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SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

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FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1937

Weekly Twopence

BUS STRIKE FACTS

IN the past five years, 1,066 London busmen have had to leave their jobs through ill-health.

Only 343 men, of 3,785, have lived to 65 to draw their pensions. 877 have died.

Gastric trouble, shattered nerves, deafness, are principal causes of ill-health and premature death among busmen.

Drivers frequently lose their sense of taste and smell.

Both drivers and conductors frequently go the whole 8-hour day with no food beyond a sandwich eaten while on the job.

*

Cannot the money ticket system be adjusted to wipe out these injustices and hardships?

The busmen strike to have these hardships removed. The money ticket system can be adjusted to meet their demands.

(See Leader, "A Grim Struggle," page 4)

Will the busmen, united in this demand for half-hour for a meal, join in the demand for National Dividends, which would immediately remove their hardships by making it possible for them to withdraw their labour for good if conditions were unbearable?

No £1 a week strike pay poverty for them then, but good living for all time.

Boys Too Underfed To Play Or Study

IN Whitehaven, Cumberland mining town, seven of every ten boys between 14 and 18 are undernourished; their clothing and footwear are deplorable, states the School Medical Officer, Dr. Kenneth Frazer.

Many of the boys are too unfit to want to play football, and the general standard of P.T. work has had to be reduced.

Out of 111 boys examined, Dr. Frazer found only seven that could be classified as of "excellent health." Twenty-five were normal, 43 were under-nourished, and 36 were seriously under-nourished.

The "under-nourishment" figure of 71 per cent. points, Dr. Frazer says, to a "very marked and rapid deterioration" taking place after the boys leave school, as the proportion of under-nourished elementary school children throughout the county, excluding the boroughs, was less than seven per cent.

"Apart from the physical condition of the children," Dr. Frazer states, "their clothing and footwear are in the main deplorable."

"Life under such conditions has no meaning, and I think that a determined effort must be made to do something about it."

Among suggestions made by Dr. Frazer in his report are that:

All boys attending the centre should be given a double ration of milk, and special food rations of wholemeal biscuits, butter, cheese and fruit;

A thorough medical inspection should be made of all boys at the centre, and the necessary treatment should be provided;

A request should be made to the Board of Education to sanction a midday meal for boys who need it;

Boys should be provided with decent clothing and footwear where necessary.

The country can produce all that is needed to fulfil these suggestions, but nothing is ever done unless people say it must be.

Poor Mother's Food Problem Would Baffle A Chancellor

SIR JOHN ORR

£2 A WEEK NEEDED TO FEED MOTHER AND 4 CHILDREN

"A POOR mother with a family of children to feed today has a task which would baffle a Chancellor of the Exchequer. No wonder she looks harassed and prematurely old."

So said Sir John Boyd Orr, F.R.S., member of the Advisory Committee on Nutrition, broadcasting on Bank Holiday.

He referred to those who say that there is little malnutrition in this country, and what there is is due to ignorance, as people who are thinking in terms of obsolete standards.

There is now, in the League of Nations tables of minimum diets, a standard which confirms those who say there is a great deal of malnutrition which is mainly due to poverty.

The League of Nations recommended daily diet for a child of six is as follows:

- 1 2/3 pts. of milk.
- 1 egg.
- 1 oz. of fresh meat, fish, or cheese.
- 3 1/2 oz. of green vegetables.
- 5 oz. of potatoes, including other root vegetables.
- Some fresh fruit.

The above to cover two-thirds of the diet, the remaining third to be made up of porridge, bread, etc.

Investigation shows that as income decreases the diet of children falls further and further away from this standard, the fresh foods being replaced by tea and sugar, white bread, margarine, and cheap tinned meats.

Twenty-five per cent. of all the children in the country eat food which is deficient in all the constituents needed for health.

The result of this state of affairs was epitomised by Sir John when he quoted these figures for infant mortality:

- In the richer classes 30 deaths per 1,000.
- In the poorer classes 100 deaths per 1,000.
- Among the poorest 150 deaths per 1,000.

The recommended diet for a child, said Sir John, would cost 6s. a week, and for a pregnant mother 9s. to 10s. a week.

A nursing mother with four children would

have to spend over £2 a week to meet the recommended standard on food alone.

