

SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

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Weekly Twopence

NO YOUNG MEN LEFT

WARNING OF SPANISH TRAGEDY

BRITAIN CAN SAVE THE WORLD

A BRITISH resident just returned from Spain told us that if the Civil War goes on long there will not be any young men left, for, besides those who fall in battle, those who are captured are being shot down wholesale.

Such reports as the following are typical:

"The 30 wounded were taken to a hospital, but soon some insurgent troops arrived, who took them all out of the hospital and shot them.

"Within a few days the town was recaptured by the Government forces who, as a reprisal, summarily executed 20 prisoners whom they had taken and, as the visitor departed, were on the point of executing seven more." (*The Times*)

"That part of Badajoz which is not destroyed now lies in the most fantastic confusion. It well deserves the nickname 'Bloody Badajoz' which it earned in the Peninsular War.

"In each street there is a barricade, and each barricade is now almost literally a mountain of corpses. A red blood-stained wall at the Commandancia, perforated with bullets, shows the grim spot where some 2,000 men were executed by the insurgents.

"The ruined, blood-stained streets are haunted by the pitiful figures of women and children, dressed in deepest mourning, who move furtively about looking for the bodies of their loved ones." (*News-Chronicle*.)

Already it is estimated that 20,000 persons have lost their lives in the fighting and mass executions—within three weeks.

This terrible tragedy of the civil war

is all the more poignant because the Spaniards are such a lovable, friendly, happy people, who even in ordinary hard times can be gay under the bright sun of their country.

NO YOUNG MEN LEFT . . .

A weak, depopulated Spain, prey to all with ill-intent, open to invasion! The Spaniards with their faces ground down to toil imposed upon them by an invader. THESE ARE POSSIBILITIES.

But who would invade this weakened and depopulated country?

Germany is shouting for colonies; Germany will demand colonies before long—from countries who will not concede them.

Will Spain offer a possible opening?

That might not be so bad, perhaps, although it would not mean freedom for the Spaniards, and it would sow the seeds of discord.

But think of this: **Black troops are being used to subdue the whites!**

What visions of terror does this conjure up? There have been murmurings in the past of Europe overrun with the dark races from the South. Where would liberty be then?

Why all this tragedy, all this possibility of worse to come?

What Might Have Been

Spain could have been a happy country; its people living in comfort, with enough for all, with plenty of the

leisure for singing and dancing and contemplation that such people love.

Spain is a country of great mineral wealth. She possesses modern factories which, through machinery, could produce an abundance hitherto undreamed of.

But the Spaniards did not say they wanted this abundance. They allowed themselves to be oppressed by those who seek power over their fellows through a policy of work for all. They permitted the enforcement of this policy through tolerating unnecessary poverty.

Dire Poverty

"I had been taken to a small town in the south of Spain by a friend who wished to sketch beneath its wall. We found the streets crowded with men and women on whose faces want and bitterness were so deeply lined that even the most careless observer would have been struck at once by pity and foreboding."

"... the extreme poverty of labourers in the distressed agricultural districts of Spain. Desperate poverty is evident to the most casual observer at the flourishing sea-ports also."

These extracts from letters published in *The Times* show how successfully this policy of scarcity was being imposed. But it is a dangerous policy, for if what the people do not want is forced upon them, they will eventually rebel.

The WILL OF THE PEOPLE cannot be flouted for ever; the WILL OF THE PEOPLE always prevails sooner or later. But if it is later—the cost can be terrible indeed.

What IS the WILL OF THE PEOPLE?

It is a desire to live and let live, a desire for freedom and for security, a desire to partake of the abundance that the earth can produce. And it is the same EVERYWHERE.

But the Spanish people allowed their oppressors to flout them because they did not express their will. They did not say that they wanted this freedom, this security, this happiness. They did not DIRECT their Government to serve them as they should be served.

The One Hope

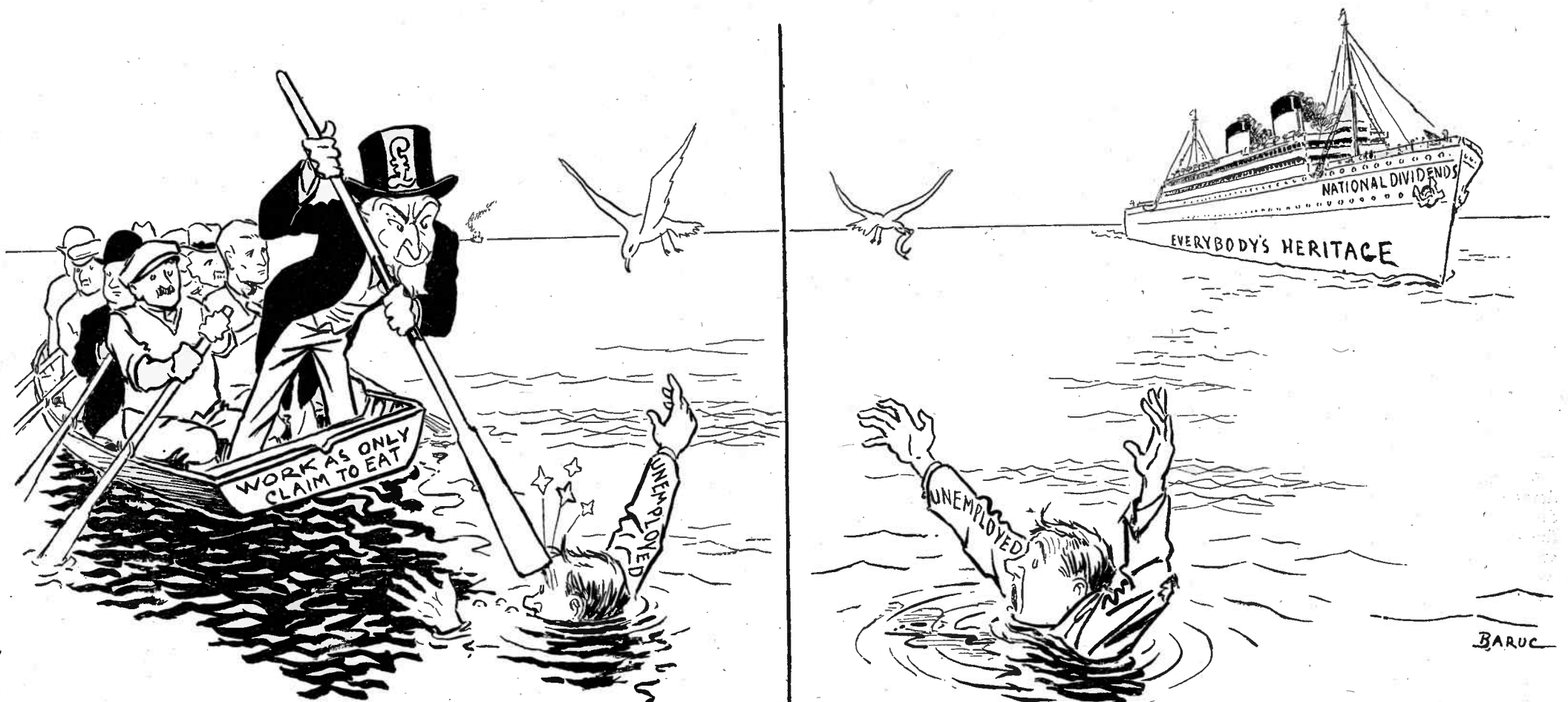
It is too late now to avoid the tragedy in Spain. The tragedy is there; but when it is all over, the brightest hope for the unhappy survivors will be to see that, in this great country of OURS, we have done what they neglected to do, that we have EXPRESSED CLEARLY AND UNITEDLY TO OUR GOVERNMENT OUR WILL FOR FREEDOM IN SECURITY—for an end to poverty and oppression—for a National Dividend (of the goods we now permit to be destroyed and the production we allow the power-holders to restrict) to be distributed to every Briton.

The greatest service we can render to unhappy Spain is to set her an example to follow.

WE HAVE BEEN WARNED.

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TURN ROUND AND SHOUT FOR THE SHIP!

SOCIAL CREDIT

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Witchcraft!

A MAN who until recently had been the manager of a factory was telling a friend the tale of his sudden dismissal.

After explaining what a shock it gave him to realise that the firm no longer had any use for his services, he finished up, "You know, nobody is safe nowadays."

"That's true," agreed his friend, "and I'm sorry for you."

Neither of them noticed the implications of that remark, the chief of which is the utter futility of just being sorry without having bothered to take such action as can be taken to remedy the cause of whatever has happened to produce the sorrow.

In our own country, untold misery is caused because of plain, stark poverty, yet most people are aware that plenty of everything that is wanted can be produced.

It is as if we were a nation of bewitched simpletons—out of our wits from fear or ignorance—unable to appreciate the meaning of obvious simple facts straight in front of our eyes.

If a being from another planet could observe us and our condition, he would say we were mad—victims of a peculiar curse which in the blackness of its magic makes the greatest boons of our inheritance appear to us as disasters—and he would be right!

What is the nature of the spell that binds us?

Why—when our engineers and inventors are busily engaged inventing new and better machines designed to reduce the necessities of man-labour—do we continually keep on asking for work and act and feel as if it is a catastrophe when the machine frees us from it?

"Nobody is safe nowadays!"

Thus a life of toil and sweat is regarded as "safe"—while the prospect of release from the curse of Adam, made possible by the grace of God working through the inventor's fertile brain, is regarded, not with joy as it ought to be, but with fear as if it were a tragedy.

