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THE SOCIAL CREDIT AIM

Freedom in Security for Everyone

A short article explaining simply what the man-in-the-street could achieve, and how.

Men Must Work

So it is, then, that men must work, or in other words, expend energy.

It is a matter of the greatest interest to the individual man and woman that the work he or she does, acting on this natural law of energy expenditure, shall be congenial. You do not like work that does not interest you; we all feel the same. We all try to get into a position where our work is pleasant, so that we enjoy doing it and take a pride in the result.

Work under such conditions loses all its objectionable qualities; and, what is no less important for everyone, the result—the things produced—are better than they are when people dislike their work.

Freedom to Choose One’s Work is Possible

What everyone wants, then, can be described as freedom to choose—not only his work but his mode of life. Everyone shares that same desire or objective. Now, what those who support the Social Credit Movement say is that with the machinery by which production has been speeded up during the last century, it is possible for this common desire—a desire shared by everybody—to be fulfilled.

The modern productive system is so highly developed that plenty could be enjoyed by all. Indeed, when we think of the strenuous efforts made by producers to dispose of their goods and services, it is at once obvious that there is plenty, and could be plenty more.

There is no longer any serious problem of production. The serious problem is how we—you and I and everyone else—can get hold of what is produced so that we may enjoy life as we should like to; so that we might have the freedom to choose how we shall pass our lives.

The Question is “How?”

That is the problem: “How?” But before beginning to devise means, it is essential that we should agree on the end we wish to achieve. From the foregoing, it seems obvious that this end which everyone desires—this object of life—is freedom. And of course it must be freedom without fear of the present or the future: FREEDOM IN SECURITY—that is our common aim.

Having agreed that Freedom in Security is the true aim of everyone, and that it is a reasonable and possible aim to try for when there is plenty of all the things necessary to achieve it, the next step is to voice a demand for it.

The Way to Make Democracy Real

In a democracy that should be a simple matter, for the democratic form of government is designed to let the people have what they want: Democracy is government in accordance with the will of the people.

The people must therefore say what their will is. They have the power to elect representatives and send them to Parliament to carry out their will. If everyone—including you and me—told his Member of Parliament the same thing, namely, that he wanted Freedom in Security, we should quickly get it. Of course, the “if” is a stumbling-block: How can everyone be so convinced as to make such a demand?

Making a Demand Effective

In this paper we have stressed the importance of getting people who agree about any reasonable object, clearly to demand its fulfilment. We have explained that such a demand should be made by a group of people unitecl for that purpose. It should be presented to whatever local government or authority may be responsible for serving these people; and the presentation of the demand should be made through the representative whom the people have elected to serve them on that body.

If these principles are observed, the desired result can be achieved. And when results are obtained in this way, the people who have united to make their reasonable demand learn, from this practical object-lesson, how to set about getting further things that they may want.

The Servants of the People

Eventually they will develop such a sense of power to order their elected representatives, who are really their servants, that they will make a direct, clear, and united demand to Parliament for Freedom in Security.

Week by week we print a demand form for this purpose. It will be found on our back page, and was drawn up as one on which the people could eventually unite because of its reasonable common sense.

W. A. Willcox
**COMMANDARY**

A MAN who is the father of 14 boys and 1 girl has been giving a Daily Mail reporter a few tips. One of them was: "If any of the family do anything good I praise them. It wins confidence; makes them see that you're not just looking for faults." People can learn a lesson here for all if we choose to learn it.

News Item.—"Only an 'iron lung' could save her. Her parents, waiting at the hospital, were told that the apparatus was being sent from London, but death won the race." And we are very busy making armaments—which is very good for the 'loans-charge' racket, part of the price paid for which is the life of this unknown victim.

Storm over Europe. Crisis. Hitler speaks. Nobody thinks of the distressed plague spots in Britain. "The eyes of a fool are on the ends of the earth." Looks as if Carlyle was right. "Mostly fools." Wisdom, like charity, righteousness, love, joy and peace—begins at home.

Take your eyes off Germany and Czechoslovakia and fix them on your own street, home and self.

The way to anywhere starts from where you stand. Would you like more money to spend, more leisure, more liberty, independence and security? All these conditions are possible here in England, whenever you make up your mind to put these things first and to use your sanctions accordingly.

There were nearly 9,000 fewer workers on the land in England and Wales last year than in the previous year. The agricultural area was reduced by 74,000 acres in 1937, following a reduction of 80,000 in 1936.

This is all part of somebody's plan, and the objective is to reduce us all to a state of absolute dependence in which individuals like us will be powerless to resist.

On reading the news of the passing of W. J. Mitchell, of Belfast, of whom his associates write: "... he never let us down," we are reminded of John Bunyan's description of how Mr. Valiant-for-Truth crossed the river at the end of his pilgrimage:

"My sword I give to him that shall succeed me in my pilgrimage, and my courage and skill to him that can get it. My marks and scars I carry with me, to be a witness for me that I have fought his battles, who now will be my rewarder. So he passed over, and all the trumpets sounded for him on the other side.

Inland Revenue authorities have decided to clean up all instalments due July 1, in a hurry. They, also, know what they want, it's your money they are after. Have you made any decisions yet?

**Fish Again!**

The shortage of purchasing power in the home market is again causing complications in the fish trade. One-third of the herring catch which a fleet of 30 vessels have landed at Ayr were thrown back into the sea. This is becoming a habit!

Not only is the home consumer rendered impotent by the financial policy imposed on the nation, but the export market is dwindling rapidly.

An authority on the trade said: "Nations which were once the largest importers of cured herrings are now catching what they require. This policy of self-sufficiency has been developed notably by Germany and Russia and to a lesser extent by the Baltic States and Poland. Another important factor is the increased competition of Dutch fisheries."

Things are looking black for the fishing fleets. But what can be expected when thirteen and a half million people, all potential consumers of fish, have less than 6s. per week per head to spend on food? Under such circumstances fish becomes an expensive luxury. The bulk of the populace must be spent on bread, tea, margarine, sugar, and a scrap of meat, if possible, and enough of these poor fundamentals cannot be obtained on such a sum. Consumer credit is the urgent necessity for trade.

**Coastal Trade Decline**

Sir William Wayland, M.P., at the launch of the motor coastal ship, Lady Sophia, at Faversham, Kent, referred to the serious decline in the coastal trade. He said he saw no reason why we should not develop the combination of a sailing- and motor-ship service. These vessels should be able to run at a small cost, and would be a boon to the maritime trade of the lesser ports, the Thames estuary and the Kentish seaboard generally.

Since 1911 the ships engaged in the coastal trade have shrunk from 3,433 to 904, and the officers and men from 62,000 to fewer than 10,000.

Sir William Wayland should probe into the reasons for slumps and depressions. He will find the real cause of his waning business is the faulty financial system.

**The American Debt**

Because we may need to buy heavily from America in the event of another war, it is not surprising that the subject of the American debt should be coming up again.

The preposterous arrangement made with America by Mr. Baldwin involved the payment of 4,368,000,000 dollars. Of this we have paid up to date a sum of 2,024,813,717 dollars. But of this astronomical sum almost three-quarters went in payment of interest!

The proposal now is that we cheat these absurd rules and agree that we owe America the difference between the sum owing originally and the sum paid.

**Buying a Car?**

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There is fraud being perpetrated on YOU. The fact that until this moment you were unaware of it does not affect the case. 

The Fraud 

YOU are the personal victim of a fraud that keeps you poor when you should be rich, miserable when you should be happy, stay-at-home when you might be travelled. 

Even though the perpetrators of the fraud may not derive any personal gain, that does not make it any the less a fraud. A fraud is a fraud whether someone benefits thereby or not. 

YOU live in a world that is able and willing to make all the goods and supply all the services everybody needs. 

YOUR ancestors gave us the use of fire, our fellow-men—our fellow-men whom we wish not to hate. whom we wish to send civilisation crashing over; a war which we should be compelled to the loathsome (ask of torturing and killing) 

As they wish to let us live. 

You are the personal victim of a fraud—_The Social Credit_ page 4 SOCIAL CREDIT 

to start from first principles. Therefore, readers are directed to the article in this issue entitled “The Social Credit Aim” on page 2. 

