Great Britain to be further mulcted in taxation to pay him an increased salary. He and other ministers should look for their emoluments to those whose policy they carry out *despite*—not for—the people.

If the people do not like the results of this policy, the remedy is still in their hands in Great Britain, and if they will use it they can make the government responsive to their will instead of, as at present, to the will of some group of unknown persons, whose policy it is to make and keep one and all insecure, and so in subjection.

The remedy is still in the people's hands, but let us be warned in time: failure to use it will result in its loss, as has happened in one country after another, where political democracy has been superseded by dictatorship of right or left.

The remedy lies in refusing to be fooled into voting for methods, programmes or plans, all of which are devised to muddle the voters by that same group of people under whose policy we now suffer. By voting for their programmes we accept responsibility for them. We should *demand results—the results we all want*; the results we can recognise when they are produced.

Thus we could force Parliament to turn on its present masters and demand of them that they devise such methods as will give us, THE PEOPLE, what we want.

We are mugs to go on paying servants who do not obey us; still more so to *raise their pay*. But *WE CAN* make them obey—or sack the lot.

WORDS TO THE WISE

Divide and Rule

The two Fascist ex-soldier organisations in France, the Parti Social Français (formerly the Croix de Feu, which has been banned by the government) and the Union Nationale des Combattants, have joined forces to fight Communism.

The leaders, Colonel de la Rocque and M. Goy, have issued a joint statement agreeing that "the antagonism of two hostile blocs, which sets fundamentally sympathetic Frenchmen at variance," should be ended. They consider that the principal threat to French liberty to-day is "the criminal propaganda of the Communist Party," and that all groups, whether of the Left or of the Right, should co-operate if "the Bolshevization of the country, or the setting up of a dictatorship" is to be avoided.

The statement adds that "nothing will be done which might endanger the Republican régime or injure the legitimate rights of the working-class."

Nothing will be done, either, it would appear, to remove the cause that divides the nation into warring parties and the world into hostile states. The struggle between parties and nations is an artificial struggle for the larger share of an insufficiency, though *there is plenty for all*.

Here is an example of the policy of "divide and rule" in operation. Nearly all the members of the various parties in France *want the same result*, which may be summed up as Plenty in Security. They could get it if they would realise they are united in wanting it, and would proceed to demand it *and nothing else*.

Unwise After the Event

In addressing the Birmingham and West Midlands Group of the Institute of Public Administration, Alderman Harrison Barrow criticised the steel combine because of the rise in prices which are revealed in the tenders for the steel required for the first portion of the new Civic Centre.

These tenders show a jump in price of 30 per cent. over a very short time. The architect had estimated £15-£16 a ton; the tenders received were about £21 10s. a ton.

As a remedy, the worthy Alderman, amongst various other things, suggested "a national plan" and referred to the desirability of "a Planning Committee," apparently quite unaware that these bodies already exist and are busy planning and producing artificial famine together with the high prices and conditions he himself is now criticising.

A Challenge

It is reported that Sir Kingsley Wood, Minister of Health, who worked so hard in the House of Commons to obscure the meaning of Sir John Orr's report in the malnutrition debate, has been at it again.

He received a deputation from the Standing Joint Committee of Industrial Women's Organisations on the question of malnutrition.

During the interview the Minister of Health said that examination was now proceeding as to "the best means of increasing consumption, but it was already clear that poverty was not the prime difficulty."

We hope the deputation did not accept this crude whitewash. *We challenge Sir Kingsley Wood* to produce evidence to prove that poverty is not the *prime* cause of under-consumption of milk and other foodstuffs and also of malnutrition generally in this country.

The Village Idiot on Work

"He is a public benefactor who can provide employment for two men where only one was employed before."

That, in all seriousness, is what the majority in this blind world still believes. Alone in the world eighteen years ago, Major C. H. Douglas showed up this, the supreme fallacy of the age, for what it is—a plausible trick to subject individuals to a treadmill of work for work's sake.

Millions now see through this cruel trick, yet still they are in a minority, and still a servile press mouths the mass-hypnotising lie.

Formerly he was a public benefactor who could make two blades of grass grow where one grew before—now he is an offender—a maker of unsaleable gluts.

Two men watched a steam shovel clearing the foundations for a great building. Said one, "If only they had used spades they could have provided employment for a hundred men." "Aye," said the other, and he was the village idiot, "and there could be a thousand of them if they used salt spoons."

The imbecility at the top of this note was

not made by the village idiot, it comes from the leading article of *The Times* of October 27.

Catch 'Em Young

This philosophy of making never-ending toil the end and aim in life for the millions made in God's image, once accepted, produces the most extraordinary results amongst the most well-meaning people. Listen to the principal of the Fairbridge Farm School in Vancouver to which 28 children between the ages of 6 and 8 were shipped recently:

"The system of sending young children to the Dominions at an age before they have become set in their habits should be encouraged and extended.

"It should be controlled and financed by the British Government, and not left, as at present, to the charity of the public. The children from the Special Areas will remain at the farm school until they reach the age of 15.

"Posts will be found for them when they are trained, and they will remain wards of the school until they reach the age of 21, half of their wages being kept back for them until that time."

The idea, of course, is to export our "unemployment problem."

There is no unemployment problem. It is a figment of the village idiot's work philosophy—there is only an "unemployment" problem.

Cannon-Fodder Instead of Food

"Now the rulers of this country are getting worried because there are not enough new babies coming along. We may want more soldiers and sailors in future days, we may even be short of workers. So the bonus system will be operated, less taxation for parents, more benefits.

"What about looking after the present generation? Soldiers, sailors, workers, are they only important in 20 years' time? There are two million unemployed adults in Britain, living near or below the border line. Give them work."

Thus the *Daily Express* of October 12. Without commenting on the sudden necessity of the chancelleries of Europe to find cannon fodder with good physique, the *Daily Express* leads its readers on with 80 words of encouragement and hope, and then drops on them with "GIVE THEM WORK."

It is not WORK they want, *however willing they may be to work*—it is food, clothing, shelter, freedom and security. WORK? What are machines for? They are there to do it for us—waiting to do it. But as our rulers say we must not eat unless we work,

how are we to live, with machines all the time producing more and more? What we want is to be able to buy the goods our machines produce for us. These goods and the services which go alongside them are our own heritage. They are so abundant that governments recklessly destroy them while people starve. A united expression of the people's will for the result of freedom and abundance in security is possible by the correct use of the Parliamentary vote. What is holding you back?

Why Let Scarcity Win?

At all Lyons, A.B.C., and Express Dairy teashops the price of a cup of tea has been raised by 1/4d. This increase is a contribution towards mounting costs.

For nearly three years now every effort has been made to reduce unsold stocks of tea by restricting production. In addition the Government has put a tax on tea.

Both restriction and taxation, which inevitably raise prices, are criminal and unnecessary when large numbers of our people who want tea are either going without it or being forced to buy inferior and unwholesome brands.

This particular rise in price will pick the slender pocket of every poor city and office-worker who is compelled to have lunch or tea at these restaurants.

There should be organised resistance—but not merely resistance against rising tea prices. We should all unite to demand the distribution of Plenty for the benefit of one and all.

Restricting the Herring

The Herring Industry Board announced on October 2 that it had fixed the minimum price of East Anglian herrings of standard quality at 13s. 6d. a cran from October 7 to November 30. It has also recommended the adoption of a "flag price" at a higher figure than 13s. 6d. This means that the flag which is flown as a signal that herring boats may not leave the harbour should be flown before the market price falls to 13s. 6d.

Thus, the captured herring will retain a scarcity value (Cheers). But the Herring Industry Board forgot one thing; it would have been more effective to dispose of plenty and to continue to do so for, inevitably, some fool will come along with an invention for the better enticement of herring into

the net, and then all this carefully arranged restriction business will have to be gone through again. And, meanwhile, there are 20,000,000 under-nourished people to be fed.

The Board has issued regulations under which the number and size of the nets used on the East Anglian fishing grounds this season, are to be restricted. The fishing grounds are to be patrolled, whether by armed vessels or not is not stated, to see that the regulations are complied with by the drifters.

Mr. Elliot has seen to it that penalties can be enforced against those who fail to restrict production to the limits set by his various boards, but up to the present, as far as is known, these penalties are only fines or imprisonment. If Fisheries Protection Cruisers are used for these patrols, there may yet be cases of British fishermen being shot when resisting arrest for catching too many fish.

And some people say that this country would not tolerate dictatorship!

