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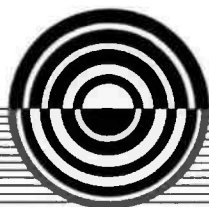
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THE SOCIAL CREDIT AIM

Freedom in Security for Everyone

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

AN event occurred two decades ago that we believe will exert an ever-widening influence for the good of humanity. At the time it appeared to be insignificant. It was merely the publication of a book which many readers put aside as incomprehensible.

Not all readers gave it up, and among the few who realised its significance was the editor of a weekly paper. So impressed was he with the book's philosophy and the policy outlined in it that he forthwith committed his paper to their advocacy.

The book was by a Major C. H. Douglas, an engineer, who, by his outstanding ability, had made a mark in his profession. The book was entitled "Economic Democracy," and enunciated the principles of what has since become known all over the world as Social Credit.

The weekly paper whose editor—A. R. Orage—first adopted these principles, was *The New Age*.

Since that time many books and periodicals have been published supporting, opposing, criticising and examining Major Douglas's ideas, and a world-wide "Movement" has arisen with the object of having them put into practice.

An Object in Life

What Major Douglas did was to lay down a philosophy of life which reconciles the interests of the individual with the interests of the group.

To put it quite simply, individuals—you and I—have an object in life, though we may not always realise what it is, and that object is the same as our neighbour's object. It can be briefly described as "leisure," a word often thought to have the same meaning as idleness, but meaning, in reality, *freedom to do as we choose*.

A Law of Nature

Every normal person must work. An animal has a certain amount of energy which must be expended every day in *work*. Whether the work be of our own choosing, or something we are compelled to do, the result is to enable us to use our natural, inherent energy.

To generate this energy, we eat; and if we eat we *must* expend the energy that results. It is a law of nature from which there is no escape. It *must* be observed, or the *automatic* punishment is death. That is a quality of the laws of nature as distinct from the laws of man. Sometimes man-made laws can be evaded; nature's laws never can.

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 *united for the 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 whole people could eventually unite because of its reasonable common sense.

W. A. WILLOX

COMMENTARY

A MAN who is the father of 14 boys and girls 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."

There is a lesson here for us 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 "loan-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 Czecho-Slovakia, 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

THE PLOTTERS OF SCARCITY

The plotters who seek to make production fit the financial system have scored another success. They cannot control the rain and the sun, or the fertility of the earth, but by marketing boards and restrictions on farmers, they can discourage, or in some cases (e.g., potatoes) penalise by fines the growth of food.

Ministry of Agriculture returns issued on September 12 show that the arable area in England and Wales is the smallest since the war—9,024,000 acres. Another 96,000 acres has gone out of cultivation in the past twelve months. In consequence, another 9,000 workers left the land.

Is this your policy or would you prefer that people be enabled to buy all that can be produced, by the issue of National Dividends? If you don't demand plenty for all you will get increasing poverty for an increasing majority.

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 Wm. 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 pittance 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 2,024,848,817 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.

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Message for New Readers . . .

By D. Jackson

YOU Are Being Defrauded

YOU are not interested in politics, neither do you attend meetings. The doings of public men bore you. Wild horses would not drag you to a public debate. You can't be *bothered* with public matters. Well, here is something that concerns YOU.

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, the lever, the screw, which have culminated in the thermo-controlled furnace, conveyor-belt systems, traffic-lights, dial phones, and the thousand and one labour-saving devices—in short, our present miraculous Power Age. The Age of Plenty.

HOW does this affect YOU? The demand for your labour has diminished. Moreover, even if you have employment you

have been compelled to sell it at a beggarly price, because so many people would take on your job at even cheaper rates.

The point is that these inventions were bequeathed to you for your good so that you could live in leisure, abundance and security.

Yet you live in toil, worry and insecurity.

Facts of the Fraud

This fraud is perpetrated on YOU by the device known as the "MONEY TRICK." It is easy to understand when you know the facts.