In the article referred to it is shown that everybody's real, fundamental aim in life is individual freedom in security. Various possible steps to achieving this result are described, but what we want to stress here is that, if everybody enjoyed the plenty that is nowadays possible, and so became free to choose his work and mode of life, there could be no more war. That is worth thinking over, for it is true. 

We want to spread this news far and wide. This paper is our means of doing so, and those of our readers who think we put the case clearly have the power to make a real contribution to peace. 

The subject will be treated in various aspects in future issues, and we will welcome the expression of our readers' views and suggestions. 

**NEVER SAY DIE!** 

OUT of twenty-one civilisations that have arisen since the dawn of history, fourteen are known only by their ruins—_Science Digest._ 

One wonders if the archaeologists of the future, coming across the ruins of the Bank of England, will realise that in it they have found the centre from which the blight emanated which smote the twenty-first civilisation. 

What would you do if you discovered that a certain legacy which had been bequeathed to you was being fraudulently withheld? Would you ignore it, and just say "I can't be bothered?" No, you would consult a solicitor and invoke the law. 

Well, that is the exact situation to-day. Part of the goods which are now restricted and destroyed are YOUR goods. YOUR fish is being thrown down the drain. 

You are not interested in party politics. We find no fault with this. We are ourselves of like mind. But you are interested in YOU and OURS. 

We have shown you that you are the victim of a fraud—the secret holding up of YOUR National Inheritance. 

**Action** 

Do we hear YOU say: “This is MINE, and I mean to DEMAND it?” Unless you do there is no chance for you to get it. 

The Social Credit Movement is YOUR LEGACY-RECOVERY AGENCY. It is seeking to establish the right of YOURSELF and millions of other legatees to their rightful inheritance. 

Will you raise YOUR voice to demand what is YOURS? It is up to YOU!
TOO MANY FISH IN THE SEA
By G.W.L. DAY

In the mournful procession of industries which are drifting along the road to ruin, the herring industry occupies a prominent place. Fleets and fishermen continue to dwindle. The average age of the men is becoming higher, and the numerous dependent shore workers are gradually swelling the ranks of the unemployed.

Stirred to tardy action, the Government has recently passed a Bill to help the industry, but nobody has much faith in it. So desperate has the situation become that large catches have been dumped back in the sea under instructions from the Herring Board, but the sole effect of this has been to cause a strike of the Campbell-town fishing fleet.

Because fish will not keep and because the catches are highly variable, the herring industry has always been very liable to slumps. While there was a heavy overall demand, however, the fishermen had some sort of safeguard. In 1914, more than 70 per cent. of the total catch was exported as cured herring.

But now all this is changed. The total export has fallen by more than 60 per cent. Even in 1939 Germany took upwards of a million barrels of herring. Last year she took 540,000, and this year she has so far contracted to buy only 330,000 barrels. Russia, which took 75,000 tons of cured herring in 1930, bought only 8,000 tons last year.

At the same time home consumption has shrunk by 45 per cent. The effect on the fishermen, most of whom are Scottish, has been disastrous. In the last few years they have hardly earned enough to pay their overhead expenses, and their fleet of steam drifters has rapidly shrunk. In the last three or four years some 400 steam drifters have been laid up, and those in use are of an average age of about 25 years. The Herring Industries Bill proposes to replace most of these steam drifters by motor vessels.

As things are the fishermen come off badly no matter what happens. If the season is a good one and the catches are heavy, there is no market; quantities of fish are thrown back on to the land as manure, or even dumped back in the sea. If on the other hand the catches are small, the sales are not sufficient to show profits after paying the heavy overhead costs of curing and packing.

This dilemma is not, of course, peculiar to fishermen; it is experienced in greater or lesser degree by all forms of industry.

The reason is that the entire economic system is based upon ideas of limitation and division. To begin with, there is a severely limited supply of money-tickets. The public wants to buy a great many different things—food, clothes, furniture, fuel, and so on—but although such things are in abundant supply, the limitation of money-tickets forces the public to limit their purchases.

They can have more food and less clothes, or more clothes and less food; more fuel and less furniture, or more furniture and less fuel; and so on. Consequently those who supply food, clothing, furniture and fuel are forced to become competitors, as are rival firms in the same industry.

The 45 per cent. fall in home consumption of herrings is said to be due, in some degree, to the replacement of the breakfast kipper by cereals and fruit. Nobody objects to people eating cereals and fruit for breakfast; what is ominous is that millions of poor people should not be able to eat kippers as well if they want them.

From the physical point of view there is no earthly reason why they shouldn't, for nobody doubts the ability of fishermen to catch the fish, or of the subsidiary workers to cure and deliver them. But unhappily there is a barrier in the form of an obstructive economic system.

There is little point in analysing precisely what this barrier is. The paralysis of the fishing industry is enough to show that it exists, and the ill-effects, including the absence of herrings, broaters and kippers from hundreds of thousands of scantily provided breakfast tables, proves that the existence of this barrier is contrary to the wishes of all reasonable people.

Nor can there be any doubt that an arbitrary obstruction contrary to the wishes of the majority could be made to disappear.

Commissions
When some people ask for a change to be made, and authorities don't want to give them permission, they almost always reply, with tears in their eye, that they are going to appoint a commission. The results take an age to obtain, and the world forgets its mission. But the members are gay, for they draw good P.A. And it's well worth being on a commission. The report must get carefully round ten years or so after submission, then the clever men state, as it's much out of date—things are ripe for another commission.

W. J. MITCHELL
"He Never Let Us Down"

It is with very deep regret that I have to report the death of one of our most ardent workers, Mr. W. J. Mitchell, of 6, Roden Street, Belfast. Mr. Mitchell, who had reached the allotted span, had been in failing health for the past few months, and passed away at his residence on September 8.

He, his wife, son and daughter, were members of the Belfast Group, and all four were most enthusiastic members—the late Mr. Mitchell especially, undertaking real "donkey work" on behalf of our movement.

He was always ready to undertake tasks which others avoided. He used to parade the streets for us, carrying placards, or a banner. At open-air meetings he would whip up a crowd for us, and on canvassing for signatures he would work day and night, wet or fine.

We will feel his loss tremendously. Despite the fact that he was an old man, he turned up regularly for duty on any task we set him, and he would never let us down.

The day before he passed away, he asked for some of us to see him. He knew he was dying, and he made us promise that we would press ever forward with the cause he held so dear. The following day he died.

I would very much like if you could afford space in Social Credit to record our deepest sympathy and our gratitude and appreciation of his noble services for Democracy.

He was one who, not knowing fully the technical aspect of Social Credit, saw the light and truth in our teachings, and went straight ahead.

His son will be a noble successor for us. He also has worked untiringly for Democracy, and he is most ably assisted by his wife. The Secretary of the Belfast Group has been requested to send you a donation. This is in lieu of a wreath, as we believe that it would have been his wish not to spend money on flowers for him, but to donate it to the cause.

The Movement can ill afford to lose such noble workers as Mr. Mitchell, especially at this time, but as I have said he has left us a son, who will undoubtedly carry on the splendid example set by his father.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Junr., have already proved of valuable assistance to us, and will undoubtedly go forward with renewed vigour towards the establishment of our objective.

Belfast W. H. LEACH, Hon. Area Organiser for N. Ireland, Douglas Social Credit Movement.

* We can indeed.—Ed.
Mr. A. R. Fearnley, former general manager of Sheffield Corporation Transport, who a short time ago was appointed to report on the Lincoln Corporation transport department, says in his report: "If the Committee and the Corporation will . . . leave the detail matters of management of the undertaking to the chief officer for attention, endeavour to accept his recommendations whenever possible, refuse to interfere in trivial matters, let the manager manage, and hold him responsible for results, I am convinced that your transport system will operate with increasing success and general benefit to the citizens of Lincoln."

Here is plain advice which might be taken by municipal councillors up and down the country. Theirs is NOT the job to interfere in the expert’s methods, but to lay down policy and to judge by results.

Policy

Although many attempts have been made to insist that municipal transport departments, electricity undertakings and the like, are commercial organisations, they are, in fact, nothing of the kind. They are public services. That does not of itself mean that these departments must be run at a financial loss. On the other hand, if the department makes a handsome profit, it means simply that the citizens are paying a higher price for their transport or electricity than they should.