The lowest income on which such expenditure would be possible after minimum deductions for rent, clothing and all other expenses of 33s. 6d. a week is £3 15s.

Less than half the families of that size in this country have such an income.

Sir John concluded by calling on the women of the country to demand proper food for the children with the same determination that once got them the vote.

ECONOMIST PREDICTS WORLD COLLAPSE

SIR GEORGE PAISH, the economist, has been to U.S.A. and Canada to try to persuade the Governments and the bankers there to work for another World Economic Conference.

"Unless there is another World Economic Conference there will be another trade collapse in 1938," he told an *Evening Standard* reporter on his return last week.

Asked, "Will it be as bad as last time?" he replied:

"We have not yet seen a world economic collapse. Unless something is done the trade of the world will come practically to a standstill next year . . ."

"Even the rearmament boom cannot, in my opinion, postpone the threatened collapse. Less money is being spent on it than was spent on the building boom, which is now coming to an end."

Barber-Strikers Give Free Shaves

THE barbers' strike in Paris continues, and in a number of cafés the strikers have set up improvised saloons where customers may be shaved free of charge—to show that the strikers do not wish the public to suffer.

This recalls the tram and bus strike in Nice, reported in *SOCIAL CREDIT* on April 16. These tram and bus men worked as usual, but took no money.

The idea seems to be spreading in France, for the only previous record we have of this friendly sort of a strike occurred in Australia years ago.

If only our London bus strikers had thought of it, what a fine hospitable impression would have been made on all our Coronation visitors from overseas!

SCARCITY PLANNERS INDICTED

IT is fortunate for the civilian population in Germany and Italy (and of the United States of America) that there were no State planners in the Argentine or Australia (or in Canada) prepared to pay farmers in these countries not to grow wheat in the years 1935-36.—*The Annual Report of the Liverpool Corn Trade Association.*

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National Social Credit Conference

SATURDAY, JUNE 26 AND SUNDAY, JUNE 27

A CONFERENCE, open to all who are actively supporting the policy of Major C. H. Douglas, will be held in London at a hotel which will be announced (with particulars of charges) in SOCIAL CREDIT next week.

OBJECTS

- (1) To receive an important message from Major Douglas, who will speak on Saturday, June 26.
- (2) To report on:
 - (a) The rapid growth of public consciousness that the people can control their own institutions.
 - (b) The development of Local Objective campaigns, and opportunities for action afforded by the growing unrest and distrust, as shown by the increasing number of strikes forced on unwilling trades union leaders by their rank and file.
- (3) To consider effective steps to be taken in preparation for the emergency of war, conscription, general strike, or any other state of crisis: and the application of the principle of "Local Objectives" to these.
- (4) To undertake the attainment of certain specific tasks and objectives.

"It will, no doubt, not have escaped notice that Mr. Neville Chamberlain's touching concern for the health and physique of all of us coincides with his desire to get us all into the fighting forces . . .

One thing is certain. If we do not use the emergency which is now coming upon us to make our own terms for the personal sacrifices which are sure to be asked from us, although they are not necessary, we shall never have, and never deserve, another opportunity."

(Major Douglas in "The Fig Tree," December, 1936)

The last war and its aftermath, where hundreds of thousands of ex-soldiers and their families were reduced to destitution, have shown only too clearly the truth of Major Douglas's words, and the importance of considering and preparing the terms which we shall demand before the next series of sacrifices.

★ THE Conference will begin at noon at Saturday, June 26, and formally end at tea-time on Sunday to enable those who come from a distance to catch their trains. The formal proceedings on Saturday will begin at 3 p.m.

Major Douglas will speak on Saturday evening.

It is desirable that all who can manage to be there should arrive before 1 p.m. on that day.

The opening session at 3 p.m. on Saturday will be most important.

Special arrangements for accommodation, at moderate charges, will be made. (Details of these will be in next week's SOCIAL CREDIT.)

To cover the incidental expenses of the Conference, a small capitation fee will be charged. This will depend on the number attending.

★ All who wish to attend should complete the form below, and send it in as soon as possible, but not later than June 19.

Full information, including the Conference agenda, will be sent to all participants.

Affiliated Groups are asked to send as many representative members as they can manage.