Why is this?

It is because we have had our minds poisoned; from youth up we have had our minds infected with the evil doctrine (inspired by the money barons) that WORK is a God to be worshipped. This is the morality of Mammon.

And because we have believed this hypnotic suggestion, artfully surrounded as it is with an atmosphere of sanctity, we have become a spellbound people, so that instead of singing with the joy of relief, when we are freed from forced labour, we tremble in fear, and express sorrow for each other!

Furthermore, the effect of this mesmeric trance is to blind us to the meaning of common everyday facts to the extent of sacrificing real physical wealth; and to make us tolerate the madness of "planned restriction" whilst poverty is still with us!

We tolerate poverty now; and, worse still, the "planning" of its continuance in the future, because we are "bewitched" with the satanic lie that we are not entitled to the bounty of God unless we have worked for the bankers, under their conditions, first.

From this paralysing witch-doctor's spell, there is no escape except via the wisdom of little children and through the gate of simple common sense.

We must claim our birthright, we must demand that the "wages of the machine" be distributed—instead of foolishly asking (because it is suggested by the Principalities and Powers that be) to be permitted to compete with it.

Why neglect YOUR responsibility, if, by doing so, you must continue to suffer unnecessarily further loss of liberty, further insecurity, further poverty, further danger of death by starvation or war?

**Wake up! Summon up the will!
Demand the abolition of poverty!
Demand your National Dividend!**

WORDS TO THE WISE

Mad Spain

Poor Spain! Quite mad! Both sides fighting one another for the same objective: Work for all at all costs! So whichever side wins the Spanish people—or those who survive—will have their faces ground down with toil.

Is that what the Spanish people want?

Or do they long for leisure to enjoy the fruits of the earth which their sunny climate can produce so abundantly?

If only they had realised that this was possible, and demanded the result which they wanted from their Government!

Root of the Tragedy

It is recorded in the official weekly (August 10) of the International Labour Office that workers in Spain are prohibited from refusing work offered to them by the employment exchanges.

Here is to be found the "work for work's sake" attitude referred to in the foregoing note—the same attitude as that displayed by Stalin in the interview reported on page 11; by Mussolini who, rather than let people be idle, made war on Abyssinia; and by all Governments that the people fail to direct, including those of Great Britain and the U.S.A.

"It completely denies all recognition to the social nature of the heritage of civilisation, and by its refusal of purchasing power, except on terms, arrogates to a few persons selected by the system, and not by humanity, the right to disinherit the indubitable heir, the individuals who compose society."—Major C. H. Douglas in "The Control and Distribution of Production."

PEOPLE UNITE in Single Aim

When all people have a single and simple objective they are united as one. They are whole.

This paper exists to express that objective which everyone wants, and which may be defined in the three words "FREEDOM IN SECURITY."

Every normal person wants that as the first condition of life. Without freedom in security the individual cannot thrive untrainedly so that the very best in him or her may develop.

The Socialist PARTY

We are sometimes accused of alienating the sympathy and support of the political parties. Most often this complaint comes from the Socialists, who say they are the party most sympathetic to the under-dog, that their aim is to uplift the poor and the oppressed.

So far, we heartily sympathise, but we go on—in pursuance of our declared objective—to stipulate that all the poor and oppressed should be given their chance, and we point out that there are poor and oppressed (in some sense or other) in every class of society.

We go further and say that this freeing of the poor and oppressed must and can be achieved without penalising anyone in any way. There is enough for all, and no need to take anything away from anybody.

It is here that we begin to disagree with the Socialists—as indeed with every other political party—for they all say they must take from some in order to give to others.

Now that is just bunk, when there is abundance available for all—as there obviously is today—and one of our jobs is to debunk in order that the truth may be revealed.

WHOLE Greater than PART

The fundamental reason for our disagreement with the political parties is that they all set out as their first objective what they call the "solution of the unemployment problem."

So far as we can make it out, they mean by this taking such steps as shall assure to every able-bodied person the opportunity of working for wages—and if he fails to take it voluntarily he shall be compelled.

Now that is not in keeping with our objective (which is also the objective of every normal individual person), namely, FREEDOM IN SECURITY—it is opposed to that objective.

With the development of power production it is not even necessary to force people to work, even if it were desirable.

Already in this country we have what is called a "hard core" of unemployment, i.e., a great mass of persons for whom work in production cannot be found—except by war. And with the development of new machines, and the rapid increase of power production, less and less human work is necessary to assure abundance.

These are the clear issues. Come on, you "Socialists" and "Liberals" and "Conserva-

tives" and what not! Do you agree with our clear and simple objective—or do you not?

If you do, you are not a "party" because you represent the wishes—the WILL—of ALL.

To Save Democracy

"Some time or other Democracy must stand up and say to the Fascists, 'Thus far and no farther.' If not, Democracy will go under . . ."

So says the *News Chronicle* in a leading article last Tuesday. But Democracy cannot be saved by following this advice.

The only thing that can save Democracy is that the WILL OF THE PEOPLE shall prevail. And the FIRST STEP to be taken is for THE PEOPLE to EXPRESS THEIR WILL.

Thanks to an organisation called the United Democrats (see back page) the means to enable people to do this is ready to hand.

"Labour Shows . . ."

Here is an extract from the *Daily Herald* of August 7. Under the title "LABOUR SHOWS HOW IT WOULD TAKE OVER" a plan is outlined:

In fixing prices the Corporation would have regard to all market conditions, and might find it necessary to charge higher home prices in order to subsidise foreign sales in particular instances. There would be appropriate machinery for consultation with consumers.

If you want to pay more for your needs in order to "capture foreign markets"—if you want to export abroad by a policy of dumping, at your expense, goods you want at home, for which millions of people in Britain are in dire need—then support the Labour Party and its plan.

This Corporation would have no regard for HUMAN conditions—only markets. It is kind of the *Daily Herald* to give the game

TELL US!

MANY messages of congratulation upon the improved SOCIAL CREDIT are being received by us.

There is general agreement that it should now appeal to the man and woman in the street, for it expresses what every man and woman wants.

In that SOCIAL CREDIT is unique. No other paper even attempts to formulate the WILL OF THE PEOPLE. On the other hand they attempt to put across what they think the people ought to want.

Therefore we ask all our readers to try to make this paper widely known. Introduce it to your friends and acquaintances by offering them a sample copy.

And please write and tell us what you think of the paper and let us have your ideas for its improvement.

away and warn us in time that Labour's plan is identical with that of every other PARTY in the results it would achieve—starvation at home, economic warfare abroad, and finally, inevitably, WAR—and at last—the "solution of the unemployment problem."

A Better Idea for the N.U.R.

The National Union of Railwaymen, passing a resolution demanding reduction of hours without reduction in wages, advanced the argument that, owing to the introduction of modern mechanical methods, the staff would be seriously reduced.

One signal-box, says the *News-Chronicle*, reporting this, was now doing the work of 15, and the increase of trainloads from 60 wagons to 100 was halving the number of train-crews employed.

The general secretary (Mr. J. Marchbank) stated that in 1921 the number of railwaymen employed was 735,870. Last year it was 580,766, a reduction of 155,104.

Trying to spread the available work over the available employees is a good idea; but to realise that it is no longer necessary for work to be created, and that man's birth-right of freedom and leisure is available when demanded is far, far better.

Jarrow's Plight

A few of the facts presented to Mr. Runciman by the deputation from Jarrow, headed by the Mayor and Town Clerk (quoted from the *Newcastle Evening Chronicle* of July 14):

Public assistance bill—£350,000 a year.
Sixty per cent. of employables out of work.
Four hundred boys between 16 and 18 have never done a day's work.
Population over 35,000; 1,312 people in work.
Recently 13 industries closed down, includ-

ing steel works, shipyard, cement works, barium works, etc.

Rate of 19s. in the £ could be reduced to 11s., but for cost of public assistance.

In past six years rateable value has dropped £10,000.

"Peace hath its victories no less renowned than war." Jarrow is one of the victories of Bankers' finance—the next town may be YOURS!

Are you going to lie down to it—or will you exercise YOUR POWER?

Jarrow Petitions for WORK

A petition has been drafted in Jarrow, and the town is to be canvassed for signatures of all persons of 18 and over, and it is proposed that it be taken to London by a march of unemployed in the autumn.

The main tenor of the petition is a pitiful prayer "that WORK be provided for the town, now, without devastating delay."

Major Douglas pointed out at Buxton:

"If the people shout 'We want food and shelter' it is easy to get it to translate that into a cry 'We want work,' which is, of course, not at all the same thing."

Thus the victims of poverty, instead of asking for what they really want—which is expressed clearly at the foot of our back page—are bulldozed into asking for WORK!

A National Dividend of the things that are now destroyed and the production that is restricted, is just as easy to pray for—but it should be demanded as a right.

Castles in Spain

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. Ben Tillett, and others appealed to a large and woolly-headed crowd last Friday at Friends' House, Euston Road, for funds to send doctors and nurses to Spain.

It was agreed that such medical service should not confine itself to the "good" soldiers, that is the Government troops, but even attend to wounded rebels if necessary. How kind!

Loud cheers greeted the announcement that the Co-operative Societies might send FOOD and CLOTHING also to Spain.

No mention was made of food and clothing or doctors and nurses for our own sinister battlefields, the Distressed Areas!

