

SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

Vol. 5, No. 3 Postage (home and abroad) 4d.
Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1936

Weekly Twopence

THE DESTROYERS OF WEALTH

FIRE, PESTILENCE, OR FAMINE?

NO, OUR OWN ELECTED RULERS

PROOF has arrived that the diabolical policy of destruction and restriction pursued with lunatic persistence by our Government—and all other Governments—is actually beginning to make serious inroads into the wealth of nations—the real wealth on which we all depend—food, warmth and shelter.

The latest Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations reports a continued decrease in world stocks of commodities which people want—many want desperately.

A comparison of stocks at the end of June (or May), 1936, with the same month of the preceding year, shows that the decrease was greatest for the following commodities: Wheat, 29 per cent.; coal, 24 per cent.; rubber, 23 per cent.; zinc, 21 per cent.; sugar and raw milk, 16 per cent.; tea, 12 per cent.

It Is Done On Purpose

And here is proof that this decrease is not due to a niggardly Nature but to a deliberate policy. **Governments of the people are destroying the people's wealth of set purpose.**

The Report of the Special Committee of the House of Commons, which has been investigating wheat marketing, finds, after a full examination, that **the course taken by the new Board since its appointment last November in marketing wheat was consistent with the intention of Parliament in enacting the Wheat Board Act of 1935 and the policy of the King Government to reduce the wheat surplus to manageable proportions.**—*"The Times,"* June 13, 1936. (Our emphasis.)

How It Has Been Done

In America, under A.A.A., 6,000,000 surplus pigs were slaughtered and thrown away.—*"Daily Express,"* January 7, 1936.

The prices of tea at Mincing Lane are improving . . . As the tea restriction scheme becomes fully operative . . . it must be expected that the beneficial effects will be gradual.—*"Glasgow Evening News,"* July 17, 1933. (Our italics.)

A million and a half herring were again dumped back into the sea on Saturday night at Lerwick, Shetlands. In two successive weeks a glut has occurred on Saturday, when least can be done to mitigate it.—*"The Times,"* June 15, 1936.

These are random examples of the orgy of destruction, or its vaster but less spectacular counterpart, restriction, which has been going on. Coffee, tin, wheat, coal, rubber, wine, cotton, cattle, fish, milk, potatoes and countless other products have been destroyed, or their production deliberately restricted, either by "voluntary" trade schemes, or by compulsory Government schemes.

Meanwhile—

13,500,000 people in this country, one in three of our population, have less than 6s. a week to spend on food, according to Sir John

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Orr's report on his investigation of poverty and malnutrition.

Signs of Awakening

It is therefore quite evident that there is an immense unsatisfied demand for more food in the United Kingdom, as well as in the rest of the world, but that there is not sufficient "effective" demand, i.e., demand from people with the money necessary to buy it. It is also evident that if "human" demand could be converted into "effective" demand, not only would this country be capable of absorbing all the foodstuffs which British agriculture could produce, but also those surpluses which the Dominions and other exporting countries might wish to send her. If, further, the Dominions and other food-exporting countries were themselves to give their people the ability to consume the food necessary for health, the surpluses available for export would be substantially diminished.—*Annual Report of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire,* 1936.

We ought now to sweep away for good all the laws that bar, hamper, or penalise the production of more food—milk, potatoes, beef, bacon, sugar beet are all subject to one restriction or another.

In the Book of Common Prayer there is a prayer that says, "Grant that scarcity and dearth may be mercifully turned to cheapness and plenty."

There's another one in the same sense, but you'll look in vain for any request to the Almighty to organise dearth and limitation.—*"Daily Express,"* August 22, 1936.

Mr. Walter Elliot's schemes for making us prosperous by making food scarce have in one year reduced arable acres by a quarter of a million, cut down the area under wheat, potatoes, sugar beet, and roots, and driven 33,000 more workers from the land.

Mr. Elliot is not alone in his experiments. The two Americas, North and South, have done their best to strangle earth's bounty, burning wheat and coffee and ploughing-in cotton.

But the earth goes on giving. World production is soaring up into the highest flight, and even this is not the true measure of the wealth that we could produce. We shall come to that when we get a credit system that keeps pace with our expanding production power.—*"Daily Express,"* August 24, 1936.

What We Have Said About It 1933

The individual is a tenant-for-life of the heritage of civilisation, and if this heritage is not destroyed by misuse, it is capable of assuring to

him complete economic security.—From the statement of policy of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, issued in 1933.

1932

For every loaf of bread which is baked, and for every suit of clothes which is made, there probably exists the potential capacity, even at the present time, to produce three or four times as much, even without the installation of fresh machinery. So that behind the actual surplus of existing consumable goods there is a surplus (in some cases such as, let us say, that of shipbuilding and machinery making, a colossal surplus) of unused potential products. But even this is not all.

Behind the unused surplus of existing consumable goods and the unused potentialities of existing productive capacity there lies a huge undeveloped capacity to extend our productive capacity.

If anyone doubts that let them consider the immense destruction of productive capacity which has been systematically carried out in this country since the war by the break-up of industrial undertakings and the decadence of industry.

It is probable that the productive capacity of Great Britain has been cut in half since 1920 by the deliberate policy of sabotage pursued by the Bank of England, and it would have been still further decreased had not inventive capacity, organisation, and engineering skill still further improved and increased the output per man-hour of labour employed. So that there are three planes upon which it is true to say we possess immense undrawn-upon sources of real wealth.—*Major C. H. Douglas in the "Evening Times,"* Glasgow, May 6, 1932.

1918

Now if there is any sanity left in the world at all, it should be obvious that the real demand is the proper objective of production, and that it must be met from the bottom upwards, that is to say, there must be first a production of necessities sufficient to meet universal requirements; and, secondly, an economic system must be devised to ensure their practically automatic and universal distribution; this having been achieved it may be followed to whatever extent may prove desirable by the manufacture of articles having a more limited range of usefulness.

All financial questions are quite beside the

point; if finance cannot meet this simple proposition then finance fails, and will be replaced.

It has been estimated that two hours per week of the time of every fit adult between the ages of 18 and 45 would provide for a uniformly high standard of physical welfare under existing conditions, and without endorsing the exact figures it is perfectly certain that distribution and not manufacture is the real economic problem and is at present quite intolerably unsatisfactory.

There is no need to assume that the whole machinery of business as we know it must be scrapped; in fact, the machinery of business, as machinery, is highly efficient; but it must undoubtedly be adjusted so that no selfish desire for domination can make it possible for any interest to hold up distribution on purely artificial grounds.—*"Economic Democracy,"* by Major C. H. Douglas, 1918.

And Our Kings Have Said

It is at the consumption and distribution end that industry has broken down.—*His Majesty King Edward VIII.*

It cannot be beyond the power of man so to use the vast resources of the world as to ensure the material progress of civilisation. No diminution in these resources has taken place. On the contrary, discovery, invention and organisation have multiplied their possibilities to such an extent that abundance of production has itself created new problems.—*His Late Majesty King George V.*

Who Is Responsible?

The power to regulate the supply of money is already, and entirely, in the hands of the Government.

If the Bank of England betrays the national policy of expansion the Government can bring the Bank to order.

In any case, the Bank should be dominated by the Government. The function of creating money is the function of the Government.—*"Daily Express,"* August 18, 1936.

Well, Then, Who IS Responsible?

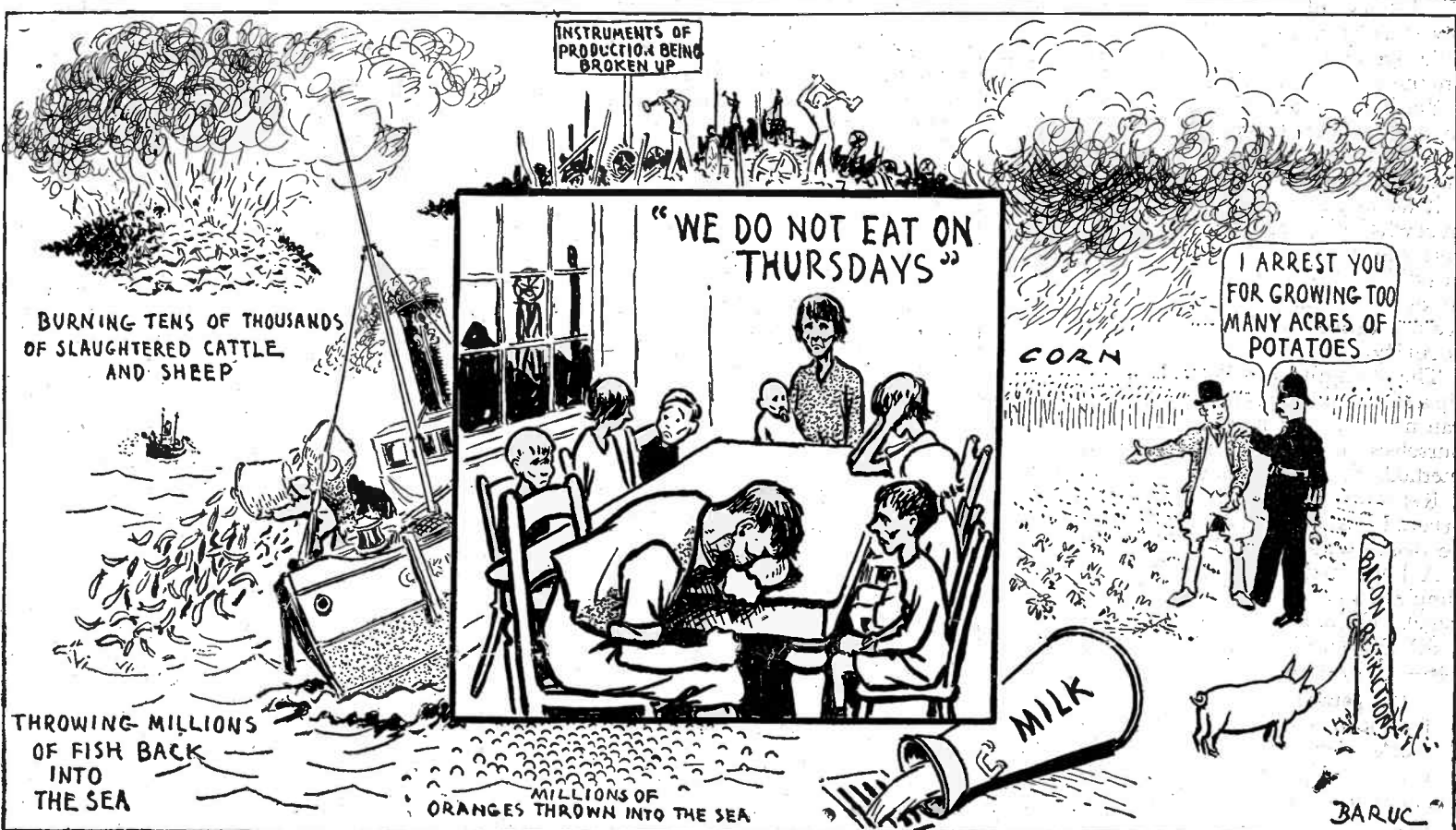
Who put the Government in?