Where the principal difference occurs between the municipal transport department or electricity undertaking as commercial concerns and as public services is in their policy—that is, in their object. As they are public services, it is the public who are responsible for results. Is it not their right to ask for increased efficiency? Is it unnatural, the result is confusion. Nor is it much use paying a body of experts high salaries to devise ways and means if amateurs are constantly devising other and less efficient ways and means and insisting upon them being adopted.

Having passed on to the administrative chief a clear statement as to the policy, it is the duty of the committee members to refrain from interfering in the slightest degree with the management. For the administration there is a number of highly-trained officials, headed by the manager, whose sole business it is to see that the policy, as passed on to them, is put into effect. Theirs is the job of ways and means—the how. But under no circumstances must these paid experts be allowed to lay down policy. That would be an unforgivable encroachment of bureaucracy, and would lead to a confusion of the means with the end, which, as the late St. Augustine is reputed to have said, is the greatest of all sins. And it would be simply civic government by public servants.

Administration of such departments is a highly technical matter in which the expert must be supreme. This in itself can be of great value to the members of the committee concerned, for as responsibility for any or all actions must ultimately be vested in one man—in this case the manager—there is no need for the committee members to hold investigations or to worry themselves about the details of how and why. Any failure to produce the stipulated results can be held against the manager.

Sanctions

It is the job of the committee members to see that the administrative experts put into effect the declared policy, or achieve the stated object, and they must judge the success or otherwise of the undertaking only by results. This involves the third main principle of conducting these municipal departments, viz., if the experts, who are paid to devise the methods of achieving the object, cannot or will not produce the required result within an agreed time, they must be removed and replaced by other experts who can or will put into effect the policy, always supposing that the defined object is physically possible.

Excuses or prevarication must be of no avail. It is the results which matter. And the removal of an unsuccessful expert after the agreed time limit is quite a different thing to interfering with his administration while he is in office. Nor is it necessary to be an expert to say whether or not the specified result has been achieved. With an organisation run on the principles outlined here, it would be one of the few things about which there could be no question.

Photographing “Debt”

Ask a photographer if he can take a portrait of debt and he will wonder what you are talking about, but nevertheless debt is being photographed. It is not suggested that anyone is likely to want to have a likeness of the National Debt framed in the home, or a portrait of one’s overdraft to hang over the bed, but it may soon be possible to see actual photographs of ledger entries, and we shall be able to attach a photo of its share of the National Debt on every baby’s birth certificate. Certain banks are having each day’s ledger entries photographed. It would be interesting to watch the actual changing of a £ into a franc, or its flirtation with a dollar! And to see the “dark clouds” of a financial crisis on the horizon with all the £s taking fright and a whole flock of capital winging its way out of the country. One day we may see a news reel record of banks making money.

We may be shown harrowing scenes of our £s suffering from inflation and being deflated, or the process of deflation when the financial experts do not know whether inflation or deflation should be applied. There will be flickers in the film when the velocity of circulation reaches a certain speed, and pictures showing money going round backwards as the economists think it goes.

Pictures of the money market will show piles and piles of £s. Some will be easy and cheap. Some will be tight and difficult. And, tucked away in cellars, will be bankers busily rubbing the notes with bars of gold to give them a gold backing.

Shorter Bathing Suits

The Australian Wool Board appeals to municipal councils not to sanction shorter bathing costumes for male life-savers. The reduction of wool by half an ounce on each costume, it says, would seriously affect consumption. Backless bathing dresses for women have already reduced the demand for wool.
Powder and Shot

RUBBISH and waste from steel works have been found to contain toluol and xyol, two valuable by-products. So at a £600,000 coke-oven plant on Tres-side they are using the by-products to make lipstick ingredients and a violet-like perfume.

American statisticians say that unsatisfied wants are so pressing among the people of the U.S.A. that any increase in purchasing power would cause huge increases in demand. If the purchasing power of the poorest 70 per cent. of American families was raised to $4,500 a year, it is estimated that the immediate increases in consumption would be: Food, 40 per cent.; shelter and home maintenance, 65 per cent.; clothing, 65 per cent.; health, education, transport and recreation, 115 per cent.

Only 2 per cent. of total U.S.A. savings came from the poorest 80 per cent. of American families. The other 98 per cent. was saved by 20 per cent. of the families.

A recent study of the effect of unemployment on morale showed that 75 per cent. of the unemployed men had poorer morale than the average employed man, and 68 per cent. were more antagonistic to employers as a class. The morale of employed men who anticipated losing their jobs almost any time was as low as that of unemployed men. No evidence was forthcoming to show that there was any lack of morale among those who lived on dividends or annuities.

Within the last year unemployment has increased by nearly half a million persons.

The exact figure (on August 13) was 1,759,944. This is 451,000 more than the figure for the comparable date last year, August 23.

Of the 1938 total, 1,280,618 were men, 363,332 were women and 64,960 girls

About a century and a half ago James Watt built a steam engine (now in the Sydney museum) to the order of a London brewery, and that splendid old machine continued to work in the brewery for more than a hundred years, helping to make good beer.

That is the way people thought of engines in those days. They were to be used to make more and better beer, more and better houses, better furniture, better clothes, better food, better roads, and canals, and docks—and not to make better wars.

If you so will it, that engine could be used to help to make bombs. But when the bombs slaughtered hundreds of women and children it is not reasonable to put the responsibility on to the engine or the engineer. —Sir Henry Barraclough.

Among the guests at the Nuremberg rally of the German Nazi Party was Lord Stamp, Director of the Bank of England.

Governments differ principally according to the extent to which they control the lives of their citizens. The trend of many governments today is towards too great a control over every condition in the lives of men. Germany, Russia, Italy, England and the United States are examples of countries that have had strong enough governments in the last several years to impose remarkable and increasing control over the general economic life of their citizens. —John D. Moneym, General Motors Corporation.

“SOMEONE REPORTED HIM”

Half an hour after her two children came home hungry from school, weeping bitterly when they found there was no food for them, a mother and her boy of seven were taken to hospital yesterday with two knife wounds in the throat.

The day before, the woman’s young husband was sent to prison for a month for “obtaining public relief under false pretences.”

To buy extra nourishment for his invalid wife, he had done a few days’ work without telling the relieving officer, someone reported him, and he was charged and sentenced.

His wife, Mrs. Catherine Hawkes, thirty-nine, of South Grove Buildings, Whitechapel, E., and her boy, Nathan, are now in hospital in a critical condition.

Mr. Bell, the woman’s brother, told the Daily Mirror:—

“My sister had been in poor health for some time, and the shock of her husband being sent away had a terrible effect on her.

“This morning she went to the public assistance offices and asked for a food ticket. She had no money, and wanted to have some food ready for her children. They had nothing to eat at breakfast time.

“She was told to come back in the afternoon when the children came home, and she would get a ticket then.

“When the kiddies returned there was nothing for them.”

IT’S RED CORPUSCLES YOU WANT

Thos. F. Woodlock, contributing editor of the Wall Street Journal, is on his annual visit to London. Thos. it was who forecast the Wall Street slump of last year.

“Pernicious anaemia,” he said, “was ailing Wall Street! The red corpuscles of sound economic vitality were absent.”

They were, indeed. But these red corpuscles (money to the plain man) are absent all over the world. The vitamins which produce them are few in number and obviously unwilling, although they could be made willing once people knew how easily corpuscles can be manufactured.

But now Mr. Woodlock foresees a “soda-water boom” in the autumn, and it doesn’t sound as if there would be many red corpuscles in that.

THE STRAIN OF UNCERTAINTY

Speaking at the Industrial Welfare Conference at Oxford on September 10, Mr. C. J. Bartlett, of Vauxhall Motors, Ltd., said that the greatest strain on workpeople is the strain of uncertainty.

“The fullest conception of welfare puts this point above all others,” he added, “and the wisest management looks ahead in its planning to keep the spectre of unemployment and worry as far away as possible.”

But even the best employers cannot keep this spectre out of sight altogether; indeed, with the increasing mechanisation of industry, it can never be far away.