Priority and the Churches

A beautiful British building is in danger of collapse. The spire of Salisbury Cathedral urgently needs repair and the Dean of Salisbury has launched an appeal for £10,000, *without which disaster may overtake the Cathedral and those who might be caught in the falling ruins*.

Mark well that it is a row of figures that *must* be written by some powerful hand before the labour, the building material, and the skill may be released to ensure beauty and produce safety. The substance is ready for the shadow. The second thing *must* be done first. The devil presides even over the churches.

Cheap Travel is Bad for People

The peoples of New Zealand and Australia are to be deprived of the cheap travel by sea which they have enjoyed as a result of foreign governments' subsidising the shipping lines. A Bill to this end has been introduced in the New Zealand House of Representatives, and a similar Bill is promised in Australia.

Neither Bill is to come into operation immediately, for the foreign countries in question are first to be given an opportunity of withdrawing the inducements they offer at present to passengers and traders to use foreign instead of Dominion or British ships. These Bills are examples of economic warfare and are closely linked with the threat of armed war, for they are intended to assist the Empire merchant service, which is the naval reserve. In fact these Bills are a part of the rearmament programme, and, like all bills, the people will be called upon to pay them.

Incidentally, the banks, which are the whole world's creditors, own practically the whole of the British merchant service!

Women Can End War

"The kind of pacifism that says 'I will not fight' and does nothing else is no good. Only social revolution based on Christianity can cure the disease of war," said Dr. E. McMillan, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of South Africa, speaking on "How Women Might Work for Peace," recently.

You have taken the first step towards that "social revolution" of which Dr. McMillan speaks when you sign the pledge on the back page of this paper. You have become a *worker* for peace when you start to get the signatures of others.

The chief, and almost the only cause of war to-day is the necessity, forced on nations at present, to export the ever-increasing quantities of goods they cannot sell at home. The abolition of poverty will remove that necessity and transform foreign trade into a friendly exchange of surplus goods.

Will you play your part *now*, or will you wait until the war, which your work might have prevented, comes, and then make a "heroic" gesture for peace by refusing to help? Which is the better course?

War Is Better Than Poverty

In the speech referred to above Dr. McMillan also said:

"What kind of race can you expect after ten years of the dole? You must go into the distressed areas of Great Britain to know the conditions that make for war.

"I have heard men saying that *the sooner war came the better it would be for them*. The presence of unjust conditions in our own boundaries makes for injustice outside our boundaries by force."

We *can* end these conditions if we will, but the time grows short.

CATHOLIC PRESS PILLORIES SLUMP MAKERS

IT was they [Mr. Montagu Norman and Mr. Neville Chamberlain] and their predecessors who brought to an end the post-war boom and every other boom since the Bank Charter Act of 1844 gave them the power to do it. It is quite an easy thing to do. As soon as industrial expansion has made abundant money more than ever necessary you restrict money, call in credits, bring down prices, bankrupt hundreds of businesses, throw hundreds of thousands out of work, and thereby remove all danger of an economic catastrophe!

This extract from the *Catholic Herald* for September 18 shows that leading and influential Catholics are under no delusion as to what is wrong with the world and who are the wrongdoers. If Catholics in this country would as a whole follow this lead, and the lead given by various Popes in the last half-century, they could alone ensure a fuller and happier life for millions now living on the verge of starvation and under conditions which a Catholic archbishop has described as "not fit for human beings and scarcely fit for animals."

Our work is bearing fruit.

THIS TREASURER KNOWS

BUT ALL THE SAME HE
DESTROYS

AND THE PEOPLE DON'T STOP HIM

SAID Mr. Casey, Australian Federal Treasurer, at the recent Commonwealth Club lunch at Adelaide:

The power to tax, if used ruthlessly, is the power to destroy. If Governments use the axe of taxation too drastically, capital and industry and the vital spark of personal initiative disappear, and, with them, the means of livelihood of the mass of the people.

"What is he doing about it," you may ask. Well, we'll tell you. A calculation from the Compendium of Australian Statistics (issued in October, 1935) shows that the revenue from States' taxation in 1935 was about £35,000,000, or say £8 15s. per person, man, woman, child, and aborigine, in Australia.

And we'll tell you another thing, as Mr. Casey didn't. £32,500,000 of this revenue went in paying interest on State loans. Now, who says taxation is used for social services? Not every Australian, for 24 hours after Mr. Casey said his little piece, Mr. A. G. Oliphant, speaking at a public meeting in the self-same city, said:

In one of the largest Adelaide maternity homes for mothers receiving rations, 77 babies were born during a certain period, and 75 were under weight. Babies born in the home are known as ration babies.

These poor women are fed on rations all too meagre. Yet there is no lack of food in Australia. The dairy cattle have increased by 200 per cent. since 1900, wheat production by 269 per cent. in the same period, and egg and poultry production by 240 per cent.

These women, and all other Australians, could be drawing dividends on all this fabulous wealth, so that they can buy these things and prevent them being destroyed. The Australian people are preparing to demand this.

DISILLUSIONED PACIFIST

Professor Gilbert Murray write to
"The Times"

At the beginning I was all in favour of the embargo on the supply of arms to Spain, in the hope that further complications might be avoided and that lack of arms on both sides might mitigate the actual devastation. But the complications are not being avoided. The embargo is, apparently, not being observed by all nations. Above all, since the insurgents are very well supplied with arms, while the Government forces are in desperate need of them, this professedly double-edged embargo really cuts only one way. It keeps the Government forces unarmed for the benefit of well-armed rebels, as a similar policy kept the Chinese and the Abyssinians unarmed for the benefit of well-armed aggressors. It will no doubt ensure a temporary victory for General Franco, who is said to be an estimable man and to have massacred fewer respectable people than his opponents; but will it not at the same time inflict a permanent injury on the British Empire and strengthen those elements in Europe which look to making their fortune by war?

MAUDE ROYDEN ASKS WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?

SPeAKING at a crowded meeting in Liverpool Central Hall on September 28, Dr. Maude Royden lashed the forces which had got the world into what she called a "lunatic asylum." Following are some extracts from her speech.

We are continually reminded that it is not necessary for anyone in this country to starve; but apparently it is necessary that large numbers of them should be underfed. Or is it necessary? You know perfectly well it is not.

What are you going to do about it?

Gifts Destroyed

It is not conceivable that God, Who taught that all men were His children, contemplated a world where some were gorged and others starving. To say there is not enough to go round has become ludicrous. On the contrary, there is so much in the world that we waste it.

The young people have to find a way out for this insane world, where some people starve and others destroy, and all round the world ships stand idle and also the men who could be employed on them to carry the goods.

Not Enough Work!

It is said there is not enough work. Whenever there is unemployment, I notice that

those who have employment are always working to the last inch of their capacity. Have we not watched men in trams and buses falling asleep on their way home, broken with the extremity of their fatigue?

I contemplate a world where labour-saving machinery will take the burden of toil from human muscles and lay it on steel which can bear it. So good a man as Sir Josiah Stamp asks scientists not to invent any more labour-saving machines which throw people out of work. But I look forward to a world where machinery will give us everything we need for three, two, one hour's work.

Who'll Be Too Happy?

Some people seem in a perpetual state of alarm lest we should be too happy. Mark my words, we won't be. There will be something left to do, but it will be of a different kind. Rid the world of this grinding toil, these terrible fears for the future, these semi-starving people, and the uneasy consciences of the rich, and you will release men and women for greater adventures, lovelier things, a more spiritual life, a higher plane than we with our sweat-blinded eyes can perhaps dream of. That is the kind of world Christ wanted. Shame upon you if you sing hymns which say how splendid it would be if only we were all dead.

COMMON SENSE IN U.S.A. ELECTION

THIS LETTER WAS SENT TO A CANDIDATE FOR
CONGRESS FROM HIS CONSTITUENTS:

WE, as voters, greet you as a candidate for re-election as our representative.

You know, as all men know, that there are goods in plenty and that therefore poverty is quite unnecessary.

You also know, as all men know, that it is sacrilege to throw God's gifts back into His face while men, women and children want them.

While such sacrilege is committed this fair land is thereby made a hell. Would you not expect that those guilty of such foul sacrilege shall surely roast in hell?

In a democracy like the United States of America Congress exists to make the WILL of the people prevail.

We are now informing you that it is our WILL that poverty be abolished in the United States of America. It is our WILL, too, that National Dividends be issued to you and to us and to every American citizen so that we can buy all we want of such goods as are being destroyed and the production of which is being restricted.