Most people believe that money is wealth. This is false. Money is only tickets for wealth. The State has given the banks the sole power to issue these tickets or money. By keeping the community short of money, the bankers, the Money Monopolists, prevent YOU from enjoying your cultural inheritance which is yours by right.

The only thing missing to-day is MONEY.

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 milk is being thrown down the drain, YOUR fish back into the sea.

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!

WAR

Something Can Be Done

THE world is on the edge of the abyss. Even before these words appear in print we may be engaged in such a war as to send civilisation crashing over; a war in which we should be compelled to the loathsome task of torturing and killing our fellow-men—our fellow-men whom we do not hate, whom we wish to let live, just as they wish to let us live.

It is not sensible. It is quite mad; but whether we are committed to war or not, we can *do* something now to prevent it or to end it.

In tackling a problem it is always best to start from first principles. Therefore, readers are directed to the article in this issue entitled "The Social Credit Aim" on page 2.

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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.

Something REALLY New in Taxes

A TAX which has so far not been thought of by any other township in the world has been evolved by the municipality of Ruma, small Yugoslav town.

It is a tax on late revellers who are found in the town's cafés and public houses after midnight. There are no closing hour restrictions in Yugoslavia.

Pondering over the lean state of the municipal finances, the Finance Committee proposed a tax on all males who preferred to spend the hours after midnight on the binge in the local cafés instead of at home and in bed.

The Mayor approved the tax, which is now collected on the spot by special officials on night shift. Every night they make a round of Ruma's night haunts between midnight and dawn, and give receipts for the money collected.

The receipt is valid only for the particular café or pub where the tax is paid. If the reveller is discovered later sitting in another establishment, he is liable to be taxed again.

THE WAY TO RESULTS

By Brian Reed

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. If the department fails to meet all its charges, the ratepayers are called upon to make up the deficit by paying more into the general rate fund. 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 their 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 of the area concerned who are the final—and rightful—arbiters of the *object* of the undertakings designed for their benefit. It is the business of the transport or electricity committee members to crystallise those objects, define the policy to the management, and ensure that the management puts it into effect.

Members of a municipal committee are like unto company directors, whose business it is to *direct*, not to manage, and who are responsible to the shareholders who elected them. Although the members of the transport committee, for example, may know far more about the city's transport than the other councillors or members of the public, they are in no sense of the phrase "transport experts." Not one in a hundred of them was in the first place co-opted on to the committee because he knew anything about transport, and there has never been any serious suggestion that the members *need* be transport experts, any more than railway directors need to know all about traffic operation and locomotive design.

Administration

If the committee members interfere in matters of administration it is simply the imposition of the will of second-rate

experts upon that of first-rate experts. Not unnaturally, 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, then 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 the £ suffering from inflation and being deflated, or the process of reflation 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 Tees-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 were raised to \$2,500 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 15) was 1,759,242. 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, 363,535 were women and 56,460 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 slaughter 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. Mooney, 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 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, White-chapel, 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 work-people 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!

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Friday, September 16, 1938

'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 fellowmen.

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.

Now is 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 exerters 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 perpetually 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.

Democrats argue that:

(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.

Genuine Social Crediters agree with all the foregoing. But they take it further by asserting that:

(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 against 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 best secure 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 specialising 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.

TAX AND RATE ITEMS

THE Transvaal poll tax has brought in £592,917 during the first nine months of the present financial year, against £570,000 for the whole of the previous year.

On the estate of the late Sir John Ellerman, the Exchequer was paid £18,342,297, 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.

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 have 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."

SOMETHING OF GREAT INTEREST WILL APPEAR IN NEXT WEEK'S SOCIAL CREDIT.

Make sure of your copy.
Order to-day from your newspapers or from 163a, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Presidential Predictions

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 up all his 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 (speci-

ally in view of the big decrease in income-tax 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 1932, when banks were 50 per cent. insolvent, and insurance companies were rocking 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 1936 was riding high on 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. Sheridan 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 repudiate not only the interest on the 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, 1936, 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, as if to save total collapse of all the business 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.

WOMEN SOCIAL CREDITERS!