National Dividends would abolish the spectre of unemployment, and thereby increase health, happiness and, incidentally, industrial production. Mr. Bartlett should be sympathetic to them; what a market they would create!

• NOTICE!

It is important for the cause of FREEDOM in SECURITY that a copy of this issue be placed in the hands of every person who has a will or desire for that objective.

Do your part. Distribute all you can to those interested and ORDER NEXT WEEK’S ISSUE NOW
‘DOMINANT’ MEN

THE greatest crimes in history against individual persons have been, and still are, committed with the "best of intentions." The way to hell is paved with "good intentions," put into operation by dangerous men who seek, and love to exercise, power over others "for the others' good.

We no longer burn the bodies of living men and women at the stake in the market place "for the good of their souls," and as an example to the spectators, but in this age of plenty we do destroy food and restrict its production whilst people are subtly forced to starve in need of it.

This state of affairs is a crime against the sacred flame of life itself, and it flouts common sense; and while the means of imposing this crime upon individuals is attained via control of the financial system, it is important to remember that the power complex of those who commit this act is widely propagated amongst the masses as a holy thing.

Lust for power over others is a dangerous thing, but the exercise and the possession of power is a more dangerous thing. It makes men drunk and, like a heady wine, gives them the illusion of not only justification, but indeed as achieving great merit for playing their part in starving the bodies of the destitute because it is "so good for their souls" and "character," and so on.

The existence of poverty and starvation in the midst of plenty would have exposed long ago the falsity of the financial system if it were not for the deceptive glamour designedly attached to the pharisaical attitude of pride and superiority over "other men" to the point of willingly—nay, lustingly—seeking power to punish others who do not see as they see.

Dominant men!

This technique of achieving power by deception is well known to the "clever" men, and therefore all the press, the platforms, the pulpits, the radio stations, are used to nurture this "interfering" tendency, the "will to power" tendency, which everyone in some degree is born with.

Thus it comes about that via the newspapers and so on, the eyes of the common people everywhere are lifted to China and mid-Europe, forming factions to and fro, pro and con, in order to nurture the idea that it is a good thing for people to make decisions backed with "powers to punish" affecting "others" than themselves.

This is the work of the very devil himself, because it leads men to a condition of hypnosis where they can commit crimes of fiendish cruelty affecting millions of others, under the impression that they are "saving the world," and doing it for "the common good."

Beware, therefore, of the power-lusters, who point with accusing fingers at "other men" for the purpose of getting your consent to arm him with "powers," a weapon which you think is for the "other person," but which once in his hand, he can and will use against you, and which was his motive from the beginning.

It is true that the greatest authority on what you want is yourself, and while sometimes it may be true that an expert, a doctor, for instance, can tell you what will do you good, you would see at once the kind of dangerous man he would be if he claimed the power to imprison you, or to starve you to death, or to use a whip on you if you refused to swallow his particular cough-mixture! And the way to avoid being trapped is not only to remember that you are the greatest authority on what you want, but also to remember that the other fellow is the greatest authority on what he wants, and that each and all should be allowed to choose and refuse what he wants, one thing at a time, so long as it does not injure, and encroach upon the liberties of, his fellows.

The recognition and the application of this will go a long way to undoing the work of the devil which at the moment is very rampant in the world.

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Now the Time to Demand Real Protection

I AM absolutely convinced that nothing short of a great national movement on non-Party lines will force the Government to protect the people from the real and terrible danger that awaits them. This from Professor J. B. S. Haldane, in his new book, "A.R.P.,” published on September 12.

This book is an attack on the Government arrangements for protection from air-raids. Whatever else it contains, and we have not read it yet, this statement is one that should be taken to heart by every voter in the country, but not only in connection with the air danger, which is but a symptom, for it is no use treating symptoms only.

Air-raids are a part of the general war threat, which arises from the need for every industrialised country to expand its markets or burst. Unemployment or war are the alternatives facing each country, so long as work in industry is the only claim to a share of production for the majority.

National Dividends, by enabling the people of a country to buy all that could be produced, and transforming foreign trade into an exchange of surpluses, would remove this threat.

Political parties will never give the people National Dividends, for they are based on the assumption that it is impossible to benefit all sections of the community simultaneously. This is a lie, for the problem of the day is plenty, not poverty.

Professor Haldane recognised, apparently, that if people want proper protection against air raids, they must unite in demanding them, irrespective of party.

We say, if you want to remove the cause of air-raids—the struggle for markets—and protection against all insecurity, you must unite in demanding it. Demand National Dividends now.

Cabinet Rule in South Africa

GENERAL HERTZOG, Premier of South Africa, has demonstrated his complete contempt for the people whom he is supposed to serve. At the general election this summer Mr. A. P. J. Fourie, Minister of Commerce, was defeated. General Hertzog sought vainly to find him a safe seat, but without success: evidently the people did not want him.

Now he has made Mr. Fourie a Senator, for he says: "Mr. Fourie's chances of being returned in a by-election have been ruined by personal attacks and there was no alternative."

That will teach the South African people not to think they know whom they want to represent them!

We shall watch with much interest to see if we can learn why Mr. Fourie was considered so indispensable.
The Basis of Democracy

By G. F. Powell

IN these days when democracy is defended and abused without defining what it is, and when the rulers of dictator countries can define the so-called democracies as pluto-democracies, it comes as a welcome relief to read something which leads to clear thinking. The following article is therefore recommended to all Social Crediters as one which should be passed around amongst their friends for steady and consequent action.—(Ed.)

Democrats assert that:
(1) THE PEOPLE are always sovereign when they are able to make the consequences of thwarting them so unpleasant to those doing so that yielding is a preferable course.
(2) When THE PEOPLE are thwarted, there is generated and disseminated among them a sense of frustration and exasperation.
(3) These are abstract catalysts which disperse in time. If, however, new amounts are generated at a faster rate than older ones can disperse, the resultant accumulation will inevitably act as a stimulant to the combining of numbers of people who desire to exert pressure for resistance.
(4) For it is natural for men and women to desire freedom to do what they want.
(5) The whole history of mankind is a record of its struggle for this freedom—the power to choose or refuse one thing at a time. From age 18 to 38 it fights for it and from 39 to 79 it schemes for it, unceasingly.
(6) THE PEOPLE, as exeroters of pressure for freedom, therefore never die.
(7) But all governments, of whatever form, eventually weaken, fall into desuetude and die.
(8) And government consists of saying what people must, and must not, have and do.
(9) Therefore THE PEOPLE tend per perpendicularly to exert pressure against conditions which their governments impose on them.
(10) Then when governments weaken, for any cause, THE PEOPLE overwhelm it and prise off for themselves a bit more freedom.
(11) Thwarting THE PEOPLE thus generates frustration and exasperation which automatically invokes the very power which will inevitably overwhelm the frustrators—the will of THE PEOPLE for freedom.
(12) Therefore THE PEOPLE are ultimately sovereign.
(13) Since their will must eventually prevail it is best to find out what THE PEOPLE want as often and as quickly as possible and make the continued existence of every institution dependent upon its efficiency in giving it them.
(14) No part of the democratic machine should be called upon to perform any function for which it is not best qualified.
(15) As THE PEOPLE are not qualified for selecting the best of the innumerable technical methods which must be used in running a nation, they should not, therefore, be consulted concerning methods.
(16) So long as the methods used yield the results THE PEOPLE want, they will, as electors, be free of any sense of frustration or exasperation.
(17) THE PEOPLE are, however, the greatest living authorities on the results which they want, and should be able to register those wants as quickly and frequently as possible, when necessary, with those controlling the institutions serving them.
(18) THE PEOPLE should also be able to cast their vote againsi any result to which they object and to withdraw their support from those who do not yield the service they desire.
(19) THE PEOPLE will best obtain the things and services they want by using a financial machine in which money functions as a vote—as it was intended it should—to secure production and distribution to the extent desired or possible, whichever is the lesser.
(20) Because when a man puts down money and demands a thing he is actually voting with his money for the production of that thing, and for everybody concerned in its production and distribution, from the youngest apprentice upwards.
(21) But he cannot interfere with the technician in charge of production, or the methods he uses.
(22) Alternatively, let him and a sufficient number of others like him withdraw their money-supported demand, and production ceases, whilst everybody goes out of office in consequence.
(23) As distinct from getting things and services desired, THE PEOPLE will be secure in the relations they desire with each other by using their political votes. These votes should not be cast for a party, person or method, but for the result wanted, and methods adopted for achieving it left to the politicians and lawyers specializing in methods which will do it.
(24) Since it is beyond doubt that production consists solely in the conversion of material from one form to another, by the application of energy, and there is no visible shortage of either material or energy, there must be potential plenty for everybody. We can, then, safely use our financial and political voting systems to find out what people want and then let them have it IN FREEDOM.