These dividends must not increase prices or taxes or deprive owners of their property or decrease its relative value.

We want this done without anyone suffering; in other words, we want not less for some but more for all.

These are the RESULTS we want.

Let us repeat: There are goods in plenty and therefore poverty is quite unnecessary. We are not interested in the technical methods of achieving these results, and we sincerely hope that you likewise will not concern yourself with such detail. As our elected representative, the only technique we want you to concern yourself with is that of Congressional procedure whereby you can most effectively represent our WILL for the results we want.

We expect you to tell the government WHAT RESULTS WE WANT and to insist that they be delivered as soon as possible.

We expect the government to hire the appropriate experts (who will be free to choose their methods) to deliver the results we want. We expect the government to make public the names of the experts entrusted with the task and to hold the experts responsible for the results of their actions, and to see that the experts deliver the results we want.

Of course, we expect this action from you and the government in the event that it is true that the RESULTS we want are also the results that the majority want and we are perfectly certain that the majority want these results. Nobody likes to suffer poverty (unless perhaps a lunatic) and in this age of plenty poverty is quite unnecessary.

Congressman, we are sure that if you would publicly announce your willingness or eagerness to represent your constituents' demand for the above results, you will be returned to Congress with an enormous majority. You will be more powerful than ever before, with power over-riding every caucus, interest and party.

Faithfully representing the will of your voters for these RESULTS you will be perfectly certain of your seat in Congress as long as you want it.

Do you agree to represent us in our demand for these RESULTS? We hope so. If we receive your affirmative reply before October 14, 1936, we will vote for you on November 3 next and use our influence among our many friends to support you. Failing that we regret to say our votes will be cast against you.

PENSIONS FOR ALL

The ex-Servicemen of the U.S.A. exerted such pressure on their Government that it was forced to pay out bonuses to the tune of £380,000,000. With the inspiration of this example, the ex-Servicemen of Canada are being urged to demand pensions for all on a "health and decency" level for a family of five—£300 a year—as estimated by the Federal Bureau of Statistics.

A Mr. Henry Kavanaugh recently laid the proposal before the War Veterans' Assistance Committee on behalf of the Federation of Ex-Servicemen. The Committee replied that it would cost the country some £150,000,000 a year, and—"Where was the money to come from?"

In reply, Mr. Kavanaugh pointed out that

a recent Canadian Government loan of £20,000,000 was over-subscribed in three days, and went on to suggest that the key to the solution was the banking system. Evidently Mr. Kavanaugh knows that money is only a sort of ticket which bankers can make or destroy at will, but apparently the members of the Committee were not aware of this fact.

General Alex. Ross, a member of the Committee, said that if ex-Servicemen were given these pensions "they would be getting more than the average working family in Canada is receiving." Evidently the "average working family" lives below the standard of "health and decency."

This is a selfish demand, for if granted,

CHARLES THE KING

"CHARLES THE KING," written by Maurice Colbourne and produced by him at the Lyric Theatre, is the best historical play I have seen for a great many years.

It has a large cast, and no fewer than thirteen scenes, covering a period of about twelve years. These thirteen scenes contain a skeleton survey of that critical period beginning with the emergence of Cromwell and ending with the execution of Charles I.

There is a central theme running through the play, the imminence of the Money Power. Already paper notes are making their appearance as a new form of currency invented by the goldsmiths. The King finds he is dependent on the Money Power because he cannot raise money for his armies without Parliament.

Only Parliament can vote the money, and even Parliament when it comes to the point can be thrown out by the men who hold the purse-strings.

There is a striking passage towards the end of the play where the King warns Cromwell of the danger he foresees of England falling under the heel of Finance.

The play is brilliantly cast, with Barry Jones as the King, Gwen Ffrangcon Davies as Queen Henrietta and Maurice Colbourne as Thomas Wentworth, later Earl of Strafford.

The portrayal of Cromwell seemed to me a little too coarse and plebeian. After all, the death mask of the Protector is said to have borne a striking resemblance to the late Viscount Allenby. But Mr. George Merritt made him a blustering vulgarian.

In any case, it is a play not to be missed. G.W.L.D.

LET'S DEMAND RESULTS

THE American Bankers' Association which has ("World Almanac," 1936) 12,000 members, has just held its annual convention in San Francisco.

It is reported that the principal speaker said, "There is no problem of banking that cannot be solved by research, co-operation and education."

The insinuation is that the solving is to be done by the bankers. Well, but did I hear someone say "And for the bankers?"

Let's ask them to do it for US. Nay, let's do more. Let's DEMAND it.

What we want is this:

1. An end to this poverty in the midst of plenty.
2. Not the sort of "approach to normality" that requires every munition and gas mask factory to work day and night.
3. If the experts can always find all the measures necessary for making war or the means of war or defence they must "solve the problem" of finding the measures necessary so that people can buy all they want of what they can make so abundantly.

Research by the People

It might interest the Bankers' Association to learn that some research work has been done, but not all by bankers. This research work reveals that co-operation is growing between all the people who are determined that the problem shall be solved.

The de-hypnotising of the public is going forward. How rapidly this proceeds depends upon you, and you and you.

Caution. In spite of the bankers' statement, don't place any reliance on the hope that the problem will be solved in any way that will benefit you, unless you take the right action.

That is up to you. The bankers will not do that until your Member of Parliament tells them. And your Member of Parliament will not do anything until you DEMAND it. Now do your stuff.

it will benefit only one class, though a deserving one. Canadian ex-Servicemen would be well advised to unite with all other citizens in a demand for National Dividends for ALL. The goods are there or could be produced; if the demand is insistent enough the tickets to distribute them will be forthcoming.

DEMAND NATIONAL DIVIDENDS!

They are money to buy such goods as are now destroyed and such production as is now restricted.

DEMAND NATIONAL DIVIDENDS

WHO WILL BE THE NEXT?

IT'S NO USE JUST BEING SORRY

"I'm sorry," remarked Judge Dumas at Westminster County Court, when ordering Mr. A. Newton, a Rotherham farmer, to pay £78 levies claimed by the Milk Marketing Board.

Mr. Newton replied "You have no need to be sorry, as when I get back home there will be a farm to let."

Order was made for payment of the amount and costs by £1 a month.

Mr. Newton: "I'll pay if I have any money."

Judge Dumas: "If you haven't any money you can't pay."

* * *

And why had this man, mulcted of £78 by a parasitic bureaucracy, to appear in a court 175 miles from his farm, a farm which he was about to lose because the vampire Board had restricted and sucked up his means?

For ways that are mean, for tricks that are vain, the heathen Chinese has been said to be peculiar

The office building of the Hong Kong Bank ranks as one of the show places of Shanghai. Nothing about it excites greater interest and admiration among the Chinese population than the pair of bronze lions flanking the entrance. The paws of these beasts have been worn smooth in the course of a decade by the strokings of innumerable optimists who credit them with power to confer wealth. Bank officials delight to tell how a Chinese once made a small fortune by coolly setting up a stall not far from the lions and charging passers-by a penny per stroke. —Asia.

Bank officials also delight to tell, but strictly in private, how more than once they have printed millions of pieces of paper and, coolly setting up expensive buildings at all the street corners, have charged people a pound for them—and got it, too!

THE WORK FACTORY

Forty million Haig poppies will be on sale on November 11, all made at the British Legion Poppy Factory at Richmond, the object of which is to keep disabled ex-service men at work.

Nobody pretends that the poppies, after they have provided work, are any good except as an excuse for raising donations. Poppy days are an ingenious contrivance to avoid infringement of the rule "No Work, No Pay." In the U.S.A. this is called "Boondoggling."

TELL HIM, SOMEBODY

Mr. Lloyd George declared in Manchester last week that not within his memory had there ever been a larger percentage of the people unattached to any political party.

"If you look at the elections," he said, "you will find between 40 and 50 per cent. of the population not sufficiently attached to particular parties even to record their votes."

"A movement is wanted to-day for democracy to show that freedom is a more powerful instrument for the redemption of mankind than any autocracy of any sort."

TO-NIGHT at 8 p.m.

MAJOR
C. H. DOUGLAS

will speak on

The Tragedy of Human Effort

at a

PUBLIC MEETING

in the

CENTRAL HALL
LIVERPOOL

Tickets at the Door

As accuracy in the statements Major C. H. Douglas will make to-night is essential, he expressly reserves the copyright of his speech. No person has the right to reproduce the speech either in whole or in part without his license, and such license is not to be implied by the fact that a limited license to reproduce it in whole or in part has been granted to the proprietors of the Liverpool daily and evening papers.