YOU did.

Did you tell the Government what you wanted?

No, you voted for some party programme not of your devising, or you didn't vote at all. YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE. What can you do about it?

This paper has the answer. Read it and ACT.



IT IS NO GOOD JUST BEING SORRY

This illustration is reproduced from our issue of June 19 in response to many requests.

SOCIAL CREDIT

A Journal of Economic Democracy

The Official Organ of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited.

163A Strand, W.C.2. Tel. TEM 7054.

Subscription Rates, home or abroad, post free: One year 10/-, six months 5/-, three months 2/6 (Canada and U.S.A. 11/-, 5/6 and 2/9)

The Social Credit Secretariat Limited is a non-party, non-class organisation and it is neither connected with nor does it support any particular political party, Social Credit or otherwise.

Vol. 5. No. 3. Friday, August 28, 1936

Methods or Results

IN all the clamour of competing factions, each with their own ideas of what the world should be like, and of how to remould it nearer to their particular hearts' desire, there is only one sure touchstone for us all. Only one standard of judgment will serve us, be we tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor, rich, poor, beggar, thief:

We can judge by results.

Yet there is nothing which appears more difficult to grasp than an understanding of the vital necessity to differentiate between results, and the methods suggested for attaining results.

If you want a pair of shoes, it never occurs to you in the ordinary way to hesitate about buying them until you know exactly how they were made. You buy them, and give no thought to the method of their manufacture. If you don't like the results you simply try another maker.

If you want to go from London to Glasgow you do not hesitate to board the train because you do not know exactly the methods by which the locomotive is propelled. So far as you are concerned, it does not matter whether it is a steam engine or a diesel engine, provided it gets you to Glasgow according to the timetable's promise.

Whatever the result may be that you want in ordinary walks of life, you demand that result, and only the result.

In the thing which is most desired by every individual, however, it seems extremely difficult to avoid discussing the methods by which that thing can be achieved. Yet this only involves endless confusion and argument—which generally obscures, or mixes up the results desired—and leaves us still at the mercy of those who have the power to impose on us—not our will—but theirs.

The fundamental objective of every normal individual is, as we have often observed, FREEDOM IN SECURITY.

Instead of demanding that, there is a tendency, first of all, to question how it can be attained, although we may know that it is physically possible of attainment.

That is an unreasonable attitude, to take, when, normally, if when we want something that we know to be possible we do not consider the how. Hence it is that we do not get the result—and that is the only reason why we do not get it.

The result that every normal individual wants, namely, freedom in security, is a result which a certain small clique of powerful persons, who at present govern us through finance, do not want us to have, and it is to the interest of these powerful persons to divert us from our plain demand for a simple objective by getting us to discuss methods of attaining that objective.

Yet it remains true to say that all we need to do in order to get what we want is to demand it, and to demand it before anything else.

If we can do that unitedly, we have the overwhelming strength of unity, which can get us anything that is physically possible—always provided we are united in our wish to have that one thing—as we are united in the wish for freedom in security.

The strength of unity is immediately dissipated by disagreement, and disagreement can nearly always be engendered if we allow ourselves to discuss methods; for upon methods there never is complete agreement.

Remember, therefore, that unity is strength, and avoid everything that tends to break up unity.

A huge majority can unite in our clear, simple demand (see the form on the back page). No method will ever secure unity.

SO DEMAND RESULTS.

I'm getting weary of this eternal cry for more work. Let machines do the work—they do it better and more economically. And let people enjoy the fruit, as their cultural heritage. Let them cultivate the mind, the soul, the character. Leisure is an honour—a blessing.—From "Money."

WORDS TO THE WISE

Socialist Invites Finance Dictatorship

Mr. Herbert Morrison would probably deny that he favoured the dictatorship of international finance; yet, in a speech at the Geneva Institute of International Relations on August 21, he advocated action which would inevitably result in its becoming so strong that resistance would be almost hopeless.

Mr. Morrison urged that both civil and military aviation should be internationalised, and that similar action should be taken regarding naval and land forces.

Finance is international already; its headquarters are the Bank of International Settlements at Basle, and its policy is enforced through the central banks of each country—in Great Britain, the Bank of England.

Finance rules through the maintenance of poverty and insecurity. It is the policy of finance that is responsible for poverty to-day, for though there are, or could be goods in plenty, money, which is only tickets, is kept in short supply.

It is the policy of finance which is the main cause of war, for it insists on work as the only claim of the majority to money, and as more and more goods can be produced with less and less human work, so each country is forced to increase its exports to maintain employment, and the fight for export markets leads to WAR.

The Electoral Campaign will defeat this financial policy, if Great Britain maintains its independence, and will lead to similar action in other countries.

But if Great Britain no longer has control of its armed forces, the people can be bombed and bayoneted into submission.

Until the people of each country have freedom in security, any surrender of control to an international body will but intensify the present slavery in insecurity. DON'T BE HOODWINKED!

We Can Lay This Bogey

Civil war can't happen in England! Can't it? Read this plain statement of the prospect:

As an actor accustomed to analysing the temperaments of others, I find it impossible to imagine an ordinary human being deprived of work and decent maintenance, with ill-fed dependents, minus his moments of "seeing red."

Such men, and workers oppressed in other directions, do bitterly hate the system responsible for their degradation, brooding, maybe, for years, and I greatly fear that a mass revolt in England would inflame that hatred to such a frenzy that the long-suffering workers would blindly attack those who are apathetic, callous or upholding the system they hate.—A. E. Minton, in the "Daily Mirror," August 14.

It is within the power of the electorate to remove—without penalising anyone—all the injustices of the present system, and take away that hatred which is eating into the lives of millions of our fellow-countrymen. All that is needed is a united demand for freedom, abundance, and security, results which we know are easily possible.

"Good God, How Rare Men Are!"

Dr. Gooch, when talking of dictatorship the other day at Cheltenham, suggests the *News Chronicle*, might have gone one step farther and shown how the same causes which make the dictator also destroy him. He rules by turning men into sheep, and falls because he has left himself a ruler of mere sheep. "Good God, how rare men are!" cried Napoleon. "There are eighteen millions in Italy: and I have with difficulty found two." It is the common fate of all dictators. They destroy initiative, and then complain that it is not there.

The same process is taking place in Great Britain by less obvious means. We have no one but ourselves to blame if it continues to its logical conclusion, for we have not told our Government what we WANT.

Noblesse Oblige

One wonders what peculiar and complacent vacuity of mind must be possessed by those who continue, in an age of plenty, to ignore the obvious, the unnecessary and the all-pervading want and privation of their fellow countrymen. Can this continued failure to remove these tragic anomalies of modern so-called civilisation signalise in effect, the inevitable decadence of the classes from whom leadership in national crises has hitherto come?

In what way do they predominantly express their reaction to the facts of modern life? Almost without exception by a unanimous determination that nothing shall be said to undermine public confidence and that every unclean thing shall be hidden from public knowledge for this deliberate purpose. The unforgivable sin is—to be found out.

One might almost imagine them living in abject mental terror lest the truth be known. Mentally their whole existence seems concentrated on fighting a rearguard action—a sign of impending defeat. A minority, thank God, both in society, in politics and, more important still, in the Church of Christians, are more concerned with their duties to their fellow men than with the possible duties of their fellow men towards themselves. These few understand the true meaning of the words *noblesse oblige*.

A Fishy Business

Sardine canners in Belgium are being undersold in their home market by their own products!

It comes about like this. Belgium imposes a sales tax on goods sold internally, but not on those exported. In effect this is a subsidy to foreign consumers at the expense of home consumers.

As a result, in the towns near the Luxemburg frontier, sardines that have been exported are re-imported, and are under-selling exactly the same goods put up for sale in the home market!

There is no customs barrier between Belgium and Luxemburg, but there is what is called a transmission tax, which has to be paid on all goods crossing the frontier; therefore these reimported sardines should be dearer than those that have stayed at home. They are not for the reason stated.

This sort of idiocy is common today, as a result of a system which makes money more important than goods—or life itself. Why continue to stand for it?

In the Interests of Foreign Bondholders

Events in Spain have so overshadowed our other foreign news that the sudden termination of democratic government in Greece, earlier this month, has received little notice. This event took place without bloodshed, the reason or excuse (?) for it being that it was to prevent a Communist uprising.

It is significant that one of the first actions of the new dictator, General Metaxas, was to appoint a Supreme Financial Council which has already imposed restrictions that must lower the standard of living. It is still more significant that the next move was an agreement with the foreign holders of Greek bonds to resume payments.

If a new Greek loan is "floated" shortly in London or some other foreign capital, it may be assumed that those responsible are not entirely unconnected with the decision to impose a dictatorship.

The Greeks have yet to learn to demand results; had they done so at the election last January, they might have avoided a dictatorship in the interest of foreign bondholders!

Results in France

The French Government, having shortened hours and insisted upon increased wages, is now faced with the automatic consequence of its action—rising prices; automatic, that is, within the framework of the present financial system.

It has changed the constitution of the Bank of France so that it has nominal control, and already the new governing body of its choice is imposing restrictions upon it, through control of credit.

The French Government has done what it was elected to do. The French people demanded certain technical reforms and they are getting them. They demanded government control of the Bank of France; they have it. But are they going to like the results they will get? They are not.

Had the French people demanded results instead of methods, the responsibility for these results would have rested on the technicians; as they demanded methods, the responsibility for the results rests on them. It will prove a very grave one.