It is a pity so many Britons have the nose-parker complex. They find it hard to see things just under their noses.

Sell What We Can't Buy

The press is jubilant this week because Great Britain has increased her exports. This, it is suggested, is a sign of returning prosperity. Actually it is an omen of approaching disaster, for much of this increase of exports is the result of rearmament in various countries, and, in any case, our gain is the loss of other countries also anxious to export.

Export trade should be a friendly exchange of surpluses, but because the only claim to goods, for the majority, is through work, each country tries to export more than it imports in order to give its people employment.

It is WORK that matters; so we ship real wealth—goods—abroad, in order that our people may have money (which is only tickets), and the measure of our success in competing with foreign countries is the unemployment we create in them.

The abolition of poverty in this country would put a stop to this absurd situation, which is the root cause of war.

Sanctity of the Individual

"Civilisation can't to a very great extent be tested by the importance attached to the individual as an individual," said Dr. G. P. Gooch, the historian, at the international conference of the New Education Fellowship at Cheltenham yesterday. "In my opinion," he added, "the most civilised countries in the world to-day are those where the individual counts for most and the least civilised countries are those where the individual as an individual, as a spiritual and rational being, counts for least."

Dr. Gooch spoke of "the deep-seated error" of independence as opposed to interdependence between different States and communities of the world.—"Manchester Guardian," August 12.

If Dr. Gooch will reflect for a moment he will see that the second paragraph contradicts the first. The individual "as a spiritual and rational being" counts for nothing unless he is INDEPENDENT in mind, soul and body.

Dearer Bread

From Monday last the price of bread in London was raised from 8d. to 8½d. a 4 lb. loaf—and a further increase is predicted.

What with drought in America, bad harvests in Argentina, and deliberate restriction of wheat growing in other countries, things are looking up.

This is the second instalment of an important new contribution to the literature of Social Credit. It is hoped to publish it in pamphlet form.

Unemployment

IT is customary to speak of the "evil" of unemployment, ignoring the fact that far from being an evil, it is a symptom of the progress of humanity. From the most simple labour-saving household device to the most efficient and labour-displacing machine in a factory, the constant aim of the inventors, and desire of the purchasers, has been to eliminate drudgery for men and women who, otherwise, must spend unnecessarily long and tiring hours in accomplishing work which can be done as well mechanically.

Unemployment means leisure, and leisure should open up a vista of endless desirable possibilities for a drudgery-free world.

Mankind has dreamed of, and striven for, the Age of Leisure, and now, with its rapid approach, the dream has been turned into the nightmare of unemployment—and why? Simply because the kind of leisure called unemployment means a loss of purchasing power, and without purchasing power no one can live and no housewife can even make ends meet.

The dread of unemployment hangs over men and women alike, over the men as wage-earners, over the women as either wives and mothers or independent wage-earners. Few women want to spend precious hours and energy doing work in the house which labour-saving devices would do for them, could they afford to purchase them; nor are long hours in an office, sitting over a typewriter or pad, desirable in themselves; few of us long to be able to stand for weary hours behind a counter selling goods and supplying the often irritable demands of harassed people trying to make money go as far as possible; nor do many desire to spend eight hours of the day, directing, mechanically, some sort of machine, whether in a mill, a bank, or an office.

No, it is not employment as such, regardless of its utility, or the particular person's natural inclination or fitness for it, which women desire: they do not want "men's jobs"; their aim is for economic independence, and today that is possible only through "jobs."

Other factors are at work, too, behind this need for paid work—the later marriage age,

WOMEN AND POVERTY

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

due generally to men being unable to afford early marriage, makes it necessary for so many women to earn either before they can marry, or at an age when, money apart, they could or would marry.

Rivalry between men and women for positions, and the bitter complaints that women



are ousting men from their livings, is in no way the fault of the women, but of a financial system which, with its scarcity-mad outlook, sees a way of further economy in offering women work at a lower wage than men, knowing that the women can ill-afford to refuse any means of earning, that the majority must earn, either to support themselves or to supplement the family income.

So women are subjected to being "cheaper" than men; and in the bitter competition a false rivalry is engendered, not only between men and women, but between woman and woman. Those who must still be self-supporting, either from necessity or choice,

in middle-age have to face the fear of unemployment through being dismissed in favour of younger, and again cheaper, workers. Or in the comparatively few cases where women are not employed at a cheaper rate than men, it is again not always the work as such which is desired, but freedom financially and freedom to choose the work most suitable, for which one is fitted, and therefore likely to accomplish well.

The world requires the best which both sexes can offer, but under the present system it cannot get it, nor can men and women give it while they are engaged in the fierce competitive rush for work-for-a-living—work of any sort—at any price.

Until the individual is made independent of employment for his or her claim to a living—that is the ability to purchase necessities, and more—until then we can look for no cessation in the work rush and rivalry; no relaxation from the nerve-strain of over-work for some; and no alleviation of the despair of no work for others.

Crime

The Chinese Sage, Ch'ao Ts'o, wrote, in the second century, B.C., that:

"Crime begins in poverty; poverty in insufficiency of food. He who is cold examines not the quality of cloth, he who is hungry carries not for choice meats. When cold and hunger come upon mankind, honesty and shame depart. As man is constituted, he must eat twice daily, or hunger; he must wear clothes, or be cold. And if the stomach cannot get food and the body clothes, the love of the fondest mother cannot keep her children at her side. How then should a sovereign keep his subjects gathered around him? The wise ruler knows this—and provides for the people."

His words are singularly appropriate today; poverty, hunger and cold are with us in our

modern Western civilisation, and crime inevitably follows.

It is significant that of the people sent to prison, more than a third are there for debt.

Miss Craven, Secretary of the Howard League for Penal Reform, says that practically all crime nowadays is due to enforced idleness and poverty, and that the crime figures follow the unemployment figures almost slavishly. (See G. W. L. Day in "What's Wrong With the World?")

Week after week the papers report instances of poverty forcing people into crime—if indeed it is fair to call it crime in the circumstances. Mothers stealing to feed children; down-and-outs stealing to live; suicides committed in despair of a living or fear of burdening others . . . the cases are endless as they are varied, but one common factor binds them together, one and all are the direct result of scarcity—in this Age of Plenty.

Gangster groups in our slums are the outcome, not of an inherent love of hooliganism, but of the sense of frustration, the feeling that this world has denied the right to live to some while it has given extravagantly to others.

The cynical despair characteristic of the so-called gangster element has been generated by decades of insecurity, hardship, drudgery, or enforced idleness; in short, all the evils imposed by a financial system which has refused, despite increasing prosperity, to adapt itself in the least measure to the needs of the people, or to let that prosperity, which the people have been the means of bringing about, reach them. Without adequate purchasing power people cannot live; and, when the means of living are slowly but surely being wrested from an increasingly large proportion of the population, it is to be expected that, in their despair, men, women and youths will turn to any and every method of asserting the right to live, whether the protest is made through the channels of petty and pathetic theft, or large-scale defrauding and debt, or revolutionary activities.

It is worse than useless to inveigh against crime and decadence in general when the root of the great bulk of the trouble remains ignored and untouched.

(To be continued)

FREEDOM—OR WELL-FED SLAVERY?

EXTRACT from an interview given by the Soviet leader, J. V. Stalin, to Roy Howard, head of the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain in the U.S.A. and owner and editor-in-chief of the "World Telegram," a leading New York evening paper. (Recorded in the March, 1936, issue of the "Monthly Review," issued by the U.S.S.R. Trade Delegation in Great Britain. The italics are ours.)

OUR Soviet society (said Stalin) is Socialist because private ownership of factories, plants, land, banks, means of transportation, has been abolished in our country and replaced by public ownership.

The difference between Communist and Socialist society is probably known to you. In Socialist society a certain inequality in regard to property still exists. But in Socialist society there is already no unemployment, no exploitation, no oppression of nationalities. In Socialist society everyone is obliged to work, even though he is remunerated for his labour, not yet according to his requirements, but according to the quantity and quality of labour expended . . .

You say that in order to build our Socialist society we sacrificed personal liberty and suffered privations. In your question appears the notion that Socialist society negates personal liberty. This is incorrect. Of course, in order to build something new, one has to economise and accumulate means, and temporarily limit one's requirements, and borrow from others.

If you want to build a new house, you save money and temporarily limit your requirements, otherwise you will not build your house . . .

Stalin on "Liberty"

It is difficult for me to imagine what "personal liberty" can be had by an unemployed man who goes hungry and cannot find a means of using his labour. Real liberty exists only where exploitation has been annihilated, where no oppression of some peoples by others exists, where there is no unemployment, no poverty, where a

person does not tremble because to-morrow he may lose his job, his home, his food.

The False God of Work

The interview reported above provides further proof, if such be needed, that those who point to the example of the U.S.S.R. as one to be followed by this or any other industrialised country, believe in work for work's sake; that, in fact, the object of production is not consumption, but work.

This evidently is Stalin's belief, as is borne out by Article 12, Chapter I, of the new constitution. This reads, in part, as follows:

"Work in the U.S.S.R. is the obligation of each citizen capable of working, according to the principle: 'He who does not work shall not eat.'"

In any highly industrialised nation, where ever-increasing production is possible,

AN APOLOGY

So great was the demand for the Special Confidential Supplement to SOCIAL CREDIT (the first of which was issued last week)—and so late were many of the applications—that our staff was almost overwhelmed and a slight delay in the despatch of some copies was inevitable. To those who were thus inconvenienced we offer our apologies.

with an ever-decreasing amount of labour, insistence on this principle means increasing poverty for increasing numbers, or, to maintain employment, increasing exports in competition with other countries, similarly situated.