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

News from Overseas

FINANCE NOT BLUM RULES FRANCE

FRANCE is ruled not by her elected representatives but by those who control financial policy. This is the meaning of two statements contained in the second of a series of three articles by *The Times*' Paris correspondent on "France under M. Blum." The title should have been "France under M. Financier."

This is what is said:

Since 1932 every Cabinet, with increasing frequency, has had to subordinate some phases of home policy to the whims and moods of the foreign exchange market: every time pressure on the franc was renewed the deflationary screw had to be given another twist in the hope of restoring the balance which had been so disastrously upset by the departure from the gold standard in Great Britain.

And further on:

The conflict between public and private finance was never more apparent than in the years of depression following the introduction of the first "deflationary Budget" in 1932. Government after Government did their utmost to force down the level of prices (and wages), interest rates, and profits as a part of their campaign to "save the franc." They succeeded so well that they brought the French economic organism almost to a standstill.

Financial Machiavellis

Now read what Mr. John Gunther, the distinguished author, has to say on this same subject in his book, "Inside Europe," published in 1935:

France is really run by a group of about 200 financial families, whose central pediment is the Banque de France.

The Banque de France, which makes and breaks French cabinets as a demonic child of fixed will can make or break a toy city, was founded by Napoleon. Although it issues the public money of France and holds its gold supply, it is a private bank, not a state bank.

When this was written the Banque de France was in a similar position to that of the Bank of England at the present day. It is now a state bank and is in an even stronger position, of which more anon.

The foundation of the Banque de France by Napoleon was intended to prevent financial control of the country, for Napoleon, like his predecessor, Louis XVI., had good reason to realise that finance and patriotism rarely march in step, and that, in any case, a country should have but one government, not an open one and a hidden one. See "Monarchy or Money Power," by R. McNair Wilson.

How Financial Control Operates

The regents of the Banque de France decisively control French politics, because by withholding credits from the Treasury they can break any Prime Minister they don't like.

This statement by Mr. Gunther should be compared with the threat to Mr. Lloyd George when Prime Minister, published in the *Financial Times* in 1921, which read "Half a dozen men at the top of the Big Five banks could upset the whole fabric of government finance by refraining from renewing Treasury Bills."

The Banque, which more or less represents the rentier class, stands for complete deflation. The much-maligned Chamber of Deputies, representing the man in the street—and his pocket-book—opposes this.

This is Mr. Gunther's version of the "conflict between public and private finance" referred to in the quotation from *The Times*' article quoted above.

Thus—continues Mr. Gunther—the Banque can only get its way by taking the matter out of the hand of the Chamber. The way to do this is to obtain *pleins pouvoirs* (full powers) for a Prime Minister it likes.

The same method was used most effectively in Great Britain in the bankers' panic—or picnic?—in 1931.

For instance, the Banque persuaded Gaston Doumergue, who headed France's "National Government," formed after the Stavisky riots, to demand such powers. The Chamber promptly threw the fatuous old gentleman out. The next Prime Minister was Pierre-Etienne Flandin, and the Banque squashed him in six months.

Flandin's Fall

On June 15, the Government had to meet a big payment of Government bonds, but it was penniless; Flandin was living hand-to-mouth by borrowings from the post-office savings. Frenchmen, worried, fearing inflation, began to buy gold and ship their capital abroad. Blandly, the Banque let this go on. It could have stopped the drain of gold, but it wanted to beat Flandin. In a panic, Flandin appealed to the Chamber for the same *pleins pouvoirs* which he had previously refused to request. The Chamber was naturally incredulous and overthrew him. The Banque, victorious, then easily plugged the leak of gold. This was the inner history of the French financial "crisis" of June, 1935. (My italics.)

The Popular Front Platform

One of the main planks in the political platform of the Popular Front (a coalition of the Communists, Socialists, Radicals and other parties of the left) at the French

general election last May was governmental control of the Banque de France. The new government, led by M. Blum, lost no time in introducing legislation altering the constitution of the Banque by providing for the abolition of the council of fifteen regents, or directors, representing the "two hundred families" referred to by Mr. Gunther, by a general council of twenty, representing various interests, including the trade unions. Of these twenty, fifteen, including the governor, are appointed by the Government.

The Popular Front was delighted at this "revolutionary" reform which M. Vincent Auriol, the Finance Minister, claimed "converts the Banque into a picture of France that works." But signs of disillusionment are already apparent, for the ordinary citizen finds he is not much better off, indeed many, such as the small shopkeepers who have been forced to raise wages and shorten hours, but are forbidden to raise prices, are hard hit.

This might have been expected, for the reform is not fundamental as even the well-known conservative commentator of the French press, Pertinax, pointed out in a recent article—

... under the new régime, as well as under the old, the Governor of the Bank is the nominee of the Government, and, indeed, nearly omnipotent.

As was the case yesterday, an energetic Governor, endowed with a will of his own, will be able, to-morrow, to hold the Cabinet in check whenever the Cabinet wishes to embark upon hazardous schemes.

Secondly, it would be a matter of surprise if the General Council manages to counterbalance the Governor more effectively than the regents who have just disappeared.

In the last 15 years the regents have nearly always backed the Governor whatever ideas he tried to enforce, and, from one Governor to another, those ideas were as contradictory as can be imagined. The successors of the regents, the General Council, will probably not be found less docile. (My italics.)

Control of Policy is All-Important

The truth is that a change of administration does not necessarily mean a change of policy, and it is the policy of the Banque which crucifies the people on the cross of financial orthodoxy. This same policy in Great Britain raised the suicide rate to the record figure of 6,000 a year, and, incidentally, there is a trade unionist at the Bank of England in the person of Mr. Frank Hodges, one-time miners' leader!

"Sound" finance may not march in step with patriotism, but it is blood brother to poverty in plenty.

Finance Co-operates With M. Blum

The recent decision to lower the value of the franc in terms of other currencies may ease the situation by helping the sale of French goods abroad. But it is not a change of policy, and none can be expected, for both M. Blum and M. Auriol are supporters of financial orthodoxy.

This doubtless accounts for the reported co-operation of the Regents in devising the reform of the Banque, for if the same policy is maintained, which is *their* policy, they will continue to dominate France. The financial control has in fact been strengthened by "nationalisation," for the policy of finance thus becomes the national policy, and is no longer open to attack by Communists, Socialists, or others with the ownership bee in their bonnets, as the policy of "private interests."

A Bloody Denouement?

The French people, instead of demanding results, voted for methods, and they are getting them. They are bound to suffer for their mistake.

This Popular Front experiment may end in a dictatorship of right or left, for its failure, and it will fail, may well be intended to discredit democratic government in preparation for that bloody denouement. M. Blum himself said that "If the currency had been devalued in 1935 there would not have been any Popular Front Government in 1936." The Banque refused to devalue, therefore it must be presumed to want a government of the left and whatever aftermath it produces.

But real democracy has not been tried in France or any other country, for real democracy consists of demanding results which all can understand, and leaving methods to be devised by experts, who are thus made responsible for giving people what they want, and not what the experts think is good for them. M.W.

VERBOTEN

IN one of our most popular south coast resorts a fund was started a year or two ago for the provision of what were called Eventide Homes. These were to be homes for elderly women in reduced circumstances—women who were to have an income not exceeding £1 a week, but not less than enough to keep them in food, clothing, and other necessities. They were also to be able to look after themselves.

After being kept on tenterhooks for about 18 months, a woman over 60, whose long struggle against poverty, ill-health and every kind of misfortune, borne with cheerfulness and even gaiety, could only be described as heroic, succeeded in getting a sufficient number of votes to ensure her one of these homes.

Not Even £50 a Year

She had not £1 a week; in fact she had no income at all, but her life had been such as to win her many warm friends who guaranteed the necessary income. There was another difficulty. She had had a severe breakdown some few years previously involving a slight stroke, and she was asked repeatedly whether she was well enough to keep the place clean. It appeared that ladies on the committee might visit the homes at any time to see whether all was in order.

However, in the end she answered the innumerable questions more or less satisfactorily.

Naturally her friends showered congratulations on her and rejoiced that she had a home of her own again at last where she would be free to do as she liked, which had been her dream during years of struggle. The homes are attractively planned, and have a bedroom, a sitting-room, a bathroom, and a kitchen.