"Clandestine Margarine"

This is not the name of a new film or a love story; it is the description applied in Holland to margarine produced in excess of the amount allowed by the Government. It is unauthorised margarine, for the Government of Holland, like the Government of this country, serves other interests instead of the people, and is therefore restricting production. But some unpatriotic Dutchmen are evading the Government's restrictions, and are not paying the taxes imposed on the honest manufacturers. The result is that the Dutch people are getting cheaper margarine and the Government's revenue is down £540,000 annually, according to the *Financial Times*.

Doubtless it makes the blood of real patriots—the Minister of Finance and the bankers, for example—boil to see goods pro-

duced in excess of their quotas, and without paying taxes. But probably the Dutch housewife has other views; she may even regard these clandestine manufacturers as patriots.

Who are the real patriots—those who get the goods people want distributed to them, or those who hinder their distribution at home, and encourage their distribution to foreigners?

Methods versus Results in U.S.A.

No two people would put exactly the same interpretation on any one point in any of the complicated programmes of Mr. Lemke and his supporters in the U.S.A. presidential election campaign.

Our Overseas Correspondent (on page 20) outlines the position and shows how the mixing of demands for results with technical proposals supposed to achieve them, breaks up—for the benefit of the common enemy—the strength born of the unity in the desire for one result.

Father Coughlin

Father Coughlin, with his tremendous following and great influence, might have made a name to go down in American history beside that of Lincoln and other great leaders, but he seems to have missed his opportunity.

He might have shown the world the way to make democracy a reality by persuading his own followers and maybe those of Dr. Townsend and Mr. Smith also, to demand the results they want.

Instead, he is playing the bankers' game of party politics, and using his influence to get people to demand methods they cannot understand. This way lies disappointment and disillusionment.

"Your Dog or Your House"

Hundreds of Huddersfield people have protested against the Huddersfield Corporation's ruling that Corporation tenants shall not keep dogs without permission of the Corporation.

It was stated at a protest meeting that of 154 applications from tenants seeking permission to retain their pets only 13 had been granted. The others had been warned that if they did not get rid of their dogs within a month they would have to find other accommodation.

They should get a National Dividend to buy their own houses—and laugh at the Huddersfield Corporation!

The Cause of War

"It is necessary to face the fact that a state of economic war exists in which Governments are directing import and export policy, granting financial aid and imposing regulation and restriction as circumstances appear to require, and the British Government cannot stand out of the conflict."

The above is quoted from a leading article in the *Western Mail* of July 30, commenting on the proposal to revive the coal trade—SO AS TO PROVIDE WORK—by means of a subsidy which would enable us to undersell competitors in foreign markets.

The PEOPLE who permit their government to tax them to provide such subsidies are intensifying the economic war, and so bringing the danger of military war nearer.

The PEOPLE are responsible for this policy of forced exports. How much better it would be if the PEOPLE were to demand National Dividends so that they could buy at home the things that become forced exports!

Railway Workers' Demands

The National Union of Railwaymen is to make a demand next February to the railway companies for a minimum wage of 50s. a week for all grades of railway workers. The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen is at present demanding a reduction of the standard working day for locomotive men from eight to six hours, and other concessions, including 14 days holiday a year.

The railway companies have been estimating the cost of acceding to these demands, and say they cannot afford it. They quite correctly point out that they must balance their budget, for they cannot spend more than their income without going bankrupt.

What, then, is the way out of the deadlock? National Dividends, of course; for National Dividends would provide the railwaymen with an extra income that would give them all and more than the pittance they are now asking for, and—by increasing buying power—would provide the market the railways (and other producers) so badly want in order to dispose of what they have to sell.

On the demand for National Dividends railway companies and railwaymen could unite.

WOMEN AND POVERTY

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

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

The Dole

TOGETHER with the cheaper rate of employment for women, the Dole remains one of the few examples of the treatment of women as of inferior value, a state of affairs which the complete economic freedom of women alone will remedy.

In itself the Dole is no solution to the problem of unemployment: there is the urgent need of purchasing power being put into the hands of the people, but there is much to be said against the Dole as a medium. As at present administered it is an incentive to idleness, for while it is an inadequate amount to maintain anything more than a meagre existence, its recipients are unable to augment their incomes by any chance or temporary work which may come their way, since by accepting such work they forfeit their right to the Dole.

The Dole is frequently necessary to keep the home going, but in many cases desultory employment and earnings are required to meet emergencies, or to provide a reasonable standard of living, particularly if a family of children has to be fed and clothed.

Such things are necessities; but in the normal life pleasures should have their place, and there are few people more in need of relaxation, and the refreshment which comes from it, than the housewife whose standard of living is regulated by the Dole. The eternal struggle to make ends meet makes her more than ever in need of the recreation which the Dole is totally inadequate to provide.

The Dole has had its uses and abuses, but today we are in need of a better regulated method of putting purchasing power into the hands of the whole community—an income which shall be a birthright, untainted by the charity stigma of the Dole.

The National Dividend

As machines displace labour so, under our present system, they rob the displaced labourers of their incomes, while with inadequate purchasing power in the hands of the community trade is slowly but surely crippled.

If any way is to be found out of the present impasse it appears that an increase of this purchasing power alone can meet our needs; and since we must continue in the advance of labour-saving machinery and the consequent liberation of human effort, then the individual must ultimately become independent of work as the sole source of income. **In short, the machines must earn money for those they supplant, and the purchasing power pass to the people, not through a grudging dole, but as a dividend which shall be the right of each individual, irrespective of other earned income.**

Such a National Dividend would satisfy the fundamental need of giving purchasing power to deal with the ever-plentiful supply of goods, and would also fulfil a host of other functions such as enabling the public to control the Real Capital Wealth of its country; rendering men and women economically free, instead of submitting them to the present stranglehold of finance; relieving them from the haunting fear of unemployment and penury, and removing the consequent nerve-strain which, when it becomes intolerable, leads more than anything to mental and nervous disorders and suicide. A National Dividend for all, irrespective of other sources of income, is often argued against on moral grounds—mainly by those who are already recipients of dividends and who would be the last to admit any demoralising effect upon themselves. **To draw dividends from a prosperous company, as Great Britain could be, and into which we have put more than money—our lives and those of our children—is our rightful heritage, and becomes a logical necessity in the face of present problems.**

We, the shareholders of "Great Britain Limited" urge our rights to that freedom which financial security alone can give, and without which our world-wide reputation as a free people and emancipated women becomes a hollow mockery, and we remain slaves to an archaic financial system instead of heirs to our country's wealth, prosperity and the great gift of increasing leisure.

Leisure

"The wisdom of the learned man cometh by opportunity of leisure, and he that hath little business shall become wise."

So wrote the sage of olden days, when there was no problem of unemployment, and yet thinkers saw in leisure man's opportunity to become wise. It is an age-old dream—that of a Leisured State, a drudgery-free humanity; and our era is seeing the steady approach of that state.

Yet there are many who look upon its coming more as a menace than as a blessing. We hear much of the detrimental effect leisure might have upon the morals of the



people, and here, again, the gloomy forecasts against leisure, as in the case of dividends, are usually made by those who are already in possession of it, and would be the last to admit that leisure had corrupted them personally.

Few realise that many of the greatest contributions to learning and art were made by an entirely leisured class—even today we look back to the Greek civilisation of the early centuries B.C. for standards of judgment in philosophy, literature, epic poetry and sculpture. Slaves liberated the philosophers and artists from menial tasks and manual labour, leaving them free to follow their inclinations as to the use they made of their leisure: to that use we are indebted for a great heritage of beauty. **To-day the machines and labour-saving devices are taking the place of the slaves of old, and we, too, should be free to devote our time and energies to pursuits in which we are genuinely interested, free from the ulterior motive of getting a living, and which we are therefore likely to accomplish much more efficiently.**

Affection for the work and lack of compulsion are the best safeguards of good quality. The possibilities of great absorption in the work one loves are demonstrated by the artist, the philosopher, the religionist and those engaged in research of any sort; for their increase of leisure means increase of opportunity, and freedom from financial worries would only liberate more energies to be devoted to work. **Work, when it is progressive, purposive, is a constant joy to the worker; when it is slavish repetition it is drudgery—and that is the part for machines to play.**

Bachelor Women

There are, either from necessity, by reason of the "surplus" women, or from deliberate choice, a great many bachelor women. Circumstance, or the brutalities of the war, may have robbed them of partnership; or the love of a career and the possession of particular talents to use may urge them to remain single, but whatever the cause, the effect is that the competition for a means of living becomes increasingly intense as machines relieve them of their work.

The fear of no work—meaning no money—working together with the fear of losing the job, once got, and the fear of being replaced by younger and cheaper labour, or of being out of the running before there is time to provide for old age—these ever-present fears account for the preponderance

SILHOUETTES

By Charles Jones
No. 1—GRAPE FRUIT

A SMALL boy stood at a fruit shop window, his nose flattened against the pane, and two clammy hands outspread on the cool glass. The moist heat of his breath and hands blurred the glass with a beaded mist, and from within his distorted features looked like the broad, flat face of a hungry salamander in an aquarium. A bit comic.

He wore no jacket, and his braces were supplemented by string with a sufficient variety of knots to earn a good scout a badge. His knickers, which were abbreviated, had endured so many stitches in time that another nine could find no warp to cling to, so in defiance of any feature articles which might decorate the newspapers anxious to preserve decorum in current fashions, a whitish patch of his little behind showed through. A touch of involuntary nudism.

The shopman was busy prising open a crate of grape fruit. The box was largely inscribed "Prime South African Fruit. Canadian Boxwood."

There was no doubt whatever that down to the nails and shavings this was bona fide Empire stuff. Not Colonial fruit in a foreigner's crate, but absolutely Empire grown, Empire packed, and without doubt carried by a British ship, unless some alien state busy collecting invisible exports had subsidised its merchant fleet and cut freights. In any case there was no need to print that on the box. The stuff was all Empire.

In a way it belonged to us—to all us people who are the Empire, and responsible in our various degrees for the products of its manifold activities. The little boy looked like a suitable emigrant if it should happen that more Empire products should be necessary.

The shopman ripped off a thin board with a loud crack, and took out a plump fruit wrapped in a yellow tissue with a gold picture on it. He stripped the wrapper and handled the lemon-coloured ball critically, looked at it closely and whistled. Then he took another, and another. On the last there were brown spots, distinctly.

I asked the price of grape fruit. He scratched his head and looked quizzical.

"Truth to tell," he said, "I've got a crate of good stuff here. Bought fairly cheap a time ago. But I couldn't sell it quickly enough. Some of it is going off. See here, I'll pick you out the soundest at tuppence a time."