The end of this is WAR.

But it means more than that, for it means that the people as a whole, are being swindled out of their rightful heritage of increased freedom and leisure.

It is probable that in the U.S.S.R., which started late in the industrial race, it is necessary, as Stalin suggests, "to economise and accumulate means" to build something new;

but this is not necessary in fully developed countries such as Great Britain.

The people of this country have already paid for industrial development in the sweated work of the Victorian era.

But, even if it is necessary at present for all to work to assist in the industrialisation of the U.S.S.R., this does not, and cannot, justify the inclusion in the constitution of the section of Article 12 quoted above.

This sets up work as a fetish to be worshipped for all time.

The purpose of industrialisation is to provide more goods with less work—not more work—and, sooner or later, the U.S.S.R. must find itself in the position of this and other countries; able to produce all that is needed, but unable to provide work for all in the process.

Increasing power to produce should result in increasing the freedom of the individual; for as this power is the result of the knowledge inherited from past generations and the increment of association (i.e., the increase in production due to co-operation), the community as a whole should, by right, benefit.

There is no such thing as true personal liberty so long as an unemployed man goes hungry because he is unemployed; but neither is there true personal liberty, as Stalin apparently thinks, if a man is forced to work, whether it is necessary or not, if he would eat.

True personal liberty exists only when every individual can choose or refuse, without fear of penalty, to co-operate in any undertaking.

Such true liberty is possible for all in this country to-day, and will be one of the results of the victory of the Electoral Campaign.

J.D.

"Every third person you meet in South Wales is either unemployed or dependent upon a home whose breadwinner is unemployed," states the second annual report of the South Wales and Monmouthshire Council of Social Service, issued yesterday.—"Financial Times," August 14.

MISREPRESENTATION

By "The Times"

"The Dominion Government are not disposed to meddle with the issue of 'prosperity certificates' in Alberta, although the circulation of currency by a Provincial Government is clearly unconstitutional. The Federal authorities are inclined to give Mr. Aberhart, the Albertan Premier, plenty of rope, believing that the Social Credit experiment will fail. Political considerations enter into the question. Many Albertans are refusing to sign half of their crops to the Government, which is the condition of their taking part in Social Credit dividends. The Federal Finance authorities are convinced that the circulation of 'prosperity certificates' will be too limited to afford a real test of Mr. Aberhart's theories."—"The Times," August 11.

Fresh difficulties, which seem likely not only to wreck his own policy but to bring serious financial difficulties to the Province, are now facing Mr. W. Aberhart, Premier of Alberta, who was returned to power last year as an exponent of the Douglas Credit System.

Finding it difficult to distribute his promised social dividends of 25 dollars a month to all citizens, he recently abandoned the Douglas credit theory for another "monetary reform."—"Daily Herald," August 12.

Is it possible that *The Times* did not know on Tuesday, what the *Daily Herald* knew next day, and what informed people have known for months—that Mr. Aberhart's plan is not Social Credit at all?

Does the Dominion Government know it yet?

JOHN L. HODGSON

To John L. Hodgson waste was anathema, and, like too few of his fellows, he understood and explained the true nature of waste.

It is not so much the food that goes bad in the charge of an inefficient ("wasteful") housewife—that is merely in the category of the dripping water tap—as the waste of energy, the waste of human personality, that our present philosophy of "work for all at all costs" brings about—the waste of performing unnecessary and uncongenial tasks. That is real waste, and it is devilish, for it prevents millions of human beings from enjoying this beautiful world. In his book, "The Great God Waste," Hodgson hammered the point home and the wide publicity it received did much to lay bare the TRUTH.

By profession Hodgson was an engineer, and he had an honoured reputation as an outstanding expert in his particular branch.

His untimely death on August 14 at the age of 55 deprives truth of a good servant.

Overseas Notes

BEWARE OF BANKERS' TRAPS

CANADA

ALBERTA was in the news last week. Following the press reports on August 11 and 12 (reproduced in part under the heading "Misrepresentation" on page 11), *The Times* came out with a leader on July 14, and the *Financial Times* followed up with one next day.

The Times is reputed to pride itself on its fairness and truthfulness, a reputation which makes its half-truths the more misleading. Evidently, whoever looks after such matters is away on holiday at present, for this leader of July 14 was an even more blatant piece of misrepresentation than the report of July 11. It states:

"Efforts were made to induce the recognised High Priest of the new religion—for Social Credit has all the characteristics of a religious movement as well as of a movement for monetary reform—to go to Edmonton to guide his disciples out of their difficulties and to show them how to give practical effect to his teaching. After long hesitations and much negotiation Major Douglas refused an invitation which, flattering though it was, had its obvious embarrassments."

No reference is made to the fact, brought out in the correspondence between Major Douglas and Mr. Aberhart, published in full in *SOCIAL CREDIT* (June 5—July 24), that actually Major Douglas was prepared to go to Alberta immediately after the election, but was not invited to do so until Mr. Aberhart was committed to action directly contrary to Social Credit.

This action, incidentally, was taken on the advice of a Mr. Magor, whose report on conditions in Newfoundland, led to the abolition there of democratic government, which was superseded by a group of bankers' bum bailiffs armed with dictatorial powers.

The Times leader goes on to report that help from the Federal Government was "pressed upon" Mr. Aberhart in return for Federal control of Albertan finances.

This is an amusing piece of frankness, and no doubt is true, for finance is anxious to centralise control in the Dominion as elsewhere.

Tax Warrants or Dividends?

The article concludes by stating that the payment of dividends may commence in a few months, and suggests that they will probably be paid in the so-called "Prosperity Certificates."

If this is correct they will be **not a dividend at all in the true sense, but tax warrants,**

"When I was appointed, the banks came to me and told me they would personally pay me"



Farmer (to bank manager): Ar, don't be nasty to me. I've got no one to live for but you! —By courtesy "Smith's Weekly."

for these certificates lose one per cent. of their value weekly, unless stamps—bought with recognised Canadian money—are stuck on. (See "Prosperity Certificates" on page 2 of *SOCIAL CREDIT* for August 14.)

"The Idealism of Social Credit"

The leader writer in *Financial Times*, which, of course, is for hard-boiled business men, uses the above term in his article, presumably hoping to discredit what he quite obviously does not understand—this method saves study!

Unlike the *Times* writer, who quite correctly attributes the idea of disappearing money, i.e., the "Prosperity Certificates," to Silvio Gesell, he implies that the use of these certificates is a part of Social Credit; but, quite rightly, he describes them as a tax. On the whole his efforts at misleading the public

are very poor when compared with the *Times* leader writer.

Tragedy or Triumph?

The Albertan situation would be funny were it not so tragic. The people of Alberta asked for bread and have been given a stone—the millstone of increased taxation. But if they will, they can snatch triumph out of disaster.

To do so, they must ignore all the talk of pie next week, and DEMAND IT NOW—and it must be such pie as will not bring on taxation tummy-ache or inflationary flatulence.

They must demand the RESULTS THEY WANT on the lines of the pledge on the back page of this paper; and if they unite in doing so they will force their politicians—

G. W. L. DAY on

OUR FASHION DICTATORS

OF all the many false reasons for war that have been invented and forced upon our bar-like professors of economics, one of the most plausible is the alleged need of nations for colonies.

There is a ring of genuineness about this old coin which deceives many a shrewd tester who bites it and bangs it on the table. Nevertheless, it's a dud, and a good many people are beginning to refuse acceptance of it.

Even Sir Arthur Salter, that "great economist," has found it out. I intend to take down what he says and use it as evidence against him.

It was during a meeting of the Liberal Summer School at Oxford that Dr. Abshagen, a Nazi professor, urged Germany's claim for colonies. Sir Arthur leapt on him and demolished his case, point by point.

Colonies, said Dr. Abshagen, are needed as an outlet for surplus population.

Sir Arthur replied: "Before the War, when Germany asked for a place in the sun, she had no surplus population. In fact, in the days when Germany had a colonial empire she never settled more than 20,000 people in it."

He said that Mussolini would never have as many colonists in Abyssinia as his present army of occupation. There was **no such thing as a surplus population and no prospect of it for centuries to come.**

He went on to deal with the question of raw materials. There was practically no restriction on the export of raw materials to any country in the world. Countries without colonies could get raw materials as easily as countries with. Exchange

difficulties were the only bar, and to talk of transferring territory to deal with exchange difficulties was, in his view, fantastic.

As to raw materials in time of war, "The plain blunt fact is that if a war comes, any country which keeps the seas open for her imports from abroad can get all the raw materials she wants, subject to paying for them. On the other hand, any country which has colonies but cannot command the seas will fail to get raw materials out of them."

Having said all this, Sir Arthur advocated summoning a world conference to discuss the whole question of raw materials.

Our blindness in realising the true cause of wars is as striking as our persistence in recommending every imaginable remedy except the right one.

If colonies are unnecessary to safeguard supplies of raw materials either in peace or war, and if there is no such thing as surplus population and no prospect of it, we may rule colonies out of it, for we may be quite sure that a cause which pricks the whole world towards the precipice of war is something pretty solid and potent.

I am often struck by the close analogy between fashions in economic theory and fashions in women's clothes and coiffures.