More Sheffield Rates Moves

Speaking to a reporter of the Sheffield Telegraph and Star, who pointed out that Sheffield was not to be represented at a proposed national conference of ratepayers' associations, Mr. H. Aitchison, the organiser of the great Sheffield drive for lower rates without decrease in social services, said:

"Our aims are different from those of other associations. We have got together all the old ratepayers' associations and the new ones, and the demand for reduced rates is on loan charges.

"We already have high rates in Sheffield, and within the next few years the loan interest charges will be increased by something like half a million pounds.

"To meet this expenditure alone, rates will need to be increased by about 3s. 6d. in the £. This is apart from the increase in assessments.

"We are attacking the root of the circumstances—the throwing away of money."

TAX AND RATE ITEMS

The Transvaal poll tax has brought in £39,317 during the first nine months of the present financial year, against £57,000 for the whole of the previous year.

On the estate of the late Sir John Ellerman, the Exchequer was paid £18,341.397, and during his lifetime Sir John paid another £18,000,000 or £20,000,000 in income tax and super-tax.

Brighton pays about £332,000 a year in interest on loan charges, plus another £344,000 in loan redemption. This is equivalent to 8s. in the £ going to provide nothing at all.

"We order to-day from your newsagents or from 1634, Strand, London, W.C.2."
The electoral mechanism for the nomination of a President of the United States begins about a year before the actual nomination, and the democratic angle of it is that the President in office—if he intends to run again for election—puts his O.K. on whatever man he is backing in the primaries. The first primary election to be fought this time was in Kentucky, and the papers openly hinted that if the President's man—Barkley—won, it would decide Roosevelt to make a bid for the unprecedented third term.

Barkley got in with a sufficient majority to encourage Presidential hopes for Roosevelt, and last week three primary elections in Texas and other States resulted in the return of two more Democratic candidates. This makes three, and may possibly cinch the President's decision to call upon reserves, despite sweeping defeats in primary elections in California and South Carolina.

He forced through Congress a few months ago an appropriation for relief and public works to the amount of eight thousand million dollars, and this timely release of such a substantial sum will ensure "prosperity" for another year; or until Roosevelt has had a try for the nomination in November, 1939. When Roosevelt first took hold in 1932, the first appropriation was nine thousand million dollars, and this took care of the necessary relief for more than a year. The approximate total appeared in the banks' clearings at the end of 1933.

Colossal Debt Four Years After Bank Collapse

The U.S.A. National Debt is now in the neighbourhood of 50 thousand million dollars, and it must be close to the point where all Federal taxes collected (especially in view of the big decrease in incomes-taxes totals) are needed to cover the terrific loan charges.

A committee has been appointed to investigate the colossal total of bank and insurance company holdings, most of which have been piled up since the financial collapse of 1931, when banks were 50 per cent. insolvent, and insurance companies were robbing all over the States.

In a recent issue of the Ladies' Home Journal there is an article by Hugh S. Johnson on President Roosevelt. General Johnson was Roosevelt's right-hand man during the first two years of Roosevelt's administration, and was responsible more than anyone else for the technique of putting the New Deal policies into working order. He worked hand-in-glove with Roosevelt over this business, and his clear-cut picture of Roosevelt is illuminating, taken in conjunction with the signs of the times here.

Roosevelt Riding Rough

Roosevelt in 1932 reached the crest of the popular wave, but now there is a strong opposition being built up against him, and a determined attempt to discredit all he has done or tried to do. The deus ex machina is, of course, very carefully concealed, but knowing the power that makes the wheels go round, it looks as though the banks were beginning to smell a rat and are going to lock horns with Roosevelt over the nomination.

In California Senator William Gibbs McAdoo, who ran for re-election as the President's candidate and a "100 per cent. New Dealer," has apparently easily lost the Democratic nomination to Mr. Sherman Downey, a Sacramento lawyer. Downey is champion of the pension campaign of "$30 a week for all over 50," which is sweeping the State, but which has been condemned by the President as a fantastic short cut to Utopia.

Commenting on the South Carolina elections, in which Senator "Cotton Ed." Smith, denounced by the President as an enemy of the New Deal, appears to be assured of re-nomination, Roosevelt said, "It often takes a long time to bring the past up to the present."

Sounds a bit financial-like, doesn't it? The banks sell you the past and the insurance companies the future, and there doesn't appear to be much in the way of a present!

If all the signs can be depended upon, Roosevelt can have no possible alternative, if he is returned for a third time, but to call upon National Debt, but also the back-breaking debt itself. When it is considered that every bank in the country had to be closed in March, 1933, to save them from the most spectacular run in history, and that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation—a governmental department—poured millions upon millions into the banks, and which were later borrowed by the billion to keep industry going. Roosevelt's way out of the difficulty of balancing the budget is obvious.

On the other hand, if as to save total collapse of all the rubbish of the country, Federal subsidies have been showered in every direction, until the "Government" practically controls all shipping, railroads, and every big industrial enterprise in the country; it's a breath-taking business to watch it all unfold, and it seems as though the sparks will begin to fly in 1940 if Roosevelt is returned again.

H.E.H.

"Insane Competition" or Insane Shortage of Money, Which?

The insane competition between sellers of goods, whose intrinsic worth is apparently inadequate to command a market, has become a public nuisance. Our letterbox and front-door bell have long been at the mercy of every impudent canvasser of rubbish. If now we are to be summoned at any hour to the telephone to hear what in America is odiously but appropriately called "sales-talk," then surely the limit of the public patience has been reached.—Extract from a letter by Mr. Patrick Carleton in "The Times," September 10, 1938.

But it's no use being impatient with those forced to earn a living in this way. Give people National Dividends, to buy what they want of the goods now restricted and destroyed, and this form of selling will be unnecessary. We invite Mr. Carleton to sign the pledge on page 16.

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WOMEN SOCIAL CREDITERS!

**"LOTUS S.C." CREAM**

The fine-quality face cream which gives a fine, natural matt finish, alone, or under powder. Made from the choicest ingredients modern research offers. Is efficacious, beneficial and delicately perfumed.

- **Handbag shape** (or dressing-table jar if liked) 1/6 post free
- **Double-size dressing-table jars** 1/2 at 2/9

Also, by request, "Lotus S.C. Cleansing Cream," same sizes and prices.

Each jar purchased automatically ensures a definite contribution to Social Credit Funds. Why not help, with personal satisfaction? Particulars supplied with pots ordered from

Gash, St. Cleer, Tintagel, Cornwall

Groups can profit! Interesting scheme. Details to Secretaries and others.
WHOM DO YOU SERVE?

The lawlessness of high finance and its inherent tendency to breed conflict and violence has had one or two extremely illuminating illustrations in international relations recently.

Diplomatic relations with Mexico have been suspended as a consequence of demand by the British Foreign Office for the repayment of a long-standing debt in a note which can only be described as provocative, because it was obvious that the note and its tone, together with the demand, was an effort to bring external pressure to bear on domestic affairs within Mexico itself.

The popular press in England, whilst giving publicity to the appropriations of foreign oil properties in Mexico, did not give the facts which led up to this action. English readers were not told that the foreign oil interests were defying the laws passed by the Mexican Government for the regulation of the industry within the frontiers of the country.

In the reply made by the Mexican Government to our own Government's demand for a debt-payment, attention was called to our own failure to pay the obligations assumed under the American debt. Thus the British Government in Mexico is regarded as the modern prototype of the servant in scripture who, being forgiven a huge debt by his master, straight-away went to one of his fellow-servants who owed him a trifling sum, and took him by the throat and said, Pay me that thou owest.