D. THOMSON,
Director of Organisation.

NATIONAL SOCIAL CREDIT CONFERENCE LONDON, JUNE 26 and 27

To the Director of Organisation
Social Credit Secretariat Ltd., 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

APPLICATION FOR ATTENDANCE

Name

Address Please use block capitals and indicate if husband and wife

Group (if any).....

Time of arrival on Saturday.....

Time of departure on Sunday.....

Do you require accommodation:

(a) From lunch Saturday to tea Sunday inclusive.....

(b) Ditto, excluding lunch Saturday.....

(c) If not, what meals will be required?.....

REMARKS

★ COMMENTARY ★

Lord Snowden

THE death of Philip Snowden removes a curious figure from party politics. A fanatical Puritan, certain that he knew what was good for other people, he spent his life building up a party which proclaims its faith in democracy.

This may explain the savage attack he made upon it when he deserted the Labour Party and ushered in the "National" Government.

In the eulogies which he has received from his former political enemies this week much has been made of his famous stand for £2,000,000 for Britain at the Hague Conference of 1929.

As the *Financial Times* commented on Tuesday: "The monetary gain was admittedly rather small when compared with the detrimental effect which his success had on international relations at the time. Nevertheless, the courageousness of his gesture was fully appreciated in the country and the City of London made him their freeman."

We remember well the fuss that was made; it filled all the papers and quite overshadowed the immensely more important fact that the plans for the Bank of International Settlements were ratified at the same conference.

That is the way big banking moves happen.

A Cheap War

THE final figures of the Italian Budget for the financial years which covered the Abyssinian war gives the amount of the "exceptional expenditure" incurred in Italian East Africa as 11,350,000,000 lire (about £126,000,000).

This sum is approximately what Britain spent in the last sixteen days of the war in 1918, for we were spending about eight million a day.

We pushed the National Debt up by nearly £7,000,000,000.

We pushed it? Well, we let the bankers get away with it, didn't we?

No, Thank You

SIR GEORGE PAISH wants America to join in a World Conference to avert the total collapse he foresees next year. But what does America think?

Well, the *Saturday Evening Post's* May-day leader is very suspicious of the friendly overtures of European spokesmen. All this talk about a possible debt settlement, it thinks, is prompted by a lively sense of favours to come, and concludes:

"If we accept payment and, in return, hold

out hope of future loans, we shall simply be making our own preliminary arrangements for participation in the next war. In such an event, we shall see every sequence of the story of 1914-1918 re-enacted. The same old story. The nations now soliciting our friendship, and our dollars, are lined up against what? That's right—against dictatorships. What are they getting ready to ask us to do? Right again—to 'save the world for democracy!'

"No, thank you."

Alert Quebec

THE Premier of Quebec, Mr. Duplessis, knows that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. He has just attacked the Federal Government for passing last Session unemployment legislation containing clauses which, he said, constituted the thin end of the wedge of Federal invasion of Provincial autonomy.

These clauses provide that if the Federal Government make grants of relief to the Provinces they will have the right to inspect their financial affairs and pass Orders in Council relating to them.

Mr. Duplessis said he would not accept a cent under such conditions from the Federal Government, which had had the audacity to include in a Bill provisions permitting it to trample Provincial rights under foot. If

Hooey

Says an article in *The Leader*, "By a friend" of Neville Chamberlain:

"His greatest work as Chancellor has been to reassert Treasury control over all the departments, and the City of London. Montagu Norman today takes orders from the Treasury Chambers."

Ah, but who drafts the orders? Who, for example, concocted the National Defence Contribution? Who but Montagu Norman and Josiah Stamp?

You tell us what to do, Neville, dear, don't be afraid; we'll tell you what to tell us.

Ottawa was ready to collaborate he was ready, but if the Federal Government wanted war they would get it.

Mr. Duplessis attributed similar designs to proposals by the Governor of the Bank of Canada, who had offered financial aid to the Provinces on condition that they agreed to an investigation of their financial affairs.

That's right, Mr. Duplessis, these financial sharks are after your liberties. Watch out.

Believe It or Not

THE indictment of the scarcity planners which we publish on the front page has fallen on deaf ears in the City.