"Tweed evening coats with beaded revers will be worn this season," I read, and "Dipping tunic lines for evening dresses will be de rigueur." (My italics.)

Here the heavy hand of dictatorship is open and apparent, although the dictators are nameless. The anonymous junta declares its edicts and thousands of women hasten to obey.

In the same way some mysterious body of propagandists gives out that the true cause of war and the remedy for it is so-and-so, and thousands of fashionable professors waggle their beards and rush to echo the dictum. The press and the public follow obediently at their heels.

After a while the professors yawn and pout and begin to feel that the new fashion is palling, but by this time the junta is ready with a new vogue. The economic fashion dictators are astute men who know their job.

One of the most popular and enduring of economic fashions is the World Conference. There is something so sonorous and imposing about the term *World* that it gets the professors every time.

And how safe and abortive a world conference is sure to be! Those who wish nothing to be changed can feel entirely at their ease when they hear that another one is about to be called. It takes months and months to arrange, and when at last it comes about it is a perfect heaven for all the pompous spouters who delight in clichés and ceremonious exchanges of platitudes.

Why should we trust ourselves to the professors and those who dictate their fashions of thought? Rome fell when the Romans employed paid mercenaries to do their fighting for them and then allowed these mercenaries to be turned against them. We are allowing paid professors to do our thinking for us and to be used against us to deprive us of the things we want.

Why should economic fashion dictators tell us where we get off? Surely we know this better than anyone else can tell us?

and through them finance—to deliver the goods.

Any Albertan who can lead the people of his province to such action will secure his name in history.

Manitoba Manoeuvres

The final outcome of the elections in this province is that no party has a clear majority. As a result the Liberal Premier, Mr. Bracken, has tried to form a coalition with the Conservatives, but has failed.

The fact that such an attempt was made shows that the two party programmes, though they appear so different to the elector, are fundamentally the same—the maintenance of the present sound financial system to enslave people by work or alms.

Another election will probably take place ere long, and it is to be hoped that the electors, warned by this attempted betrayal, will **refuse to vote for parties and simply demand what they want.**

In Quebec Also

This province has also held an election, for the government was forced to resign owing to revelations of the misuse of government money. The following extract from a report of the official enquiry in the *Western Producer* for June 11, throws a bright light on bank control of politicians:

Antoine C. Taschereau, brother of Premier L. A. Taschereau and accountant of the legislative assembly, admitted before the Quebec public accounts committee last week that he personally drew for his own benefit the interest on government funds which he handled as an accountant of the assembly and of the private bills committee.

"When I was appointed the banks came to me and told me they would personally pay me interest if I deposited the money with their bank as the banks did not pay interest on the government's funds; and, AS MY PREDECESSOR RECEIVED THIS INTEREST, I did the same thing. I deposited the money at the St. Pacome branch to encourage my son, who was manager there," Mr. Taschereau said.

"You admit you deposited government funds in your own name and drew the interest on it for your own pocket?" Opposition Leader Duplessis, who examined Mr. Taschereau, demanded.

"Yes. The province did not lose anything, as it would not have received the interest in any case," replied Mr. Taschereau.

"How much interest did you draw annually?"

"About \$800 or \$900."

"Do you swear to that?"

"It could have been more."

"It could have been \$10,000?"

"It is possible, the bank managers could tell you that."

This man was **supposed to represent his electors; actually, he was in the pay of the banks.** I would not suggest that such crude methods as this are general, but

Such an exposure of the dirtiness of party politics should have led to a refusal to vote, or better, a demand for *desired* results.

Sad to say, however, it had no such effect, for, according to *The Times* of August 18, a new party—The National Union Party—new in name, that is, formed doubtless to take advantage of the situation, won at the polls.

It seems that Lincoln was wrong: in some cases you can "fool all the people all the time."—But the time is not quite up, yet!

M.W.

HERE AND THERE

In spite of all the destruction, Brazil may have a prospective surplus of 13,000,000 bags of coffee. To meet this position the authorities have decreed a sacrifice quota of 30 per cent. of the new crop, part of which will certainly be destroyed, though how much has not yet been decided.—*Daily Telegraph*, July 25.

70 per cent. of the new crop will be allowed to go to people who are accounted as cyphers, and 30 per cent. will go to figures in books, which have been elevated above people.

Dearer bread. Wheat prices still leaping up. Lower stocks.—*The Star*, August 4.

The National Government is having success at last. It is raising prices on our food as it said it would do.

It is a lack of buyers which has helped to send prices up.—*The Star*, August 4.

Q. When is a price when it spins?
A. The higher the fewer.
The National Government has certainly provided plenty of non-buyers.

Lay Sermons—1

TO THE PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES

By Norman F. Webb

THE world today is the battle-ground of a desperate struggle, an upheaval so profound that what we call world problems are no more than the surface commotion of it. It is the fight for Individual Freedom.

You may say that it is not new, that it has gone on since the beginning of history. That is true. But in our times, through external causes, it has reached a climax, and we here and now are riders, in most cases, unfortunately, unconscious riders of the tempest.

All judgments made without reference to this fundamental fact are bound to be wrong. And all action based upon such judgments tends to produce results contrary to the expected; for the reason that it is the positive nature of action based upon false assumptions to do so.

You must admit that at the present time it is just those goals which nations and individuals set before themselves, such as security and prosperity, that appear to be receding rapidly; and that just those eventualities which they try most strenuously to avoid, such as war and want, that approach nearer and nearer.

In face of this contrariness, it is not enough to take your pipe out of your mouth and register bewilderment. Surely some examination of your assumptions on questions of vital importance is due?

The Function of Parliament

For instance, what is the function of Parliament?

So few of us ask ourselves that question. We assume, in a general way, that it is to keep the PEOPLE in their place, and thus ensure some stability. Were you a Member of Parliament, and I pressed you to be more specific as to your duty to your constituents, you would probably add that it was to secure for them a maximum opportunity of employment, and all possible mitigation of taxation, by the reduction of debt, and every possible economy. But in the main you feel that it is Parliament's function to rule and regulate.

Now in that unstudied answer to my question—and I think you will agree that it is a substantially fair and correct anticipation of your thoughts on the matter—lies the root cause of the world's apparently contradictory behaviour.

It may shock you—I am addressing you as a Member of Parliament—to be shouldered with such a responsibility, but it is true. You see, it really does not do to be too casual in one's assumptions. That light-hearted undertaking of yours, for instance, to see that your constituents get jobs, is based upon the entirely false assumption that it is the function of industry, even in the grip of scientific labour-displacement, to provide work. IT ISN'T. Adam Smith himself, supposed to be the founder of orthodox economics, states that the production of goods has only one object—that of consumption.

And, moreover, when you assumed that responsibility, you must have forgotten your undertaking to promote economy, which necessitates the encouragement of labour-saving in every undertaking, both private and public. So that if economy wins, unemployment must increase.

Indeed, Mr. Baldwin, on the totally erroneous assumption that unemployment is a disease, has publicly declared it to be incurable. The only alternative then lies in public works, and so you find yourself sanctioning every kind of state-guaranteed capital enterprise, including a huge rearmament programme.

What hope of the promised tax-reduction now? Instead comes increased taxation, and a promise of more in the near future, when the "temporary credit" which finance readily creates and subscribes for anything backed by the taxpayer, comes to be funded as "permanent debt."

Do I lay it on too thickly? Think it over, and say at which point.

The Despotism Force

That is where the trouble lies—your assumptions are wrong. And most fatally wrong is your fundamental assumption that the function of Parliament is to keep the PEOPLE in their place. You may not have meant anything very drastic by it—I know your heart is in the right place—but is it possible you are unconscious of the despotic force behind you, or, more precisely, round the corner in Whitehall, which does mean something very drastic indeed by it?

Before long, if you have not yet discovered it, you will find that, although you are conventionally regarded as one of the rulers of the country, you are, in other capacities, one of the PEOPLE, and that in some subtle way you, yourself, are being "kept in your place."

Quite possibly you dislike and distrust state-interference of the Socialist variety, and legislation tending towards bureaucracy and nationalisation. Yet you find yourself more and more compelled to give your blessing to bills of that character.

If our constitution symbolises anything, it is personal liberty, the freedom of the individual from state meddling. You believe that sincerely. But has it never occurred to you that it is *not* possible to define Government as "keeping the PEOPLE in their place," and at the same time to preserve the freedom of the individual?

You cannot separate England as the champion of liberty, from England as the creator of the Democratic Idea of the SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

The Government is the servant of the People, not their master.

The Logic of Events

But the outlook of the electorate is gradually being changed by the logic of events, and it is your duty, as well as in your interest, to keep in touch with it. In spite of the intoning of orthodox economists, the average citizen is becoming daily more alive to the terrific potentialities of Machine Production, and to the fact that machines do, as they are intended to, displace men in the making of goods (wealth). And that, therefore, they create a surplus of goods which could and should be distributed to everyone as a National Dividend.

For the first time in history General Economic Independence is a possibility. Without question it is the WILL OF THE PEOPLE that they should be put in possession of it. Who is there living that does not want security?

But the Powers that rule today are opposed to general economic independence, and are balking the realisation of it, and will continue to do so as long as they can.

Do you wish to throw in your lot with these Despotism Powers, whose aims must inevitably lead to more and more restrictive and coercive legislation? They are Powers that use you as a façade behind which to escape responsibility, and are quite prepared to throw you over tomorrow for Fascism or Communism, or any other movement that would lend itself more readily to their plans of centralised world-control.