But, of course, there are rules and regulations. Inmates may not be absent for more than two days without permission. They may have a friend to stay for a week, but permission has to be obtained for her to stay longer. No pets may be kept without permission.

Miss Courage—we will call her—fears loneliness, having always been surrounded by plenty of people. A friend offered her a puppy of a breed that might suitably be kept in a small place, but dogs are not allowed. Permission has to be obtained to keep even a cat or a canary. Miss Courage is beginning to look a little sad.

But Oh, the Rules!

Now, of course, it may be said that there must be rules and regulations or there would be abuses; people would get into the Homes who could afford to live elsewhere, spend much of their time visiting friends and simply keeping them as a *piéd-à-terre*; that they would keep hordes of neglected animals, share home and income with some poorer friend, or even more than one, live huggermugger, and turn the place into a slum.

But what a reward for a lifetime of toil! A "home" where one cannot keep a pet, have a friend to stay without asking permission, and from which one cannot absent oneself without asking leave!

As long as it is assumed that homes for the elderly can be provided only by going round with the hat, so to speak, so long will thousands of elderly women—and men—have the autumn of their lives embittered by irksome restraints and irritating interference.

With National Dividends or money to buy what would otherwise be destroyed or restricted, they could make their own homes, have whom they pleased to stay with them as long as they liked, be able to lock the front door and go away when they felt inclined, and have what pets they pleased. D. BEAMISH.

THE FIG TREE

A new quarterly review
edited by

Major C. H. DOUGLAS

CONTENTS OF SECOND ISSUE:

Editorial by MAJOR DOUGLAS
Informed articles on Social Credit from all angles

A penetrating survey of current affairs

Writers for the second number in addition to Major Douglas include

A. C. Cummings Ezra Pound
Tudor Jones Ronald Ogden
Rev. T. Dixon Paul Hampden
J. S. Kirkbride

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G. W. L. DAY finds

BARBERS UP THE POLE

SOMEbody once asked me: If you tether a goat to the edge of a circular field 100 yards in diameter, how long must the rope be so that the animal can graze over half the field?

I thought it looked easy. Try it. Another little problem which looks easy and isn't is this: If the employees in some trade which only just pays its way are underpaid, how can their wages be increased without putting up prices to customers, or ruining the employers?

This problem has cropped up rather acutely in New Zealand, where the government, being Labour, is expected by all public-spirited proletarians to up and do something for the workers. So it has rolled up its sleeves.

Mr. Sullivan, the Minister for Industries and Commerce, has promised that the Government will introduce a Bill for the compulsory licensing of shops.

This I get from the *Hairdressers' Weekly Journal* of July 4, which says that some time ago an oral agreement was made among the Christchurch hairdressers, fixing the price of haircutting at 1s. 3d. But it has since broken down and some hairdressers are now charging only 1s.

From this it looks as if there were not enough customers at 1s. 3d. to go round. Nevertheless the Government continues to tread the dictatorial path.

In the issue of August 22, Maoriland writes:

"Well, the worst is finally happening. In response to repeated appeals from representatives of the workers, the Government has brought down an Amendment to the Shops and Offices Act that makes it legally obligatory for employers to pay their assistants certain wages during certain fixed hours of work.

"The Mussolini touch has never been more evident in the history of hairdressing in New Zealand. . . . In the case of small men. it

is going to hit them very hard. . . . Wages must not be reduced on account of any reduction of working time."

Higher wages without longer hours, of course, mean higher prices, so in the issue of September 19 we find the same writer saying:

"Since the accession to power of the Labour Government, employers of labour in the trade have been faced with a substantially increased wages bill, and the margin provided for in the existing scale of charges has been found to be insufficient to meet that increase. There are instances where employers are now receiving actually less than their employees.

"The feeling of the Wellington meeting was definitely in favour of better conditions and better rates of pay for assistants in the trade, but it was emphasised that these would only be practicable if the 1931 scale was in operation." (i.e., 1s. 6d. for hair cuts as against the present 1s. 3d.).

And in a final outburst he says:

"The whole business is an interesting reflection upon the effect of the Labour Government's higher wages and shorter hours policy. The Labour people think they are raising the standard of living, but all they are actually doing is making a confounded nuisance of themselves in order to raise the cost of living."

The trouble is that every single member of the community seems unable to visualise the situation as a whole and sees matters only from his own personal angle. Not only this, each class, trade, or other sectional interest girds its loins and beats up the Government. Worse still, the Government is as boss-eyed as the worst of them and actually believes, poor boob, that it has some sort of mission to interfere in technical matters which it does not understand.

Not only under the Union Jack do people imagine this. A few months ago five thousand master hairdressers in Paris were demanding the limitation of barbers' shops.

In the *Hairdressers' Journal* of August

29, we find: "Following the demand of the recent meeting of 5,000 master hairdressers of Paris, a law to restrict the opening, enlargement, or transfer of businesses to qualified and certificated operators has now been formulated in France."

This law is to remain in force for five years. It is, of course, a deliberate attempt to substitute scarcity for plenty in the hairdressing world.

The hairdressers find they can scarcely make both ends meet, because their customers cannot pay more and their employees must not be paid less.

The employees feel they are underpaid, but they can only get more if their employers charge more or go bust.

The customers want cheaper haircuts, but they can only get these if the barbers pay their assistants less, or bankrupt themselves by keeping up wages but reducing charges.

It is all a sort of devil's dance round the barber's pole, danced on quicksands—a problem beside which the goat and the tether is as simple as Exercise I. in a beginner's arithmetic book.

There is, in fact, a catch in it, and the catch is that there is no solution without a change in our present ideas of what a Government's job is.

When Governments stop trying to be twopenny-halfpenny experts in everything from armament manufacture to hair-cutting, and learn to get results from experts instead, there will be a chance of getting something done in the way of results that you and I and other reasonable citizens want.

That change must be brought about before each one of us can have a National Dividend, which would not only pull our barbers out of the morass, it would rescue the whole lot of us.

THE GREEKS HAD A WORD FOR IT

THE Greeks had a word for it, and a hard word it was. To what we call simply "work" they gave the name *ponos*, derived from the same root as the Latin *poena*—sorrow—a "ponderous" or heavy word suggesting all the burden of our English "travail" and "toil." That is what labour meant to the Greeks—drudgery and arduousness. Work was a punishment inflicted by the gods, a bondage from which they must strive to be released.

The Hebrews, too, thought of work as punishment—the price to be paid for Original Sin. In fact in all the older civilisations leisure was a dim dream for the many, a hard-kept reality for the few; labour was the distasteful means by which the goal of leisure was reached, and as far as possible it was put on to the backs of slaves.

During the Middle Ages, however, a new idea arose. The workers were beginning to awake and ask questions, so "The Dignity of Labour" was invented for them by those who clung to their own precious leisure with subtle if selfish tenacity.

The Torch is Still Alight

Nevertheless the torch was not extinguished; hidden in the breast of toiling Man it remained alight, while ever and anon he found new means to lighten the burden of work—he learned to harness Nature. He discovered the machine, he discovered the energy locked in oil, coal, and water; and with these has given to the world what it has sought from the dawn of history—freedom from toil.

Of what avail, this treasure? To what end have the gods relented and lifted this burden of labour, granting to Man the boon he has craved so long?

The time of which Aristotle wrote, little dreaming, perhaps, that it would come to pass, when "the shuttle would weave, or the plectrum touch the lyre, without a hand to guide them"—that time is here; but what use is man making of his liberty?

He stands, poor fellow, hands in pockets, at the street corner, waiting for a job of work. That very work, from which generations of his predecessors have striven to free him, he has been taught to crave as a boon. Leisure is dubbed a curse instead of a blessing. It is called "unemployment."

The meaning of leisure, this precious gift in which men may find their souls, must be understood. It is freedom for voluntary activity. It is the herald of vocation and the chosen task. It is the end of drudgery and the beginning of a new age.

The Greeks knew the truth, that involuntary labour is a dreary travail; but they did not know how to abolish it for all people and all time. We can be more fortunate, if we will. We can not only know the truth, but it can make us whole—IF WE WILL. . . .

JOHN MALLERY

UNEMPLOYMENT

Permanent Poverty? or a Profit of Industry?

By Bernard Rowntree

THE public at large thinks a business man's chief worry is how to produce goods, but business men know their real problem is how to sell them. And has been for many years, as is evidenced by the larger salaries paid to salesmen than to those employed in the production end of industry.