The more recent demand made that the German Reich take over the responsibility for the debts of the Austrian State has drawn a similar reference from Herr Walter Funk, Reich Minister of Economics. He said: "Great Britain, after the Boer War, did not recognize the debts of the Boer Republic as British State debt."

It must seem queer to our moralists to observe how a Government like our own, unable to satisfy American financial creditors, treats a British citizen who cannot produce the money to pay taxes. The plea our own Government makes to excuse default on American debt, namely, that the creditors won't accept goods in payment, should stand just as valid for, say, a farmer, when the tax-collector won't accept potatoes as payment; but is the defaulter excused by this plea in the Courts?

What has become of law when a Government demands from private citizens (under penalty of imprisonment) tribute of money, under conditions exactly similar to those which render the Government itself culpable and incapable? A farmer, if he attempts to pay his tax in wheat and potatoes, finds the Ecclesiastical Commissioners welcome it in exactly the same way as the tax-collector—though money, not produce. In effect, this means that the bounty of God is refused in favour of the money-tokens of Mammon (which do not breed); it means also that the Church has transferred its faith from the true God of growing and living things to a bankrupt country, in order to get a similar reference from Herr Funk. The Church sold the tithe-producer to the money-market and transferred by that act its actual faith from the true and living God to the power that feeds its bank balances, and one of the conditions of the deal is to preserve silence and to remain inactive on the obvious wickedness of starving the bodies of millions of children whilst destroying the bountiful and health-giving food they need.

True, there are none so blind as those who have not the will to see, but it is perilous to mock the truth. Thus, the ditch is yawning for those who are following wittily blind leaders. Let all who wish to survive have the courage to act on their own common sense and responsibility and to demand all the life and peace-giving results they want, regardless of what happens to the "sound" financial system which produces nothing but restricts and destroys much.

J.C.

A WOMAN'S VIEW

Am I a Social Crediter?

Yes, I am. Why?

I believe we are the sons and daughters of the great men who by their discoveries and inventions have made Britain the foremost country in the world.

We inherit the Credit of our Race, English men and women ARE "the nation."

No Government can govern if there are no people to be governed; and a wilderness or desert has no credit unless there are people in it.

Social Credit is only the credit or values caused by lots of human beings working together to produce something, whether the something is in a factory, or in green fields, or even in numberless homes.

I believe that people are the most important part of a country, so I am a true Social Crediter. Moreover, I believe that whenever and wherever people associate together correctly to secure some particular object, they almost inevitably succeed.

Men have always lived in families and tribes—we see as small towns are the modern outcome of association, but nowadays folks have lost sight of fundamentals and live in superficial and often quite unreal, or unnecessary, conditions.

There is no need for poverty, insecurity and distress anywhere to-day, because science has increased the material field of plentiful production.

The only thing that conquers mankind now is ignorance of the facts about the money system and their democratic duties, and as soon as men and women realise that what men have organised men can re-arrange, and act accordingly, they will set to work to get a change in the direction and results of their environment and association.

We are living in a group of systems, and the money system controls the results. Therefore, it is very important that people who have not got what they want, or want more than they have now got, should associate together and obtain the result they want.

That is why I am a Social Crediter. There are plenty of goods, and plenty of people needing them, and plenty of others who know how to get this Social Credit monetised; so all we need do is to unite and go for what is likely to bring us where we want to be—in plenty, in freedom, in security.

This paper exists to help you start out.
Goodwill Is Not Enough!

By DOROTHY BEAMISH

The following is an extract from the Archiv der Gesellschaft für Rassenbiologie, Berlin:

"It is the crowded quarters which will suffer the most from bombing. Those quarters, however, are inhabited by those who have not succeeded in life—and the refuse of the community in fact—which would be well rid of them. Besides, the explosions of the bombs will inevitably cause many cases of madness. The person whose nervous system is deficient will not be able to survive the shock. In this way bombing will help us to discover the neurasthenics in our community and to remove them from social life."

The "survival of the fittest," in fact, the fittest being those best able to bear with equanimity the hideous suffering and death of others. But why wait for a war? Why not conduct a preliminary bombing with the purpose of finding out those who are unfit to live—and removing them?

One wonders to what asylum those whose nervous system is deficient will be removed. The phrase has a sinister ring.

It is not only in Nazi Germany that the idea of manliness is linked with insensitivity to suffering and any sympathy or pity expressed for those who have not succeeded in life is looked upon as weak sentimentalism.

Two brothers, aged respectively 33 and 31, recently shot themselves while staying at a farm where they had gone to recuperate from nervous breakdown, leaving a letter to say that they could live no longer in "this earthly hell" and that nobody was to blame. Nobody to blame. Most suicides add that pathetic rider to their last letter. Surely everybody is to blame—"you and I and all the others who are still in possession of some degree of mental and physical health, and who do not fight with all our strength to abolish the tyranny and artificial poverty that is driving men mad with the stresses and strains it creates."

How often do suicides occur during what is supposed to be a period of convalescence? When a person’s health breaks down entirely, he or she is taken care of by relatives or friends. Care is taken to remove all strain and everything that might worry or depress them. They are temporarily surrounded by kindness and cheerfulness, by books and flowers and good cheer. They are free to do exactly as they please.

Gradually, under the combined influence of all these blessings, their tortured nerves relax, their dark imaginings depart; they begin to conceive of the earth as not a bad place after all, where there is kindness and fellowship and peace and quiet happiness. The world had seemed callous, but lo, people have hearts after all.

But time rolls on, as is its nature, and presently the realisation comes to them that it was only an interlude. They are better, much better. As soon as they are well enough they must return to the very conditions that brought on their illness and despair. Their kind friends will wave them from the door. They cannot do anything else.

People are kind, yes, but only temporarily. The economic system does not permit permanent kindness.

Many years ago a young man shot and killed a wealthy man reputed to be his father and nearly killed himself. He was taken to hospital. The public was shocked at the cruelty of nursing a man back to health in order to hang him. (He was eventually reprieved.)

But thousands are nursed back to mental and physical health only to be plunged straight back into the circumstances which caused their breakdown and must almost inevitably cause it again. They cannot face it a second time (sometimes a third or fourth time) and they go "out shooting" or "for a row"—and never return.

Somewhere in America recently, a questionnaire was circulated asking people whether they considered spiritual or economic revival most important. Eighty per cent. thought economic revival most important.

Millions of ordinary people already possess in a high degree the spiritual qualities of compassion, patience and forgiveness as well as industry and perseverance, but they are forced to be cruel against the whole grain of their nature.

A widow living in three rooms with her two daughters on the latter's earnings cked out by odd needlework jobs, took in and nursed her sister-in-law through a long illness.

The sister-in-law was an unqualified nurse, nearly sixty years of age, who had broken down, broken down because she had had to do all the housework, cooking and washing and look after children in addition to the nursing, her employers being unable to pay for extra help.

On being asked what she would do when she was better, the widow replied, "Oh, she will go back to nursing."

I shall never forget the look on the poor creature's face as she overheard these words.

What is needed is not so much more goodwill and unselfishness but more money in the hands of those who already possess those qualities, so that goodwill may become good action.

The alternative is to follow the philosophy of brute force to its logical conclusion in a war of mutual extermination in which, as the Archiv Gesellschaft so charmingly puts it, "bombing will help us to discover the neurasthenics and remove them from social life!"
THE OBSCURANTISTS

IN The Times of September 10, under the heading "Moral Rearmament," a letter appeared over the signatures of various prominent men which, in the eyes of that growing body of people who recognize armed warfare as the logical extension of trade warfare, will be regarded as an outrage.

This letter seeks to obscure the economic origins of war by suggesting that it is the people themselves the fault lies, that what is needed is a "moral regeneration," when all would be well. This, like so many of the statements of those who would deceive us to our hurt, is a half-truth, and half-truths are a device of the devil.

Some of the signatories of this letter are honest, doubtless—if misguided; but what can one think of Lords Baldwin and Stamp, both of whom put their names to it, and one of whom, one suspects, wrote it? Brought face to face by recent events with the horror to which the policy they have consistently advocated and forced on this country, inevitably leads, they turn on those whom they have so criminally misguided and say, in effect, "You are to blame." Here is an example of moral cowardice, a refusal to face the facts—and a sneaking hope to save skins—which will be recognised for what it is in the years to come, when the history of these troubled times is written.