You are dealing with a force of which Lord Hewart, the Lord Chief Justice, recently wrote:

"... a mass of evidence establishes the fact that there is in existence a persistent and well-contrived system, intended to produce, and in practice producing, a despotic power which at one and the same time places Government departments above the Sovereignty of Parliament and beyond the jurisdiction of the Courts."

The Sovereignty of the People

There is still a choice left to you. Before long there may be none.

There is not much individual liberty remaining in Europe today. But here in Britain, for a little longer, it is still open to you by the simple act of accepting Democracy in fact as well as in theory, to make common cause with the only force in the world that can hope to overcome this Despotism Power; and by acknowledging the SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE, which is your own sovereignty, frustrate the growth of bureaucracy and the Servile State

A Letter from our Mail Bag

MOTHER-LOVE

MY reason for remaining anonymous will be obvious when you have read this letter.

We are regular readers of SOCIAL CREDIT and I thought it might interest someone to know how I managed to feed my children whilst money was so scarce that I was in despair of giving them the food they needed.

My husband had lost a good position through no fault of his, and I was in a terrible state, but I am a fighter and when I came to realise through SOCIAL CREDIT that what we were suffering was quite unnecessary I determined that my children should *not* go hungry.

Thank Heaven, I was strong. I needed to be. I got a job as charwoman and stole. I stole food—nothing else. I became cook (I am an excellent cook), and still I stole.

For five years I worked—in three different jobs—and at every one of them I was a thief.

I would rather have been straight and honest. People trusted me; I have never been found out; I am highly recommended. Mind you, I stole intelligently.

The result—my daughter, who was inclined to tuberculosis, is at the age of 16½ years a fine healthy girl, height 5 feet 6 inches, a good figure, well-covered frame, and a fine swimmer.

My son, aged 12, is not tall, but sturdy, healthy and intelligent, with ambitions towards becoming a veterinary surgeon. If he does, I suppose I revert to my life of crime.

My conscience does not trouble me. I know what I did was wrong, that the people I robbed were not directly responsible for the system, but then neither were my children, and they are going to be fed—and well fed—whilst there is plenty in the world for them.

The National Dividend — and that alone — would "make an honest woman of me," and there are thousands of others in my position.

The lies and subterfuges and deceptions we practise in order to live, with their inevitable effects on one's character, could all be cleared away.

How long must we endure? I've worked for Social Credit, and worked hard, for the last two and a half years.

I heard Major Douglas speak at Oxford. I can't make speeches but I can talk to people. Like a rat I keep gnawing at the structure on which the system rests.

Well, I've got this off my chest. Dump it in the waste-paper basket if you want to; it has done me good to write it.

N.W.

Parliament is not the nation's ruler, but the guardian of its unwritten constitution and its liberties. Your job is at once a much simpler, and more difficult one than the accepted nonsense about governing the country. It is essentially an amateur job. All men distrust the professional politician. The more specialised knowledge you can leave behind you on entering the House, and the more independent common sense you can take with you, the better.

It is your function as a Member of Parliament to apprehend and to transmit the demands of the common man; to see that they are attended to. For that no specialised knowledge is required, except of Parliamentary procedure.

The tragedy of Representative Government today is that it is getting progressively more out of touch with the people, and less and less a reflection of their desires.

The reason is that Governments everywhere are in fact mere sanctioners of policies which they do not initiate, and which are out of sympathy with, and indeed deeply opposed to, the WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

The policy followed with varying intensity by all modern governments, is the enslavement of the individual to an abstraction called the State, which is merely another name for that sinister power, using the machinery of professional government, which Lord Hewart has seen so potently at work.

As the democratically elected representative of the SOVEREIGN PEOPLE, your job is to see that the policy of Government is THEIR policy, and not that of the bureaucrat, who is the agent, conscious or unconscious, of International Finance; and by means of Parliamentary procedure to ensure that Whitehall carries out the PEOPLE'S WILL.

At present you are a cypher, without any authority whatsoever. You merely take the responsibility for legislation that in your inmost heart you distrust.

Tomorrow—tomorrow you might, if you chose, represent the highest possible authority in the land: that of your constituency. Much—perhaps the future of the present civilisation—depends on your choice.

T.U. CONGRESS, 1938

550 Unions Unite to Demand Dividends for All

EXTRACTS from report: "Some thought that Mr. Sam Jones spent too long in thrashing the dead horse of 'collective security.'" But that was forgotten in his conclusion:

"Comrades," he said, "amongst us we represent some 14 million citizens. They have sent us here to demand—not the abstraction of collective security—but WHAT THEY THEMSELVES WANT. To demand personal security, personal freedom; to demand NATIONAL DIVIDENDS.

His words were swept away in deafening applause.

Mr. Greatheart described, in moving language, the joy and unspeakable relief which the dividend would bring to many; and of how their happy retirement would mean the opening of opportunity for younger people—of frustration and despair banished to the hell from which they came; and British youth once more clear-eyed, robust and independent.

The high spirits of the delegates almost overwhelmed Mr. William Ketch. He put his question thus:

"Where is the money to come from?"—and was greeted with such a gust of laughter as nearly knocked him flat.

Then someone started the old ditty:
"Where is the money to come from?
Stand me a drink and I'll think.
Well, paper is made out of pulped wood—
Is it zinc that you use to make ink?
But someone's restricted my dinner
And poured baby's milk down the sink—
It's my dinner I want, and not paper,
And it's milk baby drinks and not ink."

Where are the shadows to come from
When the sun's at its height in the sky . . .

etcetera and so on, verse after verse . . . The meeting closed . . . wildest enthusiasm."

If Trades Unionists realised the undeniable facts which underlie their trades, they would act on these lines.

Those who wish to "make it so" are invited to write X.R., Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Rochdale doctors decided to send all abnormal maternity cases to hospital. Result has been a drop of 60 per cent. in maternal deaths.—"Hansard," June 17, 1936.

Announcements & Meetings

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

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

Liverpool Social Credit Association
PLEASE NOTICE that the date of the next meeting, which will be open to the public, will be AUGUST 28 instead of September 4. An address will be given on "The Nature of Social Credit." Meeting place at the Common Hall, Hackins Hey. Hon. Sec., Miss D. M. Roberts, Fern Lee, Halewood Road, Gateacre, Liverpool.

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

There will be an Open-Air Meeting at 8 p.m. on Monday, August 24, at St. Leonard Street, S.W.1, near Victoria Station. Please support.

All enquiries should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary: Capt. T. H. Story, 28, Ashburnham Gardens, Upminster, Essex.

The United Democrats
WALLASEY DIVISIONAL GROUP CAMPAIGNERS WANTED
Members and enquirers meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 8 p.m., at 48, Church Street, Egremont.

Miscellaneous Notices

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

Unemployed active Social Creditor desires commerce business own account. Would anyone consider financing? Box L.X., this paper.

Birmingham and Midlands. For your popular functions, why not engage a Social Credit artiste? B.B.C., Town Hall concerts, Haydn Heard's Band. Irene Hinsley, soprano, 1818, Bristol Road South, Rednal. Tel.: Rubery 31.

Wanted, more of our readers to advertise in this column. A single line notice will be accepted, costing only a shilling a week! This offer is good value. Write to "Publicity," SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, W.C.2.

A Restful Holiday

Week-ends or holidays in quiet, unspoilt country. All diets, home farm produce of highest quality. Garage. 5s. to 7s. 6d. a day. John Swift, Parsonage Farm, Little Saling, near Braintree, Essex. Highly recommended.

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

"NETHERWOOD" The Ridge Hastings
Four acres of lawns and woodland. Swimming pool, gym, tennis, sun-bathing, dance hall. All diets. Cent. H. H. & C. all bedrooms. From 7s. 6d. a day inclusive. Illustrated brochure. Phone: Baldslow 19.

A NATIONAL DIVIDEND IS MONEY TO BUY THE GOODS THAT ARE DESTROYED AND THE PRODUCTION THAT IS RESTRICTED

THE HUMOURS OF CANVASSING

The experiences of one on Active Service in the Electoral Campaign. "The Pledge" is reproduced on our back page.

LET me confess that I was very averse to the job from the start, but could not for very shame refuse. That was about a year ago. Now I rather enjoy it. It provides such endless entertainment.

Last night, for instance, when collecting up, I was confronted by a truculent-looking man, glaring at me as he opened the door. He looked like a pugilist. "No luck," thought I, "and no case for argument."

"Have you signed it?" I asked, and prepared to retreat.

"What d'yer think? 'Course I have. Think I'm a — fool?"

And he shut the door, wasting no words, first handing me the form to my great surprise and content, as Pepys would say.

One develops with practice an almost uncanny ability to weigh people up at sight. But this man caught me out—like the woman who told the salesman she was interested in vacuum cleaners.

At another house: "Have you signed?"

"No!"

"Don't you agree?"

"Yes!" Believe it or not, he had studied the leaflet and found it quite to his taste. He had caught the idea of demanding results, but he put his name to nothing, he said. And he didn't. But perhaps in his case it didn't matter. He had thought of this before us, he said, and was apparently busy with propaganda.

A bit farther on was a small retail

shop with a jolly, corpulent man standing behind the counter — not always very fertile ground, unless you can get them on co-ops. and combines, but they are hardly worth the trouble. "This is the daftest idea I ever heard of," he said.