"Righto, half a dozen."

(Continued from previous column)

and increase of nervous and mental diseases today. It is impossible for women to give of the best in them to the community while more than half their energies are absorbed by a fight for existence which ends with too many in a grappling with growing despair.

Many a feminine square peg grabs at the opportunity of a round hole, simply because it is a means to an end—living; but she seldom becomes happy in it: there is always the consciousness of drudgery and the suppression of her real worth.

Until she can choose to follow the vocation for which she is most fitted, uninfluenced by stark financial necessity; until she is finally emancipated by becoming a shareholder in the wealth of her country, the bachelor woman will be subjected to an unequal struggle for a living, and must face the knowledge that she is often regarded as cheaper labour and that that fact engenders a false rivalry between her sex and the men passed over in favour of cheaper employees. In the last resort she may know that destitute women are not so well cared for, in this country at least, as destitute men.

Financial freedom remains the only solution to these problems.

(To be continued)

"Worth fourpence a piece," he said, with a note of regret, as he rejected a dozen in the course of selecting my six. I paid up.

Then the shopman caught sight of the small boy whose face was by now as flat as a flounder. Nevertheless his features showed distinct signs of appreciating the fruits of his Empire, in which he took a proper pride as a lad receiving a free education should.

Indeed, his interest in such things had earned him a free Union Jack when a ribboned general had addressed the elementary schools on Empire Day, pointing out that Canada is valuable to us for its timber and South Africa for its sunny fruits. The flag was quite free, as it was not provided from local rates or a Board of Education grant, but from the

DEMAND NATIONAL DIVIDENDS!

They are money to buy the things that are now destroyed and the production that is restricted.

DEMAND NATIONAL DIVIDENDS

general's own pocket (a well-lined pocket, it is said, the general having considerable investments in overseas enterprises—within the Empire, of course, Canada, South Africa, and so on).

"Hi!" bawled the shopman, "Clear off, you! Smearing that window up! How d'you think people can see the goods?"

The small boy, having gained attention neatly, darted to the door.

"Got any specks, guv'nor. Come on, jest a little 'un."

The shopman grinned, and tossed him a half-rotten apple.

"Now clear off. Go on!"

South African grape fruit is good. Luscious citrus globes, plumped up to an astonishing size and sweet as honey when they are just ripe. The juice is excellent, promoting digestion, and rich in vitamins. They are well packed for transport, too, and neatly wrapped, neat wrappings being quite an inducement to buy. We know how to do these things.

But however much you love the Empire, either by native instinct or under the tutelage of travelled generals, you must have at least tuppence to get a grape fruit.

Otherwise the grape fruit goes rotten. It's no good being small, and wistful, and a bit parched or pinched in the stomach, or knowing geography. **YOU MUST HAVE TUPPENCE.**

EDUCATION FOR LEISURE

BRITISH GOVERNMENT "NOT INTERESTED"

Characteristically, says a *News Chronicle* leader, the British Government declared that they were "not interested" in the Swedish "exhibition of modern leisure." But the British or any Government which proposes to remain permanently uninterested in the problem of education for leisure will have cause to rue its indifference.

No free nation will consent to copy the drill, the lectures and other physical and spiritual exercises by which the Fascist States labour to make their citizens efficient robots; but it does not follow that an intelligent democratic Government cannot provide for its citizens in the field of leisure "opportunities for the pursuit of happiness."

What is the good of educating for leisure before a government takes steps to provide everybody with a share in the nation's plenty, irrespective of whether they work or not? The drill, and so on, in Fascist States are substitutes for State-work, which these governments find it difficult to provide in sufficient quantity to keep everybody with his nose to the grindstone. Education for leisure may be necessary, but only after we have been freed from the economic yoke.

Overseas Notes

THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS

U.S.A.

A "Money Club"

The first blood in the American Revolution was shed at Lexington, Massachusetts, on April 19, 1775.

On July 4, 1936, another event, which may prove equally historic took place there, when the first "Money Club" in the U.S.A. was founded.

Americans gave their lives in 1775 to secure freedom from domination by Britain. The formation of this Money Club is the first step in a second revolution against a system of domination—the money system.

It was the operation of that system, through taxation, that precipitated the American revolution; it is the same system which today stands between the American people and the freedom magnificently described in the Declaration of Independence:

"Man is endowed by his Maker with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Command Congress

The Money Club has been founded to promote the Command Congress Campaign. Its main purposes at present are twofold:

- 1.—To study, discuss and arouse public interest in the money question.
- 2.—To bring pressure to bear on the government for certain desired results that are physically and financially possible.

The second of these purposes is by far the more important, for the majority of people, when they unite to demand a result, are not

interested in the methods of bringing it about.

Further, the discussion of methods by the people—who are not experts—wastes time, arouses ill-feeling, and breaks up the unanimity of the demand for results, thus weakening the demand—and delighting the enemy that wishes to refuse it.

The results that are being demanded by the Money Club are put in three words: "Capacity Output Delivered."

This incidentally, according to a recent Government survey, would give **every family in the U.S.A. an income of \$4,370 i.e. £874 a year.**

Similar Money Clubs are to be founded in other states.

At the Expense of None

It is impossible to predict the influence of this movement on the forthcoming election, **but one thing is certain: it will succeed eventually, if discussions are put on one side, and every effort concentrated on arousing the people of America to demand what they want.**

The American Veterans wanted the bonus, and by persistent pressure they got it.

Here, now, is a universal demand in which ALL can join, for **it will benefit all and penalise none.**

The Presidential Election

Roosevelt is still favourite for the presidential stakes.

He is likely to lose many more votes to the leader of the new Union Party, Lemke, than his rival Landon, but Landon in turn

is likely to lose much labour support, owing to the belief that he represents the big industrial interests.

Landon has been nicknamed "the little nephew of big steel," for his uncle is counsel to the steel industry which is now preparing a bloody resistance to the demand of the workers for unionisation.

Father Coughlin's Error

The unknown factor in the election is Lemke, who has the support of Father Coughlin's National Union of Social Justice, of Dr. Townsend's Pensions Movement, of the late Huey Long's Share-the-Wealth Movement (now led by a fire-breathing parson, the Rev. Gerald Smith), not to mention "Big Bill" Thompson, who a few years back, when Mayor of Chicago, gained much notoriety by his anti-British sentiments.

Father Coughlin has not only endorsed Lemke's candidature, but has used his influence to get the two other movements named above to do likewise.

How It Happened

This development, doubtless negotiated between the leaders, was "put across" at the Townsend Convention in Cleveland, at which the three leaders appeared together on the platform and pledged their support of Lemke.

The Convention was attended by 15,000 people, most of them middle-aged or elderly, and all of them actuated by a very proper desire for security in their old age after a lifetime of work.

They were treated to a flood of oratory for three days with the temperature in the nineties.

At times all were in a state of mass hysteria—and no wonder.

Obviously 15,000 hysterical people cannot decide anything, though they can be made to think they have done so, and thus endorse decisions made over their heads.

Although they know what they want, and they all actually want the same thing—**FREEDOM IN SECURITY**—they have been led to specify methods, which they do not understand. Thus they are weakened for the benefit of their common enemy which dreads their becoming strong enough (through unity) to get the result they want.

The politicians fix the slate so not a thing is left to fate.

Whichever candidate we choose, it's heads they win and tails we lose; For it's Tweedledum and Tweedledee—they have the drop on you and me.

The bankers wear a canny grin, for they care not which side may win. The higher piled the public debt, the bigger rakeoff they will get. For it's Tweedledum and Tweedledee—the big fish feed on you and me.

C. M. Moore, in
Father Coughlin's paper "Social Justice."

Strange Bedfellows

Shakespeare said "Misery acquaints a man with strange bedfellows." So does party politics, and never was there a stranger team than Lemke and his three supporters.

Lemke himself has a sixteen point programme. The most important point is the establishment of a government-controlled central bank. Others are a living wage for all able to work, and protection for the small trader against the big trusts. It might mean anything, and conceivably might lead to a form of Fascism. So, too, might the sixteen "Principles of Social Justice" of Father Coughlin's movement.

Dr. Townsend's movement supports a scheme of

MEN MUST RUST WHILE CHILDREN SWEAT

AND ALL STARVE

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette for August, 42,369 boys and 39,734 girls are registered unemployed.

It is general for employers to use cheap young labour for three years and dispense with it before wages must be raised.

YOUNG PEOPLE ARE PUT ON REPETITION PROCESSES TILL THEY ARE TOO OLD TO DO THE WORK—that is, about 18. According to Mr. Wright Robinson, of the Manchester College of Technology, 70 or 80 per cent. of boys' jobs are blind-alley ones.

Meanwhile unemployed adults are starving—"living," perhaps—on the wages of these children. The children themselves are often sweated. The Manchester University Settlement found cases of boys working 82 and 67 hours a week! From 74 specimen cases, 9 worked from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily, 6 from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

A National Dividend would make sweating, compulsion and child-labour impossible.

old age pensions, which cannot possibly be understood by his followers who are really anxious only to get the pensions.

The Share-the-Wealth Movement is more concerned to share existing wealth than to distribute the vast additional wealth which is now either destroyed for lack of market or not produced at all.

IRISH FREE STATE
The Irish Free Fight—A Correction

An Irish correspondent points out that in the article published on August 7, Cumann Poblacht na h-Eireann is described as the political wing of the Irish Republican Party, whereas the former is the Irish for the latter. Actually Cumann Poblacht na h-Eireann is the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, not Party.

The I.R.A. has always refused officially to put up candidates for the Dail—the Irish Parliament—and it is understood that elected members of the new party will refuse to take their seats, and that evidence of sufficient support will be the signal for the I.R.A. to take control.

This means, in effect, that votes cast for Cumann Poblacht na h-Eireann, are **votes for civil war**, for it can hardly be doubted that the followers of de Valera and Cosgrave would resist such action. At present, however, the civil war danger is slight, for the Irish Republican Party is not fully organised.

The choice before the Irish electors, at the general election which it is thought will take place in October, therefore appears to be:

Fianna Fail (de Valera) and a new constitution, Republican at least in name; Fine Gael (Cosgrave), and the *status quo*; Labour (Norton), a pale pink copy of the British Labour Party; Cumann Poblacht and a civil war to win a problematical Republic; and the Corporate Party (O'Duffy) and a Fascist dictatorship. The League for Social Justice is not going forward as a party as yet.