In the light of this experience, in directing the affairs of this country, it cannot be believed that either Lord Baldwin or Lord Stamp, is aware that it is a physical possibility to-day to ensure to every man, woman and child in it a sufficiency of food, warmth and shelter. This, as they must know, could be done without taking anything from anybody, save the power accruing to the secure minority from the fact of the insecurity of the great majority.

This knowledge must be theirs, yet despite it they have been instrumental in forcing a policy on this country under which work in commerce or industry is the only title to life for the majority, although, to an ever-increasing extent, solar energy working through machines displaces human labour. In consequence, with every advance in our ability to give security to all, the insecurity of the majority increases, and with it the threat of war, for to "maintain employment" exports must expand with expanding production, and every producing country is in the same dilemma. Further, with the growth of insecurity, the struggle for life becomes ever more bitter, thus putting a premium on dishonesty and cheap practice, greed and selfishness.

HOLIDAYS A "BARBAROUS INSTITUTION"

WHEN you come to think of it, holidays are really a very barbarous institution.

What is it if not barbarous, and a contradiction in terms into the bargain, to say to a poor slave, "Very well. You may now go away and lead a civilised life. But, making a makeshift travesty of business, or three? Not leisure, but a mere pittance of that growing body of people who recognise armed warfare as the logical extension of trade warfare, will be regarded as an outrage.

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Security—of a sort— IN NEW ZEALAND

THE New Zealand Social Security Bill became law on September 9. It provides for a pension of 10/- a week to both sexes at 60, provided it does not bring the income up to more than 50/- a week for single people, or 80/- for a married couple. In addition it provides for a pension of 50/- a week for single people, or 80/- for a married couple. In addition it provides for a pension of 30/- a week only appears to me? I haven't enough to eat. I'm unemployed."

She was turned out.

Christ recognised that if they were to accept His message, the material needs of His listeners had to be met. He fed the multitude. He left the injunction to His followers: "Feed My sheep." He who dare say in the light of His actions that this injunction was not to be interpreted materially?

Today our knowledge is such that, although we cannot repeat Christ's miracles of feeding the multitudes without any labour of production, we can feed them with an ever-decreasing amount of labour. We could obey His injunction, "Feed My sheep," without loss to anyone. Instead of doing this, we grossly pervert His teaching to read "Employ My sheep." We demand work in exchange for bread, although the very ability to obey His teaching to the letter makes it impossible for an ever-increasing number to find work.

If a Man Will Not Work—

POPE PIUS XI, in his Quadragesimo Anno Papal Encyclical, says: "Wealth . . . which is constantly being augmented by social and economic progress, must be so distributed amongst the various individuals and classes of society that the common good of all . . . be thereby promoted . . . If any man will not work, neither let him eat" is as inapt as it is unfounded. The Apostle is here passing judgment on those who refuse to work though they could and ought to do so; he admonishes us to use diligently our time and our powers of body and mind, and not to become burdensome to others as long as we are able to provide for ourselves. In no sense does he teach that labour is the sole title which gives a right to a living or to profits."

Security—of a sort— IN NEW ZEALAND

THE New Zealand Social Security Bill became law on September 9. It provides for a pension of 10/- a week to both sexes at 60, provided it does not bring the income up to more than 50/- a week for single people, or 80/- for a married couple. In addition it provides for free medical attention for everybody. The New Zealand pound is depreciated in terms of the pound sterling by 25 per cent. Since the Labour Government took office four years ago, its purchasing power has fallen. In the circumstances, a pension of 30/- a week only appears generous when compared to the miserable pittance of 10/- paid here, and if the wealth of New Zealand in relation to its population is ignored.

When the people of New Zealand unite in demanding National Dividends, they will get them: until they do so, they will be fobbed off with pensions paid out of anything from anybody. save the power accruing to the secure minority from the fact of the insecurity of the great majority.

This knowledge must be theirs, yet despite it they have been instrumental in forcing a policy on this country under which work in commerce or industry is the only title to life for the majority, although, to an ever-increasing extent, solar energy working through machines displaces human labour. In consequence, with every advance in our ability to give security to all, the insecurity of the majority increases, and with it the threat of war, for to "maintain employment" exports must expand with expanding production, and every producing country is in the same dilemma. Further, with the growth of insecurity, the struggle for life becomes ever more bitter, thus putting a premium on dishonesty and cheap practice, greed and selfishness.

How to Stop the War in China

In 1937 Japan produced approximately 5,000,000 tons of steel. In the manufacture of this over 2,000,000 tons of scrap were used, of which 1,500,000 tons were supplied from the U.S.A.

A change of heart, or to use the expression of these distinguished letter-writers, a "moral regeneration," is indeed needed, not, however, as an end in itself, but as a means to an end. Major Douglas points out in the current Fig Tree, "as a preparation for definite action." Of such action, directed to the removal of insecurity at home, which must be the first step towards its removal abroad, this Times letter makes no mention.

"Faith without works is dead." M. JACKLIN.

"FEED THE HUNGRY"

AT a religious meeting at the Albert Hall last Monday a woman called out to the speaker:

"What good is it preaching about Christ to me if I haven't enough to eat. I'm unemployed."

She was turned out.

Christ recognised that if they were to accept His message, the material needs of His listeners had to be met. He fed the multitude. He left the injunction to His followers: "Feed My sheep," without loss to anyone. Instead of doing this, we grossly pervert His teaching to read "Employ My sheep." We demand work in exchange for bread, although the very ability to obey His teaching to the letter makes it impossible for an ever-increasing number to find work.

If a Man Will Not Work—

POPE PIUS XI, in his Quadragesimo Anno Papal Encyclical, says: "Wealth . . . which is constantly being augmented by social and economic progress, must be so distributed amongst the various individuals and classes of society that the common good of all . . . be thereby promoted . . . If any man will not work, neither let him eat" is as inapt as it is unfounded. The Apostle is here passing judgment on those who refuse to work though they could and ought to do so; he admonishes us to use diligently our time and our powers of body and mind, and not to become burdensome to others as long as we are able to provide for ourselves. In no sense does he teach that labour is the sole title which gives a right to a living or to profits."
STATEMENT
BY
SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT, LTD.

A LIMITED company is a legally registered agreement in association which involves its directors (sometimes called councillors) in observing certain rules laid down in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of that limited company, and the directors undertake at the time of its formation to observe those rules.

Certain members of the Council of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, becoming uneasy about the general situation, found that the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company were not being observed and acted upon. Steps were therefore taken to call a Council meeting by the following letter addressed to all members of the Council:

Dear Sirs,

The Council of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited wishes to discharge a duty by informing all those who have supported the organisation financially and otherwise, in the past, that throughout its existence it has placed at the disposal of Major Douglas all the resources available to it without restriction, and regardless of its having to undertake the financial liability and shoulder the legal responsibilities.

It will be observed that, in the above letters, no explanation is offered to the Company for the strange actions of the last few days at headquarters; and none has been received by the Company, which therefore cannot pass on the reasons, if there are any, to subscribers and other readers.

The Council does not feel under any obligation to justify anything it has done or failed to do, because it has at all times refrained from interfering with the operations of Major Douglas. The Council, therefore, would welcome not only an explanation of the events here reported, but a full exposure of all recent facts involved. No opportunity of an amicable and confidential settlement of this matter has been afforded it.

A MAN OF GOOD FAITH

John Bunyan wrote from prison:

"If nothing will do unless I make of my conscience a continual butchery and slaughter-shop, unless putting out my own eyes I commit me to the blind to lead me, I have determined, the Almighty God being my help and shield, yet to suffer, if frail life might continue so long, even till the moss shall grow on my eyebrows rather than thus to violate my faith and principles."

A VERY "PRIMITIVE IDEA"

The Australian Government is considering having at least one aboriginal man elected to its legislative body. The trouble is he might have some primitive idea like balancing the budget. — Spectator, Hamilton

Here's how the old adage that "there's many a true word spoken in jest." The balancing of national budgets is, in fact, a very "primitive idea," for it has its roots in the past ages of scarcity, when both man, and his means of production, were primitive, judged by modern standards. In the age of plenty in which we live, by acceptance of this primitive idea of a balanced budget, we ignore the facts of plenty, the ever-increasing growth of productive power, and condemn ourselves to poverty and insecurity.