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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 a 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 recognise 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

tithe in wheat and potatoes, finds the Ecclesiastical Commissioners welcome it in exactly the same way as the tax-collector—they demand *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 bank-created one of inky blots and rotten parchment bonds. 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 life 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 wilfully 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 Creditor?
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 Creditor. 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—villages and 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 conquered 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 lot.

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 Creditor.

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.

"GAINFUL UNEMPLOYMENT"

IN the *Daily Herald* of September 10, the assistant City Editor questions the claim made by Hitler to have abolished unemployment. "It is true," he says, "that unemployment as such is practically non-existent. But real employment means gainful employment. Two million of Germany's former unemployed are either under arms or in concentration camps. Increased employment has not caused increased production of peaceful goods, or an improvement in the welfare of the masses."

Well, what of it, are we not in the same boat? Only the following day the *Observer* pointed out that all that stands between us and a major depression is the rearmament programme. Tested by the standard of employment, Germany is better off than we are with our 1¾ million registered unemployed.

The truth is, of course, that employment is no test of a country's welfare. The *Daily Herald's* talk of "gainful employment" is just so much nonsense, for the real test is not whether everyone is employed, but whether everyone has an adequate supply of desired goods and services. By this test, every so-called civilised country fails, and Great Britain's failure is greater than Germany's by the amount that her resources exceed those of Germany.

Goodwill Is Not Enough!

By DOROTHY BEAMISH

THE following is an extract from the *Archiv der Gesellschaft fur 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—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. Perhaps to that last asylum that opens its doors to all and which so many of the kindly and compassionate are daily seeking for themselves *via* the gas oven or the river.

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 circum-

stances 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 eked 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, 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!"

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The addresses which had been arranged for Thursday Evenings are hereby cancelled.

R. Gaudin,
Director of Propaganda
and Publications.

Social Credit Secretariat.

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 recognise 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 in 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.

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 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? 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"—and 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 inept 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."

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 after one week, or two weeks, or three, you must return again into barbarism"?

For what is civilisation without leisure, and what is leisure if it is limited by the barbarities of time, by one week, or two weeks, or three? Not leisure, but a mere makeshift travesty of leisure.—*Patrick Balfour in the "Evening Standard," September 10, 1938.*

Real leisure is not doing nothing, but doing what one wants to do. The age of leisure which will be ushered in with the issue of National Dividends, will not be an age of idleness, but an age of creative activity such as the world has never known. Then the return from holidays will not be a return to barbarism, but to the work we like and have chosen to do.

And because we shall have chosen free of fear and compulsion whilst still retaining the power to choose and refuse, the work will be good and the conditions happy and full of joy.

Security—of a sort—in New Zealand

THE New Zealand Social Security Bill became law on September 9. It provides for a pension of 30s. a week to both sexes at 60, provided it does not bring the income up to more than 50s. a week for single people, or 80s. 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 30s. a week only appears generous when compared to the miserable pittance of 10s. 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 taxation. Social Security at the cost of increased social insecurity, in fact.

How to Stop the War in China

In 1937 Japan produced approximately 5,500,000 tons of steel. In the manufacture of this over 2,000,000 tons of scrap were used, of which 1,900,000 tons were supplied from the U.S.A.

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,

Social Credit Secretariat Limited.

The Legal Adviser to the Company informs me that, in accordance with Clause 37 of the Articles of Association, I am empowered to summon a meeting of the Council to confirm and arrange that the Social Credit Secretariat Limited shall be conducted in accordance with the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

This letter is therefore to advise you that a meeting of the Council is hereby called for this purpose, to be held at the registered office of the Association, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2, on Wednesday, September 7, 1938, at 4 p.m.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. A. WILLOX
(Member of Council)

September 2, 1938.