The Devil Take the Hindermost

Like the American presidential election, referred to above, it is a free-for-all fight, and the **devil take the hindermost, which of course is always the elector if he votes for a label.**

The electorate is reported to be very apathetic, and no wonder, for the choice before it seems bewildering.

Actually, however it is not, for there are only two alternatives. Party politics is the bankers' game, and a vote for any party is a vote for the maintenance of the financial dictatorship—operating through the Bank of England at present—camouflaged with a party label.

The alternative is a demand for results, irrespective of party or programme. Such a demand will win for the Irish people, not what a group of political careerists, instructed by bankers' experts think good for them, but what THEY want.

Father Coffey Speaks Out

All Catholic readers will welcome the news that *The Irish Ecclesiastical Record* for August, contains an admirable article by the Rev. Dr. P. Coffey, of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, analysing the world situation today, and urging the necessity of government control of credit policy and the issue of National Dividends.

The appearance of this article, in so influential a journal, should do much to awaken the interest of both clergy and laity in the work of the National Dividend League to secure a **popular demand for the abolition of poverty and the issue of National Dividends.**

M.W.

THE WEALTH OF SPAIN

By Elizabeth Edwards

SPAIN has reached an advanced figure of the grotesque dance in which the countries of the world exhaust themselves. The bankers finance the orchestra (out of the people's credit) and consequently call the tune—in this case civil war, and unnecessary war.

Wealth from the Fields

In many parts of the mountainous regions of Spain the soil is infertile, requiring irrigation and frequent manuring, but in the South it is rich.

The chief agricultural products are grain (wheat, barley, maize and rice), grapes and wine, potatoes, olives and olive oil, oranges and lemons, and sugar beet, in that order. The actual yearly amount of these crops has remained much the same since 1913, apart from seasonal variations. In 1934 about 4.6 million metric tons of wheat were harvested, so large a crop that the government took measures to preserve the price to help the farmers.

Foodstuffs are the main exports of Spain, including oranges, vegetables, olive oil, wine and dried fruits. About 80 per cent. of the orange crop is exported, but the actual quality is being reduced by competition from South America and Palestine; in 1934, 884,000 metric tons were exported. Olive oil is protected in the home market by a quota, but the amount exported in 1934 was 53,000 metric tons, 15,000 less than in 1932.

Wealth from the Mountains

The mountains of Spain contain an abundance of minerals which have been mined for long, in Roman times by the Imperial Government. Coal is now produced at the rate of about 600,000 tons a month when strikes do not occur, but this is not sufficient for Spain's industries, and more is imported, partly from England.

Iron ore is one of Spain's greatest assets; in 1933, about 3,400 thousand metric tons were produced, from which 837.9 were refined to iron and steel and the remainder exported. In 1934 there was an increase in the weight of the exported ore, but not in value. Many of the mines have closed down and others are working for only three or four days in the week.

Other minerals produced include superphosphates (with an increasing output), copper, lead, zinc and mercury.

Wealth from the Factories

Machinery is manufactured from the iron and steel in Spain, and industries have arisen. Manufactured articles comprise the second largest group of exports, and the amount (by weight) has doubled since 1931.

In Catalonia, cotton is spun and woven, but since 1930 sales have decreased, and in

1934 the mills were accumulating stocks of goods which could not be sold in the decreased markets of Spain, nor exported because of quotas and restrictions imposed by foreign countries.

Many mills were working on short time. Cotton forms a third of the imports of raw materials into the country.

Sending the Wealth Abroad

Spain has used the quota system in her search for export markets. Proportionate shares of the quota of any one class of article are allocated to each importing country, preference being given to those that take the most Spanish exports, and those who have a debit balance of trade with Spain.

Commercial agreements have been made with a number of countries, including France and Germany. Nevertheless, Spain's exports have decreased since 1931.

Why War?

It is apparent that real wealth exists in Spain; and this fact must also be evident to the workmen in the mines that are closed down and the mills that are on short time. The good things are there—the new potatoes in the spring, the gay cotton garments piled up uselessly, and thousands of casks of wine.

Without doubt the Spanish people are all sure of one thing, that they want a share of these things—a sufficiency on which to live; but the force of this common wish, which lies entirely in its unanimity and its expression, is being divided and confused by a war which is beside the point.

The Spanish civil war is a most potent and shocking example of the use of argument as to methods to postpone action in relation to reality. The power which should have been used to bridge the divergence between financial wealth of the individual and the real wealth of the community is being consumed in personal lust and unnecessary cruelty by both combatants, and the most distressing thing about the war is its irrelevance.

The discussion is irrelevant; the slaughter is irrelevant.

The real issue will remain when barbarism has burnt itself out.

YOUR CRUISE

The Majestic, in the hands of shipbreakers, is to be taken as an Admiralty training ship.

THIS IS THE SURPLUS SHIP which YOU, THE SURPLUS MAN, have inherited.

You have the **RIGHT** to a holiday-cruise on it.

The Mauretania was yours, too.

THE issue before the nations and individuals of the world to-day comes to exactly this: is our present civilisation a Christian civilisation, as we are pleased to call it, or Materialistic?

If it is the first, we may hope for, and expect, anything and everything of it. If the second, it is destined by the nature of things material to decay, and there is nothing to be done but accept the signs we see about us as the heralds of disintegration.

Never before in history has the issue been so plainly posed as now. The choice is being almost tangibly extended to us: **In the one hand Peace and universal Plenty; in the other hand Poverty and War and Annihilation.**

Which is it to be?

It is no physical obstacle that stands between us and the realisation of plenty for all. Science with the aid of applied solar energy has effectively surmounted that. There is, as we must realise, a purely spiritual obstacle—or, if you prefer the more modern term, a psychological one. And it is no more and no less than the subconscious fear on the part of those of us who are not yet in actual want (and that is still a considerable majority) that in acquiescing in the release of the potentially enormous stream of wealth (goods and services) made available by machinery, to everyone, high and low, we may lose something we have now got.

It is just that. And the specific form our dread takes is, that with the salutary fear of poverty removed, the masses (we forget that ultimately we ourselves are the masses) will become demoralised and intractable—that without compulsion of some kind, organisation must give way to chaos.

And so, instead of gratefully acknowledging the multiplied bounty of nature—for the product of the machine is just that—we hunt up and misapply the saying of St. Paul: "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat," in order to justify us in refusing the product of the machine to those it has displaced from work.

We even prefer to do violence to our faculties of reason, and deny the existence of the plenty that is about us, rather than risk the experiment of distributing it.

Faith Without Works

You, as Churchmen, know that "faith without works is dead"; that every real belief must inevitably find practical and active expression. It is its very nature.

Lay Sermons—II

TO THE CHURCHES

By Norman F. Webb

Without expression, no faith is worthy of the name.

There is only one practical working proof that can be given of what is known as belief in God—the essential FAITH of which the Churches stand as guardians and symbols—and that is belief in man; faith in our own high destiny and essential soundness. What we call Defeatism—despair of our own ability—is simply a denial of the very foundations of Faith.

Now we are always being asked for that proof, the proof of the faith that is in us; but never before has the demand been so urgent or so direct as today. And speaking as a layman, faced by this demand, to me the most significant and extraordinary fact is the entire absence of any kind of lead or guidance from the Churches. What is the reason?

If you are honest with yourselves, there can be only one answer. It is that you Churchmen, if not individually, then collectively as organisations with vested interests elsewhere besides in Heaven, lack just those two qualities which you yourselves continually advocate to your congregations as essential—Moral Courage and Faith.

Your flocks starve. In Great Britain, the second "wealthiest" country in the world, the figures collected by Sir John Orr show that at least four million of the population are suffering semi-starvation, and that four million contains 25 per cent. of the children of the whole nation.

Your flocks starve while there is plenty for them; and just because you (and all of us) fear the results of allowing them a share of that plenty on terms that would make them independent. We have no belief in them, because we have no belief in ourselves.

The Churches preach the necessity of "a change of heart," and the layman puts the phrase aside—possibly because he is unable to see any signs of it in the Churches themselves. In any case it is too vague and passive a demand to appeal to him.

But what is wanted is "an act of faith." Something specific—the positive expres-

sion of a changed heart—**simple acknowledgment of readiness on the part of the majority of the nation for the release to all (including themselves) of that part of the national wealth which is now either being destroyed or restricted in production.**

New Life for the Churches

Can you realise what it would mean to the Churches to have something practical to preach; something concrete, that yet represented a spiritual act?

It is surely what every sincere Churchman is longing for. The pulpit would spring into life, and become once more a vital force; pointing out a Christian duty that was at the same time the obvious and practical course to follow, and showing the way out of our present industrial servitude.

It should not be necessary for a layman to remind you that the Christian Churches are founded upon the work of one who was pre-eminently the champion of the sanctity and importance of the individual—the asserter and demonstrator of our kinship with Deity.

You, the Churches, are the appointed and proper guardians of the democratic freedom of the individual. That freedom is being attacked and subtly destroyed in every "civilised" country today, in the name of all the civic virtues—law, order, patriotism, service, abstinence, thrift, economy.

Nation is being set against nation, in a desperate fight for shrinking overseas markets; and the dispossessed classes set against the possessing classes, in competition for the shrinking revenue of industry.

Peoples are being brought to regard their own elected Governments solely as grinding tax-collectors, in the name of an "economy" that is simply a means by which the all-pervasive power we call International Finance (which is attacking the liberty of the individual) pursues its ends.

It is merely playing into their hands for you to preach resignation, or even the domestic virtues today, for they have twisted and distorted them to serve their own sinister purpose. Nor can you counter

them by preaching internationalism and brotherly love as between nation and nation; because while this power keeps its stranglehold on the individual, you are helping on the thing most desired and worked for—an internationalism that means their control of the civilised world.

Only bring your eyes back from the ends of the earth. Accept the fact that the essential task is ALWAYS the immediate task. Tackle this task: to free the individual from an enforced and unnecessary poverty—which is all about us, at our very doors, in our own homes—and you will find in its accomplishment the way to surmount all our other apparently insurmountable difficulties.

Champion Democracy

If you have the courage, the means are already to hand. These consist in the regular legislative machinery of the country; and in nothing more revolutionary than the use of that machinery, of the democratic vote, for the proper purpose for which it was designed—to express the WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

It is the will of the people that they should have security in place of insecurity, freedom in place of slavery, enough in place of want, and these conditions are physically possible. They are, and they can be made available if, and when, the electorate finds the courage to demand them clearly. It is for you to encourage them.