"Have you signed it?"

"Yes!"

Caught out again. How strange and unsearchable is the mind of man! I wasted a few minutes explaining why it wasn't daft and flatter myself I succeeded.

Canvassing has its pathetic side. The truth of the Malnutrition Board's statements soon becomes apparent. I have been to plenty of houses with three or four in the family. Total income £1 a week, and that in a comparatively prosperous town.

I found one woman with a baby only a few weeks old and nothing to eat in the house. I reported this on arriving home to one who I much regret to say has not yet grasped the Big Idea. "Did you give her anything?" I was asked. In my eagerness to get the signatures I had quite overlooked the matter. I made no excuses, but began to enlarge on my views about charity. I was handed a small sum and sent back to the house.

Talking of money, I called one night at a very poor but clean-looking home. A woman handed me the pledge form, signed, and with it two pennies. I suppose I looked surprised. She was sorry if it wasn't enough, she said, but it was all she could afford. I explained that we were not at the moment thinking of money. But she said that "Things couldn't be done without money," and I had to have the tuppence.

Once an old women in a little slum, who had only vaguely grasped the idea, asked me when she would get the money. I could only tell her when she voted for it—we would let her know about that. She seemed quite satisfied, however, and called down blessings on my head until I was out of hearing—to my great confusion this time. But it was better, I reflected, to be blessed than cursed.

I have never yet met a single case of real incivility. Not even from a dog! On one occasion a loud barking answered my knock. Not getting any further reply, I pushed the form under the door. It was gently drawn from my hand and the animal trotted in with it without any further ado. A case of canine instinct, perhaps, distinguishing between friend and foe! When I came back the owner had returned and the form was signed.

Perhaps the most annoying people are those who look at you with lacklustre eyes and tell you it is useless—everything is useless. From them hope has completely gone. One remembers the pie-crust promises they have suffered so long and understands how they feel. Usually, however, they can soon be shown that this is something different — it is a promise they can fulfil!

Yes, an evening's canvassing is a good experience. It puts you in touch with life, in a way that the screen or the printed page never begins to do. One meets the people of England — the people of England of whom Chesterton wrote "Who have not spoken yet."

But now they are becoming articulate. H.W.

SHOT AND SHELL

Hunger plea of a Jutland ex-officer. An ex-naval officer, George Day, aged forty, who was wounded at the Battle of Jutland, pleaded guilty at Marylebone Court yesterday to attempting to obtain £25 by false pretences. He said that an empty stomach and unemployment forced him to "do something."—"Daily Express," August 15.

He should have been a bank. Then he would have succeeded in obtaining the whole of the real credit of the nation, lending us the financial credit on it, twisting it into debt, and having the Government to watch to see that we paid him interest through taxes.

The British Legion poppy factory at Richmond provides work for 368 disabled ex-Servicemen, making more than 30,000,000 poppies and many other goods every year.—"Evening News," August 13.

Work! Work!! Work!!! How shall they sleep in Flanders Fields? Did 1,000,000 die that 368 disabled men should be provided with such useful W-U-R-K? If it is a question of W-U-R-K, what about the work provided for millions of us by the Germans? One or two machines could probably make all the poppies we require, and the 368 disabled men should be enjoying a well-earned retirement, instead of working, working! Always jolly well working!

PSALM 1936

The politician is my shepherd; I am in want. He maketh me to lie down in relief camps. He leadeth me beside the still factories. He disturbeth my soul. He leadeth me in the path of destruction for his party's sake. His policies frighten me. He prepareth a reduction in my salary in the presence of mine enemies. He anointeth my small income with taxes; my expense runneth over. Surely unemployment and poverty shall follow me all the days of my life; and I shall dwell in a mortgaged house for ever. (Clipped from the Comox Argus, Courtenay, Vancouver Island, B.C., Canada.)

SOCIAL CREDIT LITERATURE

IN ADDITION TO THE WORKS OF MAJOR DOUGLAS THE FOLLOWING ARE IN STOCK

The Douglas Manual, by PHILIP MAIRET 5s. od.	Southampton Chamber of Commerce Report 6d.
The Meaning of Social Credit, by MAURICE COLBOURNE 3s. 6d.	Why Poverty in the Midst of Plenty? by THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY 4d.
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Poverty Amidst Plenty, by THE EARL OF TANKERVILLE 6d.	3d. a sheet (2 colour) containing 24 stamps.
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The Sanity of Social Credit, by MAURICE COLBOURNE 6d.	for fixing to back windows of motor cars. 6d. a set.
The A + B Theorem, by H.M.M. 6d.	POVERTY ENDS
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Why Lie Down To It?

Having been enlightened through the pages of SOCIAL CREDIT with regard to the taxation swindle, I now make it my business to protest vigorously whenever I receive my income tax return.

Taking care to explain to the tax collector that my remarks are not personally addressed to him, but are aimed at the system, I delay payment up to the last minute, causing as much correspondence to ensue as possible; and this last time ended up by sending along with my cheque Baruc's cartoon showing what becomes of our money.

I feel that if every Social Creditor did likewise, our numbers are already sufficient to cause our protest to filter upwards to the fountain-head of the trouble, and who knows what trains of thought may be started or how many recruits we may garner on the way?

Mill Hill

BRUNO BARNABE

[Can it be right not to pay taxes promptly when they go to repay bank loans—as they do?—Ed.]

Help!

I find that to complete the little job of research I volunteered to do for your Technological Department, I need to borrow a copy of—

1. The Macmillan Report.
2. Report of the New Zealand Commission before which Major Douglas gave evidence together with his recommendations.
3. Canadian (1934) Evidence and Interim Report.

Perhaps some of your readers who possess copies of one or more of the above may be willing to loan me their copies temporarily. If so, I should be obliged if they will respond at once addressing them to me c/o the Social Credit Secretariat, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

London

J. COMMON

The Other View

In preparing to renew my subscription to SOCIAL CREDIT, I notice in today's issue of the Supplement the letter from Mr. Maurice B. Reckitt.

I have been a follower of Social Credit since Major Douglas's articles appeared shortly after the war, and have since subscribed to most of the papers associated with it, including some that exist only for discussion. Personally I should be glad to have your Supplement on any terms you are likely to impose, for I have always found that Major Douglas's ideas, as enunciated by him, have more sense and purpose than all the discussions I have yet read or listened to.

London, S.W.7

C. F. COLLIN

DOUGLAS CADETS

IF you have not received the Supplement given free with last week's issue, it is because you have not conformed to the qualifications required.

Douglas Cadets are those who

1. Are registered subscribers to the funds of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited under the Revenue Plan, which is available to everyone, *whatever their means*. The Revenue Plan, concisely set out on a leaflet, can be obtained from the Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.
2. Are direct subscribers to the journal SOCIAL CREDIT.*
3. Have undertaken to treat the Supplement as confidential.

* Direct subscribers should not penalise newsagents, who are amongst our best friends. The improved SOCIAL CREDIT should prove so much more attractive to the man in the street that the sale of extra copies should become much easier, therefore the direct subscriber should be able to retrieve his direct subscription.

WHY DON'T WE SUPPLY THE SUPPLEMENT TO EVERYBODY?

- (A) Because our Supplement will not usefully interest those who are not fighting under the direction of Major Douglas—they, being nearly always an army of ONE, usually have a supplement of their own!
- (B) Because we cannot give increased service to those who do not support us at the expense of those who do.
- (C) Because we cannot distribute a limited Confidential Supplement through newsagents, and we cannot add to our costs by posting the Supplement separately.

THE DOUGLAS RALLY IS STILL SOUNDING

All who wish to become qualified for the Confidential Supplements may still do so, by filling in the form on the back page.

DO IT NOW

THE BITER BIT

Only recently we reported a case of a bank clerk who was sacked because he would not wait to be married until his salary was £200 a year. Now another instance has occurred of a bank employee who has lost his job for quite a different reason. In this case, it wasn't a clerk but a messenger.

It appears that the charwomen and others had been paying into a holiday club fund over the year, the money being handed over to the messenger to put in the bank for them.

When paying-out day arrived in August the bank messenger told the cashier that another bank required £100 worth of silver. This was given to him, and he went out with it.

As he didn't return for some time, enquiries were instituted, and it transpired that the other bank had made no request for silver at all.

The messenger, however, hadn't run away; he telephoned the bank manager and offered to give himself up to the police.

Charged with stealing £100 worth of silver, he admitted the action, and explained that he had not paid the holiday club subscriptions into the bank during the year owing to his own desperate financial difficulties. When

paying-out day arrived he asked for £100 worth of silver for another bank and with this he paid out the club subscribers.

The bank's representative in court said they didn't intend to attempt to recover the money (we should say it would be a bit difficult to identify the half-crowns), and the accused was put on probation for twelve months.

The incident happened in Coventry.

DANGEROUS TO LIVE

According to the *Daily Herald* of August 11, the inventor of a "robot heart" Professor Carrel, although one of the greatest authorities on how to baffle death, has on more than one occasion warned the world of the terrible consequences that would ensue if his search for longer life proved successful.

He holds the view that if the span of life was suddenly to be increased to 100 years with the aid of his experiments, the economic burden that would ensue would prove too much for civilisation.

"Death," he says, "rids the world of the weak, the diseased and the fools."

He does not believe in immortality.