Major Douglas thereupon challenged the right of Mr. Willox to call a meeting. The meeting, however, was duly held in the presence of the Company's Honorary Legal Adviser, with the following present:

G. F. Powell
T. Laub
J. E. Tuke
L. Wylde
W. A. Willox

On the Council proceeding to discharge

its legal responsibilities, the following letters were received:

*To The Social Credit Secretariat Ltd.,
163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.*

As Chairman and Director of the Social Credit Secretariat I hereby revoke your authority to publish the periodical known as SOCIAL CREDIT as from to-day's date. Kindly hand over to Dr. Tudor Jones and E. H. Miles Hyatt, both of 8 Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.4, all documents and papers in your possession relating to the said periodical.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1938.
(Signed) C. H. DOUGLAS

For and on behalf of the Social Credit Secretariat.

• • •

September 11, 1938.

George Hickling, Esq.,
Editor, Social Credit Secretariat Ltd.,
163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.
Dear Mr. Hickling,

I must request you to refrain from publishing articles or other material for publication written by or on behalf of Directors of the Social Credit Secretariat in any other paper than that published by or on behalf of the Social Credit Secretariat. The Directors of the Secretariat are Major C. H. Douglas, Dr. Tudor Jones, Mr. Hewlett Edwards, Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. Miles Hyatt, Mr. R. Gaudin, Mr. A. Welford, and Mrs. B. M. Palmer.

I should be obliged if you will forward such material to Miles Hyatt, Esq., c/o C. W. Rhodes, 4 Belvidere Road, Liverpool, 8.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) ELIZABETH EDWARDS,
Secretary, Social Credit Secretariat.

• • •

*To The Social Credit Secretariat Ltd.,
163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.*

September 12, 1938

Dear Sirs,

As from the time of despatch of this letter, I resign from the Chairmanship,

Membership, or any connection with the Social Credit Secretariat Limited.

My name must not appear on any communication, publication or other document of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, and no action suggesting my support of that organisation must be taken at any time.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) C. H. DOUGLAS

• • •

In addition, letters of resignation from Mr. F. C. Luxton and Mr. T. Laub were received.

Further, during the week-end, the Addressall and stencils, the subscription and revenue files, and several other important items, were removed from the Company's registered offices.

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 relevant 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 proof of 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-accelerating 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 overborne 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 can help to extend the area of employment and bring consumption and production into better relationship." *Precisely*—that is why those who manage our monetary policy are *charged* with the responsibility of many of our most shameful disorders—the perpetuation of wretchedness and despair.

No one nowadays pretends it is the unwillingness of men to undertake useful work that is the trouble. One is, however, dismayed that so much of the product of nature and industry, e.g., some of the most beautiful ships in the world, and the finest milling machinery, together with "the finest of the wheat" is spoken of as superabundant and so is marked for destruction. Not because there is no population wanting the use of these things, nor because men are unwilling to handle them—but primarily because of difficulties about money, chiefly the shortage of it. That's why I and 40,000,000 others cannot afford the Norwegian cruise (or other) which would have kept the Mauretania and the Olympic in commission.

Again, Mr. McKenna says, "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.

JOHN 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, 1938, the colonies are given an export quota of 958,010 tons, as against a quota of 997,000 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 86,000 tons, a drop of 3,600 tons. But last year's production in Jamaica was 118,188 tons, and only 12,810 tons is consumed in the colony, therefore, with the quota as originally fixed, there was a surplus of 19,378 tons of unsaleable sugar. Actually, as a result of bad crops elsewhere last year, Jamaica's quota was increased by 17,100 tons, bringing the total allowed to be exported to 103,100 tons and in consequence, the unsaleable surplus now on hand amounts to only 2,278 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. Micawber, 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**

To the Treasurer, Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

FORM A I wish to become a Section I. Registered Supporter of the Social Credit Secretariat, Ltd. Under the Self-Assessment Revenue Scheme, I can afford to pay £ : : a week month year and enclose my first contribution.

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 A Though not a registered Section II. Subscriber under Revenue Assessment Plan, I wish to make a donation to the funds and herewith enclose the sum of £ : :

Name

Address

ARMAMENTS DON'T MAKE ENOUGH WORK

ASLIGHT 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 approaching the major kind.* Something must be imputed to the disconcertment that befalls 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 machines—money 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.