That is surely simple enough. All great and fundamental things are simple, but they require courage.

You will need constantly to keep before you the fact that the issue is a spiritual one. Because you will be told, and pretty sharply, that the Churches have no business to meddle in politics. But when the "daily bread" of the nation is being deliberately withheld (for the ulterior purpose of enslaving the people) the question of the spiritual freedom of the human being is essentially an affair of the Churches. You must refuse resolutely to accept the rulings of minor Government officials on your duties, or as to where things spiritual begin and end.

It is a fact, as the Churches themselves assert, that the Spiritual Opportunity is always with us. But there are undoubtedly seasons in the lives of nations and institutions, no less than of individuals, that are of particular significance.

Such an opportunity now lies before this present generation. If we seize it, the history of the human race immediately advances and enters on a new and wider stage. If we prove incapable of the spiritual effort required to take possession of the material wealth that our own science has produced, and to accept the new freedom it offers, then alternatively we must accept defeat and eclipse by the machine.

The desire for freedom and self-expression is in every individual that is worth anything. What is needful is a clear lead and an example of courage from the Churches. The nation will be behind you if you will give it.

This is your great chance. Will you take it?

G. W. L. DAY on

THE MARCH TOWARDS DICTATORSHIP

THE march towards dictatorship continues at an alarming speed. Spain is the next victim. She is suffering from birth-pangs with severe complications in an attempt to produce a monstrosity. The only doubts are whether the child will be red or black, and whether Spain will die at the hands of the midwives.

Here in Great Britain we stand by the bed in horror and thank God we are not as other countries. It would be as well if we enquired a little more closely into our own state of affairs before patting ourselves too warmly on the back.

I once went to the Rodeo at Wembley and saw some of the best riders in the world riding bucking broncos. The most expert were those who by a highly developed sense anticipated every "buck" and gave way to it. One rider who rode somewhat stiffly was shot off his mount like a Brock's catherine wheel. Looking back on it now, it seems to me a good illustration of the art of government.

The men who rule the world—according to President Wilson there are only about 200 of them—make us go where they want us to, and remain firmly in the saddle. But they succeed in doing this only by anticipating our "bucks."

You may regard such countries as Italy and Germany as broken-in mounts who readily obey the curb. They willingly submit to open dictatorship and make no attempt to unseat their riders.

But Great Britain is a more spirited nag which must be ridden on the snaffle, and, indeed, not be allowed to realise that she is being ridden at all. **There is dictatorship in this country, but in a veiled form.**

Now veiled dictatorship is much more cumbersome and inconvenient to those who rule us than open dictatorship. That, I think, needs no proof. The important thing is that the camouflage should be thought necessary.

It is necessary because we cannot be

trusted to put up with open dictatorship.

The men who rule us know their job. They study us continually and spare no effort to sound the public pulse. They study us in a practical manner, not only by watching our behaviour under shifting sets of circumstances but by flying plenty of kites to see which way the wind is blowing.

Thus when they observe the spark of some revolutionary movement of the Right or the Left, they deliberately fan it into flame, usually by financial support, and observe closely how it is received.

If it dies away it is a sign that the public is not veering in that direction. If it catches on, it tells them the opposite story and may act as a safety valve for smouldering discontent. Moreover, as it has been financed by THEM, THEY can control it.

Such complicated manoeuvres make the policy of the Power very difficult to understand. There are a number of public-spirited organisations which have found out enough to convince them that a great deal of dirty work is going on behind the scenes; but as they have discovered only a fragment of the evidence they jump to false conclusions.

For instance, if they find out that the Power has given financial support to the Right, they find it impossible to believe that it has also subsidised the Left. Yet the fact is that both Right and Left are equally innocuous to Them because both are pledged to support the principles on which the Power is founded.

But the principle of finding out what the people want and then giving it them is a horse of quite a different colour, and the Power cannot compromise on this issue. It must fight it. It does this by playing on the imperfections of human nature.

The Power has unlimited funds at its disposal. We cannot fight it with money, for we should only be fighting it with its own weapons, of which it controls the supply.

It makes use of a sinister psychology which assumes that human nature is essentially weak and untrustworthy. This we can fight with an opposite psychology, which assumes that people act from other motives besides those of greed and personal vanity. By acting up to this we can flummox the enemy who cannot imagine their enemy doing anything except for some material advantage.

Those of us who work unitedly to achieve some practical ideal, without hope of monetary reward or the acquisition of personal power, are people outside the enemy's ken. According to his psychology, people don't do these things, or if they do, they can be set at loggerheads by a few deft wedges driven in between them.

Here, then, is something in our favour. We can falsify and confound the enemy's calculations by sinking personal differences and aiming at something which is for the good of everybody. This is not easy.

Another card we hold is this popular detestation of dictatorship. If the public won't stand for Fascism or Sovietism in an open form, it will oppose it in a veiled form—as soon as it realises that it exists.

If we can convince the people of Great Britain that dictatorship is being introduced all the time in disguised forms, a wave of indignation will arise against it and a new form of government will be demanded.

But what other forms of government are on sale? There are the isms, differing very little in principle. Nobody wants these.

The only other sort of government is one which sets out to give the people what they want. (I don't mean one that merely gives in reluctantly when popular demand becomes insistent.) So far, this form of TRULY DEMOCRATIC government has never even been tried.

SWEATED LABOUR IN BAKERIES

WOMEN AND CHILDREN CRUELLY EXPLOITED

The *News Chronicle* reports Mr. H. V. Marriott (South Wales) as saying, at the annual conference of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners and Allied Workers, that certain shops in the baking trade were working 18 hours a day.

Mr. A. C. Bennett (London) said that there were bakers in London who had on occasions to agree to work for 24 hours round the clock because they wanted more money to keep their homes going.

Mr. J. Banfield, Member of Parliament for Wednesbury, the general secretary, said that there were thousands of operative bakers and confectioners, besides women and young children, employed for long hours week in and week out.

During the last five years, he said, there had been an increase of at least 10,000 women employed in bakers' and confectioners' shops.

These women were being exploited and their wages were scandalously low. **He came across a case where only 8s. a week was being paid to a woman worker.**

Unfortunately he did not point out that National Dividends are the only cure for this sweated labour. Nobody would consent to work under such conditions if he were economically free.

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 31, 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.

Miscellaneous Notices

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

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

Scrutineers are wanted for the following: *News of the World*, *Nottingham Guardian*, *Observer*, *Sunday Times*, *Yorkshire Post*, *Financial News*. Please write to T. L. Mawson, Sea Breeze, La Moye, Jersey.

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.

For Sale. Large Chinchilla collar lined grey satin, almost new, £2.

Pointed Fox neck fur in good condition, 10s.

Large pointed Fox muff, almost new, 20s.

Sable fish tie, 5s.

Proceeds for United Democrats' work in Newcastle.—E. M. Clarkson, Roletth End, Richmond, Yorkshire.

Wanted, a house-maid; must be strong and reliable.—I., 36, St. Peter's Road, St. Albans.

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

Laconic

Said 'Iggins: "We've got to 'ave war."
Said Spriggins: "Why, wotever for?"
Then 'Iggins replied:
"It can't be denied;
"We've got to find work for the pore!"

WILLIAM J. ROBINS

SUBURBAN HOUSEWIFE

She has £500 a year. You may have less or more.
What do you think about it?

SOMETIMES, when I am too tired to do anything else, I comfort myself with a little day-dreaming, and plan what I would do with my National Dividend.

I am a suburban housewife. My husband is a civil servant earning five hundred a year. We have a boy and girl, both at expensive schools, and an invalid mother whose sole income is the old age pension.

My life is a constant struggle to keep down expenses. I loathe housekeeping with a bitter and undying hatred, but I have to pretend that I like it.

My husband and I have determined that our children shall never be burdened with the "Think of all I sacrificed for you" type of gratitude. We have chosen to sacrifice our comfort to their education, and that's that.

But, oh! for a little more money, if only a few shillings a week.

What would I do with a National Dividend?

First I would banish from my house that malignant deity to which most married women sacrifice one whole precious day every week, one-seventh of their lives—THE WASHING!!

This fiend takes his toll of me every Monday, of weary back and rheumatism in winter. I will send the whole bundle down to the last silk stocking to that new, marvellously cheap, and marvellously efficient laundry which will be able to afford to function without the aid of injurious chemicals.

I will personally burn or cause to be burnt almost every article of furniture in the house, heavy, hideous dust-traps inherited from our forebears because they would "do for a start." And they have done ever since.

In their place I will have a few beautiful pieces, made and designed by craftsmen, entirely appropriate to the end for which they were intended.

Joyful thought! I will do practically no darning or mending. For we shall be able to buy new clothes quite often. I shan't have to make last year's hat do for this year, or wonder what frock I can possibly wear for Jack's prize-giving.

No more of the endless struggle to keep up appearances, furtively cleaning old hats in petrol, and being overcome with shame because of the odour

which emanates as soon as one enters a stuffy railway carriage.

No more struggling with home-made dyes. What a waste of time all these things are! What a WASTE!

I'll have a real holiday by myself, before I'm too old to enjoy it, and I'll be able to buy books when I want them, and go to a good hairdresser.

I don't think I'll mind doing the cooking, with the aid of my electric stove and refrigerator; and with a plentiful supply of good cheap food I'll be able to experiment without bothering about the expense.

But when I've swept and garnished my house and made my bonfires, what am I going to do with the whole chunks of time I shall have left?

Boredom or bridge? I could have both of these now if I liked.

In that large and rather bare room there will be something that I can hardly endure to think of now for longing—the best piano I can afford.

There it will stand waiting for me. I'll go back to my old master—is it too late, I wonder?

On with the Campaign!

B.M.P.

NEWSAGENTS AND "SOCIAL CREDIT"

THE Confidential Supplement to SOCIAL CREDIT has enabled us to make the paper itself far more attractive to the new reader and the general public. This will bring a new and increasing market to the newsagent, and that is its principal object.

In connection with the third qualification required by those who want to receive the Confidential Supplements, we would point out that when they become direct subscribers to SOCIAL CREDIT readers should do their utmost to avoid penalising the newsagents from whom they may formerly have been obtaining their papers.