Why is the disposing of goods and services so hard and expensive? People want most of the things being offered for sale. Why don't they buy?

Lack of Purchasing Power

One answer covers the case. Lack of purchasing power. And as unemployment increases, the power to buy decreases, and as more electric power is used and better machines are designed, fewer men are required with smaller pay rolls.

More electric power, better machines, fewer men, smaller pay rolls, more unemployed, less purchasing power.

As electric power for manufacturing increases, purchasing power for consumption of goods decreases.

Not a pleasant prospect, is it? And what to do about it?

A Profit of Industry

Looked at one way — our former way — unemployment means permanent poverty for an ever-increasing number of families.

Looked at another way, unemployment should prove to be one of the profits of industry, in that it has released men from the necessity of working. And, you reply, "Given them the privilege of starving to death." No, not if the problem is handled correctly, for there is an answer and a good one.

The present aim of all governments, national and local, is to reduce unemployment. Temporarily by relief and permanently by private industry absorbing all the unemployed.

Impossibility of Re-employment

The fallacy of this belief or hope and its absolute unattainability, is apparent to anyone who has had recent experience in quantity production of food, clothing, buildings, or any of the other goods produced for human use or consumption.

The main aim of science and industry has been and is, to reduce the cost of production,

and as machines and electric power are cheaper and better than man power, men have been and will be dispensed with at an increasing rate as machines are improved and electric power is more plentiful and cheaper.

Unemployment is being called by new names. "Unemployable," and "Enforced Leisure," and the latest is "A Profit of Industry," but whether the last is true or not will depend upon our willingness to accept the correct solution.

Dole or Made Work

To support the rapidly increasing millions of unemployed, governments have so far considered only two alternatives—public (made) works or the dole.

Thus we see it is an economic problem that confronts us. The population of every country is increasing each year, but the number of unemployed is increasing more rapidly, and our ability to produce goods and services is increasing at even a greater rate.

Consumption Should Equal Production

Every one is a consumer or would be except for the lack of purchasing power. If every consumer, whether employed or not, had purchasing power, our problem would be solved. Therefore, as it is impossible to put everybody to work, does it not seem more sensible to devise some method whereby everyone shall have purchasing power?

So now we must find some way to provide purchasing power for everybody unless we are willing to face a future in which a large part of the population is to be supported by a dole or other governmental aid with the resultant enormous increase in taxation to pay for such a programme.

IT'S GOT NASTY

Onlookers at a Carlisle carnival squawked because a tableau represented two dead soldiers, gas-masked, hanging on wire. "Too gruesome," they said. It was too mild.

Nobody notices the man who is always "nice." Nobody reacts to propaganda until it gets nasty.—*Sunday Chronicle*, June 21, 1936.

Poverty has already "got nasty"—drag it out for all to see!

TO TOC H MEN

During the war all politics and social divisions went to the winds in face of the common enemy. Toc H maintains that high ideal, and will find the same spirit in the ranks of Social Crediters. They will find, too, work in a service which cuts deep to the roots of human poverty and misery. Toc H men are asked to write to X.R., Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

THE FIG TREE

THE second number of THE FIG TREE* admirably sustains the high level set by its predecessor, its contents avoiding both delinquency and desiccation by combining technics with others under cultural aspects of Social Credit which a reformed financial mechanism is designed to implement.

Major Douglas devotes his editorial to pointing out that, however skilful British politicians have been in applying the brake, they appear to have no knowledge of the engine controls. The increasing power of the engine in relation to the braking mechanism is fast rendering this accomplishment futile; disciplined action on the part of an aroused democracy offers the one possible chance of arresting our plunge toward chaos, or at least of so reducing our momentum that disaster will not be irretrievable.

In addition to Major Douglas's Ashridge Speech, first printed in the Confidential Supplement to SOCIAL CREDIT, and here on permanent record, there is Paul Hampden's excellent address to a Special Conference at the University of Virginia, in the course of which he contrives to illuminate from a novel angle that *pons asinorum*, the A + B Theorem. Ezra Pound pleads for (and gives many examples of) a more exact use of terms in defining money and its functions. M. Gordon-Cumming shows the logical results that must follow the current struggle for export markets. And there is a capital short account of the rise of the new science of Social Dynamics by Edward Hewlett. . . .

Supplying the cultural and philosophical background, there is Ronald Ogden's account of the modern perversion of education and how it subserves the forces making for the enslavement of the individual; the Rev. T.

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Dixon on the difference between natural and man-made laws; Dr. Tudor Jones on "Our Cultural Disinheritance"; and an historical article by Henry Swabey on "English Church Money" that throws an interesting sidelight on the present financial monopoly. J. S. Kirkbride shows, in one of his characteristic contributions, how indispensable dining well is to living well.

A. C. Cummings again provides a synopsis of significant European events during the preceding quarter. Four poems and a number of trenchant book reviews complete an issue that will be referred to and re-read long after its successors have appeared. Indeed, it may fairly be said that when the ledgers of the banking system contain as faithful a reflection of Reality, our job will be finished.

R. L. NORTHBRIDGE

LABOUR PARTY HELPS FINANCE

MORE BANKERS' "YES-MEN"

THE WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING

Once more, the Labour Party, turning its back on the urgent necessity of doing something for those millions who support it, has set itself up as an expert on matters of which it understands nothing, and has published a pamphlet by a bank manager telling the poor gullible Labourites just why banks should be nationalised.

Another banker shouting for public control of his machinations! What was it Montagu Norman said? "Nationalisation? I would welcome it."

FOR UNBELIEVERS

or

THE PACIFIST WITH A PEACEFUL MIND

"ARE you working in the Electoral Campaign?" Now don't stop reading. Just over a year ago no one was working in this way. And just over a month ago, if anyone had asked me this question my reply would have been "No." Now it is "Yes."

It may interest you to know that the change has been brought about by "time to think." I have lately changed my occupation and acquired this "time to think," and it is because I believe so many have not "time to think" that I am writing this article. Bread and butter come first. I know it; and when you work as I did, from 8.30 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. with breaks for meals, almost every day every week, "time to think" is, if not unknown, occupied with things other than Electoral Campaigns.

Do You Believe There Is Plenty?

The first question I put myself was this: "Do you, or do you not, believe there is plenty, either actual or potential, for everyone?" And my answer was: "Yes! Because the only problem of producers today is—not how to produce but—how to sell."

Another question was this: On the form I am expected to take round if I decide to help in the Electoral Campaign is a demand for a National Dividend which must be issued without raising prices, raising taxes, or depriving people of property. I asked myself if this was a reasonable demand.

I thought of the shops crammed with goods; I thought of the huge advertisements advertising goods; I thought how often I had seen people offering money for goods which could not be obtained because of shortage

(i.e., never!), and thinking of these things, I could not reasonably deny that National Dividends issued under the conditions specified, would solve the problem.

But, and it seemed a very big "but," was it possible? I had then, and have now, only a superficial acquaintance with the Douglas proposals, but I thought of the Milk Marketing Board and its price restrictions. I certainly wouldn't have thought that possible, but there it was—I mean, here it is.

Humph! If men could do that they could issue National Dividends if they tried. And here I come to my last and most disturbing "but." If men could do so wonderful (?) a thing as the Milk Marketing Board have done, why have they not issued National Dividends?

Poverty Nothing To Men In Power

Try to imagine the men who have the power to have National Dividends distributed. Poverty is no real thing to them. They have little or no first-hand experience of it. It is very remote from the world in which they move. Consequently they have no great urge to change their ideas and they see in National Dividends a revolutionary idea which is contrary to all their accepted notions, and, because they are so preoccupied with their own affairs (they are all busy men), and because there is no compelling motive forcing them on to take the broad view, they concentrate on Social Credit and pronounce it impracticable—and, to tell the truth, I don't blame them.

It is well to remember that the powers that be are often possessors of most weird ideas about us more lowly folk. Think of the reception accorded Major Douglas by the Sidney Webbs—not even a hearing, simply because he proposed giving people money for nothing. If only this kind of person would read the Electoral Campaign Pledge! "To buy the goods which are now restricted or destroyed!"

Are National Dividends then a possibility? Speaking for myself, I am sure they are. Now for the Electoral Campaign. But I feel you close up and retire into your shell. I know I did. "Poverty may not be far away," I hear you say, "but it's not near enough to make me canvass. Canvass! The word is enough! Ugh! Let the other people do it." I may say here, that it is not as bad as you imagine, but let me tell you what made me pluck up courage to try it.