As J. M. Keynes says in The Times of September 13, following an increase in productivity per employee of 5 per cent. between 1924 and 1930, there was a further increase of no less than 20 per cent. in the five years from 1930 to 1935, and the increase in productivity per operative employee was still greater.

Has the standard of living during the last 14 years increased by at least 25 per cent?
Correspondence

OUR PURPOSE WELL PUT

Sir,—Those advocates of Social Credit who have no lively group wherein to sharpen their weapons are apt sometimes to be dismayed or overcome by the weight of public indifference to their contentions.

The thing that has strengthened one investigator, at least, in his adhesion to Major Douglas is the careful examination of the speeches made by representatives of the opposite school. Again and again one gets shrewd hints which go to suggest the deep underlying uneasiness in orthodox quarters with things as they are.

From the orations of the Bank Chairmen in January, 1936, for instance, there are several indications which suggest that High Finance was contemplating the possibility of a coming change of policy. Is it worth while our experts re-examining them? Mr. McKenna has more recently given himself to severe criticism of Social Credit. But how about this from his Midland Bank speech, January 29, 1936?

"Monetary management cannot of itself create wealth for distribution." Who asks that it should? But it can promote the distribution of wealth and it can promote the creation of more wealth. Especially what advocates of Social Credit seek is that the wealth (the goods and services) available shall not be voided. It is the monetising of the wealth actually in existence and the much more capable of being brought into existence, that we are after.

J. W. Peel.

More About Sugar Restriction

In a leading article entitled "More Sugar than Sense," published on September 2, reference was made to the International Sugar Conference held in London last July. The decisions of that conference, which will affect each one of us, have now been published. They will result in a reduction of the amount of cane sugar exported from British colonies.

For the year commencing September 1, 1936, the colonies are given an export quota of 936,010 tons, as against a quota of 967,010 tons for the year just ended. As an indication of the probable effect of this cut in the quota on the welfare of the colonies that depend on the growth and export of sugar, take the case of Jamaica. This year, the export quota for this colony is fixed at 82,400 tons, last year it was 86,600 tons, a drop of 4,200 tons.

But last year's production in Jamaica was 118,188 tons, and only 12,410 tons is consumed in the colony, therefore, with the quota as originally fixed, there was a surplus of 193,788 tons of unsaleable sugar. Actually, as a result of bad crops elsewhere last year, Jamaica's quota was increased by 17,000 tons, bringing the total allowed to be exported to 105,100 tons and in consequence, the unsaleable surplus now on hand amounts to only 2,578 tons.

But Jamaica cannot depend on a similar stroke of luck this year, and assuming production reaches present estimates, it will be 115,500 tons, leaving an unsaleable surplus of 20,290 tons plus last year's surplus of 2,278 tons.

A Royal Commission has just begun an enquiry into economic conditions in the British West Indies. It was appointed after the recent unemployment riots and serious strikes in those colonies, and the exposure in the House of Commons of the appalling conditions under which many of the population exist. Like Mr. Macawber, the Government hopes seemingly that "something will turn up." In the meantime, for the Commission can do nothing, and its appointment is only a method of shelving the problem and rewarding friends of the Government with a free trip to the West Indies.

Such commissions are already debunked in the eyes of West Indians, for this is the fifth of the present century. Consequently, we may expect further trouble in these Colonies. For the inhabitants are unlikely to starve quietly until the Commission reports.

This is "sound finance" in operation. We suffer because we cannot afford to buy all the sugar we want, and the producers suffer because they cannot sell it to us.

National Dividends are the only remedy.

M.W.

EVERY MAN IS WORTH TWO—IN ASSOCIATION

POST ONE OF THESE FORMS TO-DAY


FORM A I wish to become a Subscriber under Revenue Assessment Plan, I wish to make a donation to the funds and herewith enclose the sum of £

Name
Address

FORM B Though not a registered supporter (alas), I wish to become a shareholder in the Self-Assessment Revenue Scheme, I can afford to pay £

Name
Address

Subscribers to Social Credit Funds under this plan who are direct subscribers to SOCIAL CREDIT newspaper are entitled to receive Supplements and special communications which may be issued from time to time.

FORM C I wish to make a donation to the funds and herewith enclose the sum of £

Name
Address

ARMAMENTS DON'T MAKE ENOUGH WORK

A slight improvement over the previous month in the total of worklessness does not obscure the uncomfortable fact that the figures are getting on to half-a-million worse than last year's. It is evident that only the execution of the armaments programme is standing between us and a depression of the major kind. Something must be imputed to the disconcernment that belabours business when clouds darken the international sky. But it is none the less true that we need more creative methods for the stabilising of employment. -The Observer, September 11. (Our italics.)

Yet it would appear that The Observer is opposed to war, which would cure unemployment for so long as it lasted. Within the framework of the present financial system the choice is unemployment or war, and if you choose unemployment you cannot even hope to "stabilise" it; it will grow and grow and grow, for machines are meant to save labour, and they do.

When we unite to demand the wages of the machine, to buy the goods now restricted, destroyed or dumped overseas for lack of home markets—we shall not only abolish the so-called "unemployment problem," we shall abolish the main cause of war—the fight for markets.
**Advertisements & Meetings**

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

Advertisers are requested to write for space rates, to Advertising Manager, Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

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

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

BLACKBURN Social Credit Study Group meets every Tuesday at 8 p.m. in the Y.M.C.A., Blackburn Social Credit Study Group meets at BRADFORD United Democrats. All enquiries welcome. Members please call to see the new and more advantageously situated premises.

BRENTFORD and Richmond. Social Crediters are invited to attend at the Rectory, Stanley Road, Brentford, every Tuesday, at 8 p.m.

CARDIFF Social Credit Association. Meetings are held as usual on the first Tuesday of each month. Enquiries to Hon. Sec., Cardiff D.S.C. Association. Meetings are held fortnightly in the Unity Hall, Room 10, Park Place, on Thursday, September 22, at 7.45 p.m. Next Meeting, September 20.

DERBY S.C. Association. Meetings are held fortnightly (Tuesdays) at the “Unity Hall,” Room 14, at 7.45 p.m. Next Meeting, September 27, at 8 p.m.

DERBY S.C. Association. Meetings are held on Monday evenings at the Institute, 14, to 6.30 p.m. Closes 11 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Saturdays.

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

LYTHAM ST. ANNES. All Social Crediters holidaying in this district can get Social Credit weekly from the following: Lambert’s, The Crescent Post Office, Thebridge, St. Anne’s; or W. H. Smith & Son, The Station, St. Anne’s.

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

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

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

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


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

**We Will Abolish Poverty**

**ELECTOR’S DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING**

1. I know that there are goods in plenty and therefore that poverty is quite unnecessary.
2. I want before anything else poverty abolished.
3. I demand that monetary or other effective claims to such products as we now destroy or restrict shall be distributed to all bona fide members of the Social Credit Association.
4. These distributions must not deprive owners of their property nor decrease its relative value nor increase taxes or prices.
5. In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.

This is the form for Parliamentary electors to sign. It should be sent to W. H. Smith & Son, 14, Ursula Grove, Elm Grove, Southsea.

6. So I pledge myself to vote if I can for a candidate who will undertake to support this policy and to vote consistently against any party trying to put any other law making against this policy.

7. If the present Member of Parliament here won’t undertake this, I will vote to defeat him and his successors until this my policy prevails.

**Social Credit Centre**

163A Strand, London, W.C.2

**OPEN daily from 11 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. Closes 1 p.m. Saturdays. Refreshments.**

**Miscellaneous Notices**

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FAIRWATER INSTITUTE. Another meeting for Lower Rates in Cardiff, 7.30 p.m. Roll up, Supporters!

NORTH Newcastle-on-Tyne Lower Rates Association. All interested please get in touch with J. W. Coward, Deepdale, Holly Avenue, Fawdon, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

UNITED Ratepayers’ Advisory Association. District Agent for S. Wales and Monmouthshire, Mr. P. Langmaid, ’39, Heathwood Road, Cardiff.

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