Newsagents are among our best friends, and rather than cancel an order, readers who are keen enough to want to have the Supplements will, we feel sure, be keen enough to try to find at least one new reader, thus killing two birds with one stone: extending the circulation and influence of SOCIAL CREDIT, and encouraging newsagents to stock it.

The new SOCIAL CREDIT is now designed specially to appeal to the man in the street, and it is only necessary to bring it to his attention for him to wish to order it for himself. We have a supply of newsagents' order cards which will be found useful in obtaining new readers through newsagents. These can be obtained upon application.

Direct subscriptions can be taken out, post free, for:—

3 months at 2s. 6d.
6 " " 5s. 0d.
12 " " 10s. 0d.

A FORWARD FARMER

Farmers! Forward!

THAT the production side of scientific farming can be a pursuit of enthralling interest will be realised by readers of an article in the *Farmers' Weekly* (August 14) wherein Mr. C. Howard Jones, a recognised authority on strawberry culture, discusses a wide variety of improvements and innovations, one result of which is the evolution of a strain which has cropped at over four tons to the acre.

Having discussed these matters, Mr. Jones expressed the opinion that the greatest problem of all lies—not in production—but in distribution.

"We are constantly striving," he says, "to increase production, and there is no doubt that, but for one stumbling-block—the lack of purchasing power among the people—production could be increased tremendously."

"The prevailing system is to restrict production to the measure of purchasing power. As soon as a system is put into operation of increasing purchasing power to fit production, this country will experience an era of unprecedented prosperity."

"Why cannot farmers join with other sections of the community in demanding results which are obviously possible, namely, the distribution of the surplus produce so embarrassing to them and, as Sir John Orr and others have shown, so direly needed by the poorer classes." Why not? . . . Mostly the farmer is bent

on other aims. He asks for tariffs — which will ruin someone else.

He wants relief from rates or tithe—to the annoyance of someone else, who will be made to pay.

He wants to raise his prices — and then finds that his customers cannot afford his goods."

He will never get any further that way, for he is putting second things first.

The simple truth that his need to sell can easily be met, to the advantage of all, by making others able to buy—it is already on his horizon. **One day he will lift his eyes and see it.**

Farmers and those interested in food production are asked to join a growing body which is helping to bring this about. Please write X.R., Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

Letter wanted—from the farmer who, calling at the Secretariat on the day of the March Through London, omitted to leave his name.

Liverpool wheat market improved on further reports of continued dry weather.—"Evening Standard." July 9, 1936.

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.

The first democracy to claim our attention, on practical as well as historical grounds, is political democracy. It has been fought for through centuries, but it has not yet been won, and the finger-post to the final victory is the famous Buxton speech.

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.

"How to Get What You Want," is not merely written for the "man in the street," it should be read by, to, or with every voter in every democratic country. Moreover it is available to workers in the Electoral Campaign at a specially reduced price per gross for wide distribution.

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.

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

The Use of Money 6d.

The Christchurch Speech.

The Nature of Democracy 6d.

The Buxton Speech.

The Approach to Reality 3d.

(Westminster Hall Speech)

Money and the Price System 3d.

The Oslo Speech (reduced price for quantities).

Social Credit Principles 1d.

Tyranny ½d.

You and Parliament, by Dr. Tudor Jones 1s. 0d.

How to Get What You Want, by G. W. L. Day and G. F. Powell 2d.

Send for lists of pamphlets and books by other writers.

Postage extra.

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

You and 2,000 Posters

Previously acknowledged	£16 16 6
A.V.R.	0 10 0
C.H.	0 2 6
W.A.B.	0 2 6
	£17 11 6

The list is now closed and two of Baruc's cartoons will be issued as posters as expeditiously as possible.

G.R.T.,

E.C. Supervisor, National Dividend Club.

The Despotism of Credit

A new subscriber to your interesting paper, I am a week behindhand with my reading and, on opening the earlier of the two yet unread numbers in my possession, that of August 14, I notice in a footnote to the article "Women and Poverty," by Miss Jean Campbell Willett, the request of the writer that any reader who can will tell her the source of a quotation which she reproduces with the remark that, though the words are usually attributed to the Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, she has reason to believe that they are not in fact his. The words are:

They who control the credit of the nation direct the policy of governments, and hold in the hollow of their hands the destiny of the people.

I do not know who is the author of the quoted passage, but it bears a remarkable resemblance to some words of Pope Pius

The Douglas Touchstone

We Social Crediters know only too well that all that is called Social Credit need not be anything of the kind. We know too that Social Credit has been and may again be used as a mere vote-catching device. On the other hand the REAL THING may be brought about at any time and anywhere without being labelled Social Credit.

That being so, I am sure that many of us of the rank and file would be very grateful for some clear and authoritative tests by which a real step in the right direction can be recognised. To believe only the opposite of what we see in the daily press is safe up to a point, but what of it when the press goes dumb, as it will most assuredly do whenever genuine Social Credit is got going?

Of course we have your excellent paper, but that is a weekly, and news does not always come through in time for the next issue.

May I take this opportunity of thanking you for SOCIAL CREDIT and especially the Supplement. Bravo!

OLD BIRD

[The "Douglas" touchstone is:

- (1) Is this step one that will help to record results which individuals want?
- (2) Will it invoke action which will secure these for them in
 - (a) the order of priority they desire?
 - (b) with the least delay?
 - (c) with the least expenditure of energy?

Any economic or financial "move" which, in effect, replies "yes" to all these questions is a step in the right direction, i.e., "Douglas." See leading article.—Ed.]

THE NEW SUPPLEMENTS

For Douglas Cadets

THE first of the new Confidential Supplements was issued with SOCIAL CREDIT of August 14, and has met with almost universal approval. On the back page there is a form of application which those who want to become entitled to the Confidential Supplement should fill up and send in.

The Supplement is not intended for the general public, but for Douglas Cadets who, if they fulfil the following requirements, will automatically receive the Supplements.

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 newsgagents, 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.

XI. in the famous encyclical *Quadragesimo Anno*. I quote from the translation published by the Catholic Truth Society, pp. 46, 47:

In the first place, then, it is patent that in our days not alone is wealth accumulated, but immense power and despotic economic domination are concentrated in the hands of a few... This power becomes particularly irresistible when exercised by those who, because they hold and control money, are able also to govern credit and determine its allotment, for that reason supplying, so to speak, the life-blood to the entire economic body, and grasping, as it were, in their hands the very soul of production, so that no one dare breathe against their will.

Streatham J. J. RANKIN

[Remarks having a similar bearing have also been made by such unexpected people as Gladstone, Disraeli, Woodrow Wilson, and Amschel Mayer Rothschild. The quotation we want traced has had a very wide currency and has always been attributed to Mr. McKenna. We still await the missing reference.—Ed.]

Always Nail the Lie

In compliance with your wishes that no criticism of Social Credit shall go unanswered, I enclose an article published by the *Sunday Chronicle*.*

This newspaper publishes a great number of insidious articles trying to prove that there is no poverty, that everyone is happy, that poor mothers are insulted by suggestions that their children are underfed and regard it as a slur on their housekeeping. Their reporters go in search of the 13,000,000 underfed folk mentioned by Sir John Orr, but can find not a single case. They find only bright, clean homes with well-fed, hard-working, honest people, etc., etc. Nor do they forget a few articles on our astute and wonderful Bank of England!

Letters by myself and others in answer and reasonable protest are ignored.

Cheadle F. C. BRUMME

[*The article enclosed was that entitled "Money for Nothing" by Winston Churchill and was commented upon in SOCIAL CREDIT for July 3. In referring to "Social Credit as outlined by Major Douglas" it completely mis-stated the case. Unless Mr. Churchill is a fool—and anyway, he ought to be properly informed before writing such an article for publication—only one conclusion is possible.—Ed.]

All Over the Map

Below are some of our readers' comments on the new SOCIAL CREDIT and the Supplement. What do you think? Please write and tell us.

In response to many requests, some of which appear below, we are considering methods of giving publicity to Major Douglas's Ashridge Speech, which was included in the first issue of the Confidential Supplement. An announcement on this subject will be made shortly.

The Confidential Supplement will appear monthly—or oftener if necessary for efficiency. The next one will be issued with SOCIAL CREDIT for September 18.

* * *

Please accept my thanks and admiration for the new SOCIAL CREDIT.

In the popular issue I have found *exactly what I wanted* for a drawing room meeting to which I am hoping some prospective new readers will come. And I shall be glad to be able to give them the "Truth About Spain."

Is the great speech of Major Douglas with the comments by Dr. Tudor Jones at Ashridge to be published so that we can scatter it abroad? I had the privilege of listening to those great words, and witnessed Dr. Tudor Jones, who with fire delivered them and with nobleness carried our banner. I took it as a battle cry! and I think I was not mistaken in believing that all recognised it as such.

Torrington GERALDINE STARKY

* * *

I am well pleased with the Supplement and look forward to future issues. Curiously, I have the feeling that SOCIAL CREDIT itself this time was not so good as it frequently is—but that is only a random opinion. If future issues confirm it, I shall try to particularise the defects. Meantime, you can afford to ignore it.

Edinburgh STEWART MECHE

* * *

Congratulations on the first popular number of SOCIAL CREDIT.

Newcastle W. A. BARRATT

IMMACULATE USED CARS

- 1935 Sunbeam 14 h.p. Dawn Saloon de Luxe, black, faultless, £225.
- 1933 Austin 16 h.p. Berkeley Saloon, maroon, £110.
- 1935 Vauxhall Velox Sports Saloon, unregistered, free demonstration, blue, £475.
- 1935 Wolseley 21/60 Landaulette, blue, perfect, £400.
- 1935 Rover 12 h.p. 4-door Saloon de Luxe, black and green, 10,000 miles, faultless, £175.

Of special interest to American and Continental motorists. Sale through death of late owner, left-hand drive, Cadillac V.8 Coupe in faultless condition; total mileage 17,000 only. Car actually stored for 94 weeks. Registered June, 1933.

Of special interest to Americans and Continental motorists, Phantom II. Rolls Royce. Derby built car, but with left-hand steering. Fitted with a most attractive all-weather body with drop division by Brewster, built quite regardless of cost in September, 1933. Reasonable offer wanted.

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The sharpest blade you can use and only a penny each—or six in a packet for sixpence.

KLEEN BLADES

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THE FORM BELOW CAN BE USED TO RECRUIT A NEW READER
GET THAT FRIEND OF YOURS TO SIGN ONE OF THEM

NEWSAGENT'S ORDER

To Mr.....
Please supply me weekly with a copy of SOCIAL CREDIT.
Name.....
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Fill in this and hand it to your Local Newsagent.