I Am a Pacifist—But

I am a pacifist. But for a long time I was a very undecided and uncertain pacifist. Over and over again I asked myself whether I would join up in the event of war, and over and over again I could not give myself any definite reply. I can do so now.

I had often speculated as to the cause of war and had found none of the usual answers satisfactory. They all somehow seemed to miss the point. Then I came across the Social Credit explanation of war, and the mist cleared considerably. For the first time I learned that a "favourable balance of trade" meant exporting more than we

import, and that such a state of affairs is essential to prosperity in the present economic system.

I did not believe it and made further inquiries. The Labour cry—"Share export markets" seemed to tend in the same direction. I looked up economic text books. It is true!

The "favourable trade balance" is the best explanation yet to account for war. It also accounts for other things (Germany's demand for the return of her colonies, for example). National Dividends would do away with the need for a "favourable (?) balance of trade" and hence with war.

Help Me To Prevent Another War

Now, as a pacifist, can I refuse to take part in the next war if I have not done my part in trying to prevent such war? I can't. And realising that, I have, in order to earn the right to refrain from killing my fellowmen in the next war, decided to do my bit towards preventing that war altogether.

I want to ask you if you will do your bit. Will you? If you will, sit down now and write to your Electoral Campaign Supervisor offering help, or to the Secretariat. Don't worry how little you can offer, but do offer something. And offer it now. Nothing spoils a good resolution more than letting the sun go down on it. And remember, it is the unanimous opinion of all who have tried it, that it is not so bad as it seemed in prospect. Not nearly so bad! H.D.

Bill Smith Soliloquises

They give the monkeys and the apes
Bread, bananas, nuts and grapes,
Lettuce, celery, milk galore;
By Gad; it makes us humans sore.

For they begrudge us even bread,
And keep six millions underfed;
They smirk at starving me and you,
But feed the monkeys in the zoo.

Policemen here, policemen there—
They'd tax our breathing if they dare;
Rather than give us fruit or tea
They'd throw the damn lot in the sea.

"Love one another"—that's their creed;
But only wastrels can we breed,
Because they keep the money stored
Down beneath their banks—oh, Gawd!

B.S.

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Announcements & Meetings

Notices will be accepted in this column from affiliated Groups at 6d. a line, minimum three lines.

Belfast Douglas Social Credit Group

Group Headquarters: 72, Ann Street
Office Hours: 2.30 to 5.30 and 7 to 10 p.m.
Supplies of the pamphlet "Social Credit Restated," a rejoinder to the Rev. Prof. Corkey, and other literature, can be obtained.

Bradford (Yorks.) United Democrats

Will all True Democrats of Bradford who desire a NATIONAL DIVIDEND attend an Inaugural Meeting to be held at the Mechanics' Institute, Bradford, at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, November 3.

Glasgow Social Credit Association

A public meeting will be held in the Central Halls, 25, Bath Street, on Tuesday, November 3, at 8 p.m. Speaker: Mr. R. Little, M.A., on "The Road to Freedom." Chairman: Miss Ella G. Whitton. Admission tickets, price 4d. each, may be had from Mr. D. Gibson, 36 Langside Road, Glasgow, S.2, or from The Grant Educational Company, 91, Union Street.

Liverpool Social Credit Association

A Public Meeting will be held in the Sandon Music Room, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, at 8 p.m. on Friday, November 6.

Hon. Secretary: Miss D. M. Roberts, Fern Lee, Halewood Road, Gateacre.

National Dividend Club

Meeting at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, November 2, in Milton Café, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.2. Not confined to members; anyone interested in the Poster Scheme is invited.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Douglas Social Credit Group

31, Oxford Street
Meetings held fortnightly as follow: October 28, November 11 and 25.

Miscellaneous Notices

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By L. D. Byrne

- | | |
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WHAT TO READ

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

FOR BEGINNERS

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

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

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

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The Works of Major C. H. Douglas

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

- These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and Social Credit ... 1s. 0d.
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FOR STUDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

CORRESPONDENCE

A Wise Investment

James Turriff, of Fettercairn (SOCIAL CREDIT, September 18, p. 47), surely showed good sense in contributing ten shillings to the Secretariat instead of buying a wireless-licence with it.

He made a wise investment which will pay National Dividends to him and to all.

Contrast with that the hours of lifetime he would have had to PAY OUT in addition to the ten-shilling licence fee, in order to get anything back! All he would have got was what the Bank of England controlled B.B.C. thought was good for him—not a pig in a poke, but a rattlesnake.

Apart from the dividends to come and the many hours (more important than money) saved to the Campaign, the present position is that J.T.'s friends are 10s. IN and his enemies are 10s. OUT.

Bravo, James Turriff! May many follow your wirelessless lead.

California

E. J. ATTER

Poetic Licentiousness?

According to the *Daily Herald*, the Jarrow marchers sing

"We are only seeking work,
And you'll find that we'll not shirk."

But in the September FIG TREE Geoffrey Dobbs has it,

"Man was made for labour, man was made for work,

You must keep him at it, or he's sure to shirk"

Do you suppose that Miss Ellen Wilkinson, or whoever composed the Jarrow masterpiece, was "influenced" by Dobbs? The latter continues,

"He yells for bread and butter, he bawls for house and clothes,

But what he's really wanting is a grindstone for his nose."

Miss Wilkinson (or some other) makes this only partially true. He bawls, it seems, for the grindstone. Surely he ought to be allowed to have it, and, as the FIG TREE singer puts it,

Perhaps God'll send another War,
And there'll be Work for All.

Balne

O. HECK

An Elephant on Wheels

A number of your readers have co-operated to place at the service of the movement what is perhaps Baruc's most valuable and "talkative" cartoon in the form of a poster.

However, unless the use to which it is put is such as not to detach workers from the Electoral Campaign for propaganda purposes; unless, in fact, it is an incentive, increasing workers in the Campaign, it will prove just another "white elephant" and a bane instead of a boon to those who are trying to get the only effective ACTION, which will win us victory in the time at our disposal.

It is possible that many of your readers can make useful suggestions.

I submit the following to start the ball rolling:

Groups to acquire either from a dealer in old cars or elsewhere an axle and wheels. The one among them who is the most efficient carpenter can then fasten a few old boards on to this; and on the top of this construct a large sandwich board or hoarding.

They have by doing this obtained a trailer which can be hitched on to the back of any car which they can borrow from their friends for an hour or two a week, and trail

slowly through the crowded thoroughfares of their own or nearby towns.

This hoarding could be plastered with Baruc's posters, and in large letters could appear something to this effect:

BRITONS! HAVE YOU THE GUTS TO PROTEST AGAINST THIS ABOMINATION?

HAVE YOU THE GUTS TO INDUCE OTHERS TO PROTEST?

If you have,
FOR INFORMATION

CALL AT

READ

WE WILL MAKE IT EASY FOR YOU.

But for the love of Mike give the movement a paper whose name doesn't represent a METHOD.

The above suggestion has the merit of only needing one man to carry it into effect in each town.

Southampton

J.M.

[Social Credit is not merely a method, but we understand our correspondent's meaning.—Ed.]

Say It By Poster

Next week Mr. G. W. L. Day, the brilliant contributor to this paper, will recount how Social Crediters by individual action can influence public opinion and increase the sales of the paper through the medium of Baruc's cartoons reproduced as posters. Meanwhile, the following notes are offered as a guide:—

To INDIVIDUALS.—Have you ever badly wanted to enlighten a local councillor, a minister, a doctor, a writer of "Letters to the Editor" of a local newspaper (national newspapers will be covered by the National Dividend Club), or any of the numerous people who "get into print"? You haven't time to write to all; you are not in the mood, which means a bad letter; or you are not too good at correspondence. Don't write a letter. A poster will tell the story perfectly and costs only 1d. postage. It will intrigue. Its message to the EYE cannot be escaped.

To GROUPS.—One thousand posters in your town can't go wrong.

Where a local address is not used at the foot of the poster, stick-on labels "The Abolition of Poverty, Demand it, etc. Read SOCIAL CREDIT," can be utilised.

To LONDONERS.—An invitation is extended to all, whether members of the National Dividend Club or not, to come to the Milton Café, Surrey Street (Aldwych Station) Strand, at 8 p.m. on Monday, November 2, when their co-operation will be sought and suggestions welcomed, with a view to adopting a plan of campaign for London with these posters. Measures adopted will be reported for general information.

To ALL.—Please do not leave it to the next man or woman. They are leaving it to you! G.R.T.