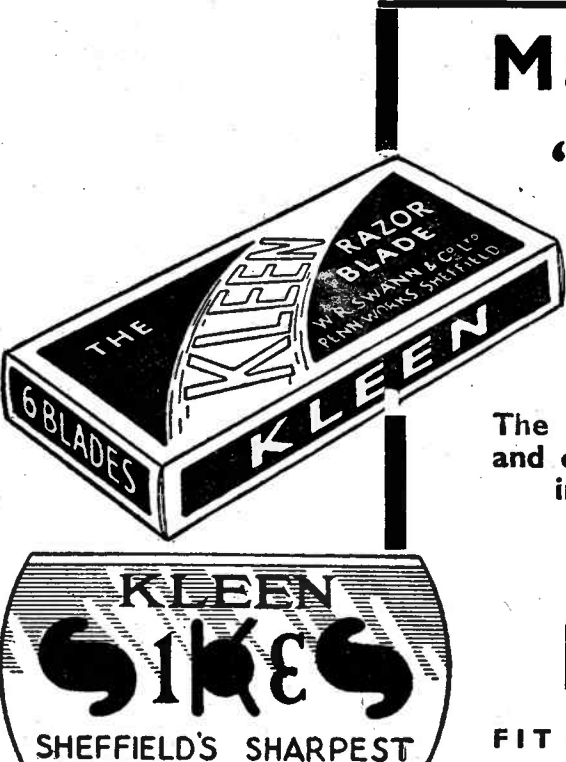
This seems as well. Scarcity in heaven would be beyond a joke.

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A NATIONAL CONFERENCE on ACTION

for the forwarding of the
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will be held at
YORK

(from Friday evening, October 9 till Sunday evening, October 11, 1936.)

While the nucleus of the Conference will be formed by representatives of existing Groups, all those not satisfied by existing opportunities of action, and wishing to take part in discussion of the most effective forms of propaganda and action at the present stage in development of the Social Credit Movement in Britain, and the most useful forms of association between those so engaged, are invited to apply for particulars of the Conference to the Hon. Conference Secretary,

(Mrs.) G. McLEAN,
28, Primley Park Grove,
Moortown, Leeds.

The following subjects for discussion will provide the basis of the main Sessions of the Conference:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| Propaganda. | Methods of Federal Relationship between Groups. |
| Parliamentary Action. | Practical Steps. |
| Prospects of the Social Credit Movement. | |

As the accommodation is limited, those who wish to attend are asked to furnish their qualifications, of experience or otherwise, for contributing to the proceedings.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE:

- | | |
|--|--|
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OUR SOCIAL HERITAGE

LET us suppose that there exists a small community of people composed of a hundred workers and one "reckoner." The workers, by sheer, unaided, physical toil, produce yearly one hundred units of necessities. The function of the reckoner is to distribute to each worker a claim-symbol for his share of necessities equivalent to his share of the common effort. The reckoner uses certain shells for the purpose which he gets from the beach at a spot unknown to the workers, and, after being used, the claim-symbol is returned to this spot to be used again. For the services of the reckoner each worker contributes some of the necessities which he has helped to make.

At first the total claim-symbols represent claims to the total necessities produced which consequently are all claimed and used—100 workers, 100 units, 100 symbols.

Presently, however, the workers begin to find that the hundred units are barely sufficient to keep them healthy and that their toil is becoming wearisome. They therefore begin to devise means of lightening their toil and of making more commodities. One thinks out one little idea and another improves on it so that, as one generation succeeds the other, numberless ideas and improvements are put into use.

The Increment of the Machine

By this time the community has increased its numbers to one thousand and the various inventions and ideas of their forefathers and of themselves have, at last, resulted in the making of a wonderful machine. This machine, together with the work of the thousand people, now produces two thousand units yearly, which looks good to the community and certainly is good.

Now, obviously, no one individual or group of individuals within the community can, in justice, lay claim to the machine which was evolved by the community as a whole. This machine is the "Social Heritage."

There are now two thousand units of commodities awaiting distribution among one thousand workers. These extra 1,000 units must therefore be distributed equally to the whole of the community because no one can possibly say whose particular forefathers contributed the most towards the extra units. They are the "Unearned Increment of co-operation."

The Credit Figures

In the meantime the "reckoner" has changed his name and become known as the "bookster," and instead of shells he makes mysterious entries in books and uses elaborately encircled pieces of paper, which impress the workers and enable him to demand their contributions as before.

The workers now go to the "bookster" and ask him to let them have claim-symbols for the 2,000 units. But, as they have done only the same amount of work as before and have always received symbols according to their respective share of work and not of the units produced, the bookster is in a quandary and refuses to let them have more than 1,000 symbols.

There are therefore 1,000 units of necessities to which no one can lay claim and which cannot be distributed.

The bookster then has an inspiration. "Look here," he says, "I'll lend you 1,000 more symbols to distribute the extra 1,000 units provided you keep on working and make another machine."

Although the claim-symbols cost him prac-

tically nothing, the bookster also suggests that both the old and the new machines should be handed over to him until all his symbols are repaid. The workers, who have no time for thought, as they are always working, agree.

The new machine is duly made, but the problem only gets worse, as there are now two machines producing 4,000 units. The process of lending is repeated at an accelerated pace, more and more machines are made, many of the workers are not wanted, fewer symbols are earned, more and more borrowed, piles of units are rotting, and the workers are getting hungrier and hungrier.

Forestalled

The workers now cannot pay back all the symbols they owe. If they did they would be able to claim only a very few of the commodities. Their work and that of the machines would come to a standstill. The bookster has become the owner of the machines and the master of the workers. He has claimed the "Social Heritage," the "Unearned increment of co-operation," and the services of the community.

The workers, whom we can now call the people, being an unthinking and trustful lot, still believe the bookster to be their only guide, philosopher and friend. They come to him again and ask him what to do with the increasing surplus units, some of which they are already throwing into the sea. He advises them to sell the surpluses to the black savages just across the border.

"But," say the people, "they haven't any symbols to pay us with."

International Finance

"Don't bother," says the bookster, "I'll lend them some."

"But," say the people, "suppose they don't want our surpluses and refuses to borrow your symbols?"

"Then," says the bookster, "you must kill some of them and teach them what civilisation really is; after all they are only black uncivilised savages who don't know the value of money."

"But some of us may be killed ourselves?"

"Those who are killed," replied the bookster proudly, "will die gloriously for those who remain—are there not too many of you already who cannot be fed?"

The bookster is the world's politico-financial system and it has become the tyrant of the nations. It is a Frankenstein monster that out-masters even its masters. They and all of us are its slaves.

There is only one way to stop the onward grinding march of this soulless, iron-brained and steel-hearted monster, and that is by the nation controlling the making of its own claim-symbols in such a manner that all the units of production shall be distributed to the people that want them.

Douglas is the only man of them all who has shown how this can be done without extra taxation, without raising prices and without despoiling the rich.

"The Distribution of the National Dividend to everyone, recognises the principle that no particular individuals, or groups of individuals other than the whole community, can, with justice, lay claim to THE NATION'S SOCIAL HERITAGE which has been handed down from the past because of the combined effort, skill, inventive genius and character of countless NATIONAL ancestors"

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

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 (1½d. stamp) to United Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Volunteers to help in the Campaign are wanted.

We Will Abolish Poverty 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.)

HAVE YOU A FRIEND?

Who HATES
Poverty
War
Strife

Who LONGS for
Peace
Freedom
Security

SHOW HIM OR HER
THIS PAPER

IT CAN AND WILL HELP
ALL SUCH PEOPLE

BAD LUCK!

FAILURE TO PRODUCE SCARCITY

Predictions of "famine prices" of wheat before the winter, following the drop in the American crop, are described as "unnecessarily alarming" by Ministry of Agriculture experts.

World stocks of wheat, which have declined in recent years owing to the policy of restricting the area under cultivation for four successive years, are still sufficient to meet the shortage.

Until crops are gathered there is much speculation as to the total supply available. But American authorities declare that as a result of the drought the new crop is likely to be below the estimated yield of 630,000,000 bushels.

Canada's crop, too, is likely to be down by 60,000,000 bushels to 250,000,000.

But both these wheat-producing areas have large stocks, totalling 280,000,000 bushels.—"Daily Herald," August 12.

The drought did not last long enough TO DO ANY GOOD.

"You find this situation: abundant resources, a great deal of technical equipment, a tremendous amount of technical skill, man power without end—and yet want and privation in the midst of plenty," said Dr. Boyd H. Bode, of Ohio State University, speaking at Cheltenham on August 10.

CYNICISM

Mr. T. Johnson asked the Minister of Health whether it was a fact that 26 per cent. of the houses in industrial areas get no milk. Lady Astor interjected, "They get beer all right."—"Hansard," June 15, 1936.

OPTIMISM

"Something firmer than optimism would be required to buy a pint of milk a day (at 1s. 9d. a week), along with adequate maintenance and clothing for a child of four or five, on 3s. a week." (Extract from the "Lancet's" criticism of new dole rules)—"Morning Post," July 18, 1936.

And "something firmer than optimism" is needed to remove this barbarous torture of semi-starvation in a land teeming with plenty. Is there anything firmer than the Electoral Campaign?

FOR THE NEW READER

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

MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS

Major C. H. Douglas will address a

PUBLIC MEETING

in the

CENTRAL HALL LIVERPOOL

on OCT. 30 at 8.0 p.m.

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

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

ELECTORS' LEAFLETS

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Leaflet No. 5

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Form of Application

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Signed.....

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