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Send SOCIAL CREDIT to
Name.....
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For 12 months I enclose 10s.
For 6 months I enclose 5s.
For 3 months I enclose 2s. 6d.
Post this to SOCIAL CREDIT,
163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Congratulations generally for the excellence of SOCIAL CREDIT and in particular for the new Supplement.

I have never read a more lucid and simple history of banking than that contained in Major Douglas's article. I hope you will reprint it as a folder or 1/2d. pamphlet, or failing that give any who wish permission to copy it and distribute it when and where we wish. I cannot believe that it is in the Confidential Supplement for any other reason than that it is considered too technical for a would-be popular paper.

London, W.C.1 W. H. V. DAVIS

Congratulations on the new SOCIAL CREDIT, especially the front page and Jean Willett's very fine article. I should be very pleased to see it in pamphlet form,* as I believe that it will fill a very important and urgent need in the propaganda field. The very thing we have been waiting for.

Hastings J.W.R.

[*We propose to publish Miss Willett's series of articles entitled "Women and Poverty," illustrated by "Teg," in pamphlet form.—Ed.]

Safe Baby-walker

Makes	Baby
Social	Credit,
Convert	into
Tea	Wagon,
Spec.	Tray
5/-	Extra.
Patent	418595.

Circular Rubber Buffer prevents damage to Furniture, etc., as the **CAN'T** child push it about.
UPSET On Rubber Castors.
To be obtained from

J. N. HUDSON
76, BRIGHTON GROVE
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 4

35/-
Carr. Paid

THE CITIZENS' URGENT TASK

True Democracy

By E. J. Atter

TO bring about the birth of true political democracy wise voters are demanding results and stipulating the order in which they desire to receive them. They refuse to discuss or vote for methods. They see the snare in all party platforms and so they shun these evil traps.

They see party platforms for what they really are, namely, alternative methods of carrying out the policy already decided on by others.

Without questioning the undoubted sincerity of many party politicians, they recognise that the party system is, in fact, a perversion of democracy and a valuable tool in the hands of their country's deadliest enemies, within or without the gates.

These voters, who understand their true function, and realise their country's danger, are therefore ignoring all political parties, and are striving to mobilise a demand for the greatest common measure of desire among all voters regardless of political labels.

THIS DEMAND IS FOR THE RESULTS THEY WANT AND CAN JUDGE—NOT FOR METHODS. (See form on this page.)

When sufficient voters have thus expressed their will, and a majority of the people's elected representatives are in fact true repre-

sentatives of the will of the people, then true political democracy will be born.

Non-voters are helping, too, in this campaign.

How True Democracy Will Work

In the coming true democracy the voters will make it clear to each Member of Parliament that he is their servant and that it is his first business to represent their demands for results and to give orders to the government to engage experts to deliver—and to insist that they do deliver—the results demanded in the order of priority indicated.

If the Member of Parliament fails to represent truly the voters' will—or if he fails to throw out of office any government which does not obey it—he will be ousted in disgrace and replaced by someone else who is truly representative.

The true representative of the will of the people will not attempt to be a technical expert except in Parliamentary procedure.

He will concern himself only with his electors' demands for results, and the legislative technique for securing them.

He will leave all questions of other technique to the appropriate experts.

The true representatives of the people's

collective will, i.e., the government, will demand that the experts in control of, for instance, the nation's money and credit system (a sovereign function), shall deliver the results demanded by the sovereign people, and they will publicly announce the names of the experts in control so that everyone will know who is responsible for it.

If the present experts in control refuse to accept responsibility for their actions they must at once relinquish control to other experts who must, before being appointed, undertake responsibility for their actions.

If the responsible experts fail to obey the mandate of THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE, and fail to deliver the results demanded within a reasonable time, being incompetent, they must be removed. Any attempt on their part to frustrate or impede the will of the people is treason against the Sovereign (in a constitutional monarchy), and the penalty for treason is death.

To continue with their example, the responsible financial experts in control of the nation's money and credit will choose their methods and produce a money and credit system which will enable the RESULTS DEMANDED BY THE SOVEREIGN PEOPLE to be delivered.

Thus the citizens, as a whole, will decide and control all economic policy through

true political democracy. They will do this by buying (casting their money vote for) the sort and quantity of goods and services which each one individually chooses, and Economic Democracy will then—not until then—be born.

Your Country Needs You TODAY

Voter! you MUST do your bit. Because you (and others) have failed to express, clearly and unitedly, your will for results you are responsible for the ghastly conditions of poverty and insecurity being suffered by millions of Britons.

One out of every four souls in Britain, 13,500,000 slowly starving humans, have less than 6s. a week for food.

If you, understanding your rights as a voter in a democracy, fail to act, then you are guilty and the blood of the innocent victims is, and will be, on your head.

Don't waste a single minute! Start work at once! On with the Electoral Campaign for National Dividends (without taxation) and the Abolition of Poverty!

Do it now!

OUR LUXURIOUS POOR

"This 30s. was wanted so that a party of poor women, who were being given a day's outing, might have a meal in a restaurant. It had been promised and then withheld on the ground that to give such people a restaurant lunch (at about 1s. 6d. a head) was wasteful and likely to inculcate habits of luxury!"—Hugh Redwood, in the "News Chronicle" of August 18.

Yet each of these poor women is entitled in her own right to receive a National Dividend to free her for ever from both want and the attentions of the "charitable."

Read

G.K.'s WEEKLY

Founded by

G. K. CHESTERTON

EVERY THURSDAY PRICE SIXPENCE

"The Restoration of Property," by Hilaire Belloc, is now on sale. The book is a new study of the problems affecting ownership in this country. The price is 1s. (postage 2d.). Orders should be sent to the Manager.

G.K.'s WEEKLY

7/8 ROLLS PASSAGE, LONDON, E.C.4

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)

BEYOND THE PAIL IN NEW ZEALAND

By Frotti

Honoured Sir,

Mr. J. Hislop, writing to OMARU MAIL on May 20, after reportings of address by Mr. D. M. Sherwood, C.A., completely deceases Douglasism and Mr. Sherwood together, as I think you will be agreeing from depended extrax:—

Let us remove, therefore, that uncertainty from the value of our national currency engendered by Douglas Credit advocates, present-day coin clippers, who advocate devaluation of un-protected paper money just as their predecessors devalued the coinage until the milling of the edge of coins checked their career. Behind these we have vested interests that through the agency of tariff quotas and prohibitions prevent the free exchange of the foods and services of the people of the world.

A fine letter, Sarah, and I commiserate Mr. Highslops with all my heartiness. He should be over in Alberta milling the hedgings of Mr. Haveahcar's Perspiration Bonds, I think.

It may interest Mr. Sherwood to know that Major Douglas unfortunately visited New Zealand just when we were in most need of the undivided attention of the producers, distributors and consumers to see that the Ottawa agreement was given full effect to, and he succeeded in dividing that attention and sent a large section of it down a blind alley from which it is only now slowly returning.

Shame, I ses, old been. He ought not to have been admitted for landing. Now poor Aunt Sally, in persons of our Mr. Highslops, must go down exploring every blind alleys

for leading backside poor blinded contempries—clear case of the dumb leading the blind, isn't it not?

Mr. Sherwood tells us what we already know about the breakdown in distribution. But to say that this is due to the loss of purchasing power by the people and that purchasing power is money, is utter nonsense. Purchasing power is not money. It is the intelligence, ability and willingness of a man to render a service to his fellow man, and money is merely the unit of value that measures the value of that service so that he may receive in exchange equal value in the service of others.

Well, dear sweetness, I showed this to my disemployed chappy-friend, Loveaduck, on the Embankment. He is a fully qualified machine-fitter, intelligent, able and willing. "You must be living like a Lord, old cove," I said enviouslike. "Thasright," he answered. "Lord Lovcaduck—thash me." So Slops is right, you note.

If we could only divert that keen desire to help, as displayed by the advocates of Douglasism, to removing the real barriers to distribution by adopting again the gold standard and the removal of tariffs and quotas, then, and not until then, will we have production, distribution and consumption equating with each other and the right to work and live a full and free life restored to the people.

"Divert" is the word, my yolk-mate. What a good thing that Highsloppy opinions are rampageous here also!

Relievedly,

FROTTI

Following the increase in price of flour, the price of bread in London will be increased by halfpenny a quarter to 8½d. a quarter.—"Evening News," August 13.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

We congratulate Sir Reginald Bennett, Vice-Chancellor of the Primrose League, who in a letter to the News Chronicle said:

"The League's objection to Fascism is that its aims and methods are derived mainly from Communism and Syndicalism. Some of the most violent Fascists in this country were once equally violent Socialists. They are still revolutionaries, but they now wear a black shirt instead of a red one!"

But does Sir Reginald know who controls both Fascists and Socialists?

ELECTORS' LEAFLETS

Demand National Dividends

Leaflet No. 4 (revised)

For Recruiting.—Contains a space for address of local group or supervisor. For distribution at meetings, or delivery by post or from door to door after collecting signed demand forms.

(Post free) 4s. 6d. for 1,000 (in lots of 1,000); smaller quantities at 1s. 6d. for 250.

Leaflet No. 5

Elector's Demand and Undertaking.—The instrument of the Electoral Campaign, in purple on orange or purple on white.

(Post free) 7s. 6d. for 1,000; 4s. for 500; 1s. for 100.

Leaflet No. 6

For Personal and Business Friends.—Not suitable for the house-to-house canvass, but for use in offices, factories, or by travellers, or at parties. Space for 24 signatures.

(Carriage extra) 27s. 6d. for 1,000; 3s. for 100; 1s. 6d. for 50; 9d. for 25.

The Dean of Canterbury's Forms.

—Combined letter and pledge form.

7s. 6d. a thousand, post free.

Obtainable from the offices of SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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

- I know that there are goods in plenty, so that poverty is quite unnecessary.
- I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
- 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.
- These dividends must not increase prices or taxes or deprive owners of their property or decrease its relative value.
- In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
- 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.
- If the present Member of Parliament here won't undertake this, I will vote to defeat him and his successors until this my policy prevails.

Signed

Address

(Signatures will be treated confidentially.)

SPECIAL CONFIDENTIAL SUPPLEMENTS TO SOCIAL CREDIT

Form of Application

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

Signed

Address

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

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