The National Dividend Club.

As announced last week, these cartoon posters can be obtained through the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2, at 6d. each, 6 for 1s., 50 for 6s., 100 for 10s., or 1,000 for £2 10s. od., post free.

BEACHCOMBER ON BEMUZZLEMENT

A new wrapping-up and bemuzzlement has made its appearance—in the columns (if I may use the word of such gossamer) of the News-Chronicle and Rats' Recorder. The new arrival is "potential malnutrition." — *Daily Express.*

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THIS WEEK'S REMINDER

"There is only one sane objective of government and that is to make it easier for everybody to do those things that are possible. (That is the only justification for government—that by organisation and doing things according to certain rules you can do things more easily and comfortably.) To imagine that we are born into the world to be governed by something not inherent in the cosmos is one of the most astonishing pieces of hypnotism that has ever afflicted the world."

C. H. DOUGLAS, *The Approach to Reality.*

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Elizabeth Edwards on

THE NIGHTMARE OF RED TAPE AND REGULATIONS

IT is a matter for some congratulation and considerable wonder that man has proved so ingenious in devising principles, rules and laws for the regulation of his life, and it is sadly ironic that these so frequently rebound on himself. For they show that his inventiveness has not yet been restricted and destroyed in the production of petty rules and bye-laws as it has in that of coffee, oranges, and milk.

At school we learnt in our "Heat, Light and Sound" that a natural law is quite different from just a law. A "natural law," we were informed, just happens; it is the mechanical result of the activities of innumerable atoms (or of the electrical disturbances composing them) and is inherent in the quality of the substances concerned.

A "law" is formed in a much less graceful manner, by a committee of persons constituting themselves the mentors of the community, and deciding the most suitable limitations of life for Tom, Dick and Geraldine—the minimum food allowance on which they can live, and the most sedative entertainment to amuse them in their leisure hours.

Other regulations comprise the efforts of the less secure classes to obtain security, to force the employer to some acknowledgment of their claim to live. For this they have to define their rights (warm, pliable things) in rigid words, regardless of the fact that they cannot be generalised as they expand continually with potential production. Between the two is raised a ramification of rules and regulations that covers the surface of life like an unbounded barbed-wire entanglement.

It is difficult to believe that people capable of compiling such an imposing code cannot grasp the fundamental relation which, by giving freedom, provides for a set of "natural laws" mechanical in their function and a true expression of the cultural condition of the people. These laws are not based on what people should become, but are the outcome of what they are, and are modified automatically along with the views of the community.

Regulation for Our Own Good

Occupational diseases are a disquieting development of civilisation. Rules are sug-

gested for compensation in cases of miners contracting consumption, disabilities of the eyes, or intestinal parasites. But the conditions causing the disease remain.

With a National Dividend behind him, each worker could choose his job without the compulsion of poverty, and dangerous industries would be forced to make improvements which are now uneconomical owing to the easy replacement of infected men by others.

In India, hours of work have been reduced, but this measure loses value, for wages are by the piece and have also decreased. Leisure is useless without security.

In Belgium a committee has been considering regulations for the control of women doing dangerous jobs or jobs beyond their strength. The surest way of restraining them would be to remove the necessity for such work by giving them a National Dividend.

The rules for employment in Germany are bewildering, and include one obliging all workers to have an employment book; any infringement is penalised.

There is also a suggestion that each employer should reserve a definite percentage of posts for elderly men (40-60), as the percentage of elderly unemployed is increasing. The young men probably do the work

as well and are paid less. With a National Dividend the older folk would probably be pleased to give place to the younger ones.

The laws and constitutions of most of the sickness insurance funds of Europe are enough to keep people religiously healthy, with provisions for contributions, maximum payments, internal, hospital, birth, marriage and funeral benefits and severe penalties for malingering.

Books of Rules

In the world as it is, where regulations are the fashion, we are offered alternative codes on the slightest provocation by Conservative and Communist film-star and octogenarian. From the practical point of view it is not the codes that matter, but whether they give us the results we want.

We are all aware of tyranny in the inquisitive but unintelligible income-tax form. In any community living together there must of course be forms and rules, but let these be as few and function as mechanically as possible, and not tangle our feet at every step towards freedom and individual fulfilment.

As the old Greeks added epicycles to cycles to explain the movements of the stars round the central body of the earth, so we add rules to regulations in an effort to assure our rights as individuals.

Copernicus, by taking the sun as the focus, showed that the planets moved in a simpler order. So, with the introduction of National Dividends, our laws and rules will become dependent on our behaviour as free individuals.

READ THIS

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

WHO WANTS SAMOA MONEY?

The people of Western Samoa, Pacific Islands, whose return Germany desires, could teach Europe a thing or two in economics.

Their High Chief Tamasese has informed the New Zealand Government, who have a mandate over Samoa, that his people are not concerned about money and, if necessary, could do without it.

Mr. F. Langstone, N.Z. Minister of Lands, arrived at the islands to find this quite true. There are no starving poor in Samoa.—*The "News-Chronicle,"* October 21.

AN OPEN LETTER TO H. G. WELLS

When Professor Gilbert Murray wrote to *The Times* (have I seen something from him before?) appealing for support on behalf of "The International Committee for Intellectual Co-operation," you, in a mood very nearly realistic, wrote to ask if such a committee really existed. You said:

"It has a seat in Paris, but so far as I am able to ascertain, only for repose. Is it anything more than a phantom with a postal address? For years I have been trying to find out what are its activities."

Mr. Wells, frankly, does it matter? If it does, by this time it will probably have produced several hundreds of meaningless resolutions. If it does not, no doubt Geneva will soon create it. What is more to the point—do YOU want to abolish Poverty?

The goods are there in plenty—our own English bacon, cheese, butter, milk and eggs are being restricted by the baneful activities of deliberately created Scarcity Boards—while millions are going hungry in Great Britain.

Mr. Wells, once you were a realist—you used to put first things first. We grew up very largely on mental stimulus provided by you. We owe you much, and would like to repay you some of it by showing you the possibility of immediate action to secure results ultimately very like the future world in "The Dream." Why not join us? Why not help us to victory with your unrivalled pen?

MILES HYATT

FIRST THINGS FIRST

An Educationist Pleads for Food Before Training

A plea for better nourishment of children before the enforcement of the physical training system was made by Mr. Frank Roscoe, a well-known authority on education, addressing members of the Warwickshire County Teachers' Association of the N.U.T., at Stratford-on-Avon the other day.

"If children are ill-nourished, ill-slept, and ill-clothed, in a few years time the Government will need a Board of Archangels to compile a syllabus of physical training!"

"People who talk so much about building up a fine physique and eliminating the C3 element from the nation should remember that it is no use trying to start half-way. Good physique can only be built upon a sound physical condition. Many children need better homes and food."

"I know of the difficulties in the way of better housing and better feeding, but that does not justify us contending that we can do other things before we have done the things necessary for our aims to be realised."

THE NEW SUPPLEMENT

For Douglas Cadets only

HAVE YOU SEEN IT YET?

The Confidential Supplement to be published next week will contain

Major Douglas's Speech at Liverpool
"The Tragedy of Human Effort"

IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE SITUATION IN ALBERTA

Notes on the York Conference, technical articles and Movement news.

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

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2. Be direct subscribers to the journal SOCIAL CREDIT.*
3. Have undertaken to treat the Supplement as confidential.

* Direct subscribers need not penalise newsagents, who are amongst our best friends, if they will find a new reader to take their place. The improved SOCIAL CREDIT should prove so much more attractive to the man in the street that the sale of extra copies should become much easier, and when this is pointed out to newsagents they will be more interested in displaying it than hitherto.

Douglas Social Credit Movement,
Belfast Group. Affiliated to the
Social Credit Secretariat, Ltd.

HEAR

MAJOR

C. H. DOUGLAS

on

Dictatorship by Taxation

in the

Ulster Hall, BELFAST

on

Tuesday, November 24
at 7.45 p.m.

Admission 1/-. Reserved 2/-.

Tickets may be had from Members
or by post from the Hon. Sec.,
72 Ann St., BELFAST.

WE WILL ABOLISH POVERTY

Below is the form Parliamentary electors are being asked to sign. Please read it carefully, sign (if you have not done so already) and send it to United Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Will you volunteer to help in the Campaign?

ELECTOR'S DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING

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

Signed

Address

(Signatures will be treated confidentially.)

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

Signed.....

Address.....

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

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