Here is the *Financial Times* on the wheat position:

"Drastic reduction of acreage, and Government assistance of the type administered by Mr. Roosevelt in his first term of office, were necessary to bring back surpluses to normal proportions. By the time the industrial recovery of 1936 was established, nature had also come to the assistance of man. Droughts and poor crops generally had produced something approaching a shortage."

And here is *The Times* in a comment on the Imperial Economic Committee's review "Grain Crops."

"Attention is drawn in the review to several factors which may adversely affect the position in the future. The higher price has already encouraged growers in Europe

and North America to devote a larger area to the cultivation of wheat and, given normal weather conditions, larger crops may, therefore, be expected this season."

Bank Officers Wilt

GREAT preparations for a bank officers' strike were announced in March. They had a sequel at the annual meeting of the Bank Officers' Guild, when the general secretary, Mr. T. G. Edwards, said that the executive council had been forced to make a "very grave decision of policy."

For years the Guild thought that they would obtain peaceful recognition by the bank employers.

For the past three years they had tried a little mild aggression. Unfortunately whenever they had taken action on behalf of a particular staff they had been faced with a drop in membership.

In future the executive would not take action unless there was a big margin of majority membership in that particular bank which was going to stand solidly behind the action which the Guild took.

Another Enquiry Into The Obvious

THOUSANDS of married couples will shortly receive a questionnaire asking them how many children they have and whether they propose to have any more. If they have no children at all, or only one or two, they will be asked why they are not having more.

These impertinent questions are part of a survey to be carried out by the Population Investigation Committee.

When the answers have been sifted and analysed they will be made available to a Royal Commission on the birth rate.

Shareholders Lose—Banks Gain

THE reorganisation of the finances of Harland and Wolf which results in the reduction of their capital from £10,000,000 to £1,000,000, in round figures, inflicts a loss on the shareholders which is not shared by the banks who lend credit to the firm—as usual.

Maybe, the shareholders like losing their money; otherwise it is hard to understand why they continue in a sort of thankful awe of the banks whose system causes such losses to investors whilst consolidating still further the power of tyranny.

This incident is yet another example of facts continually proving Major Douglas's world-famed A + B diagnosis right.

If these shareholders want to retain the existing financial system—well, they've got what they want.

If shareholders like being a catspaw—well, let them go ahead and do it again, Mr. Montagu Norman won't mind.

Milk Board Problem

BEGGARMAN, a cow owned by a Wiltshire farmer has just completed a milk yield which constitutes a world's record for a Shorthorn. In the final twenty-four hours she gave 72 lb. of milk, which brought her yield to 32,715 lb. in 357 days.

Farmers are fined for selling milk without a licence or at too cheap a price. This cow should be shot!

WE WILL ABOLISH POVERTY

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

ELECTOR'S DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING

1. I know that there are goods in plenty and therefore that poverty is quite unnecessary.
2. I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
3. I demand, too, that monetary or other effective claims to such products as we now destroy or restrict shall be distributed to me and every Briton so that we can enjoy all we want of them.
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.
6. So I pledge myself to vote if I can for a candidate who will undertake to support this my policy, and to vote consistently against any party trying to put any other law making before this.
7. If the present Member of Parliament here won't undertake this, I will vote to defeat him and his successors until this, my policy, prevails.

Signed

Address (Signatures will be treated confidentially.)

PAGE FOR WOMEN

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

Announcements & Meetings

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

Bradford United Democrats. All enquiries welcome; also helpers wanted. Apply R. J. Northin, 7, Centre Street, Bradford.

Cardiff United Democrats. How to master "Obedient Servants." A series of six lectures at 34, Charles Street, each Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome.

Liverpool Social Credit Association. Enquiries to Hon. Secretary, Miss D. M. Roberts, Fern Lee, Halewood Road, Gateacre, will be welcomed.

Poole and Parkstone Group. Every Tuesday, 7 p.m., The Studio, Hermitage Road, Parkstone. Inquirers welcome.

Portsmouth. Meetings conducted by Mr. Jackson are held every Thursday at 8 p.m. at 65, Elm Grove, Southsea, to prepare recruits for Electoral Campaign.

Sutton Coldfield S.C. Group. Public Meeting Friday, May 21, at 8 p.m., in Methodist Hall, South Parade. Address by Mr. J. R. Morton, "Your Birthright! or a Mess of Pottage."

Miscellaneous Notices

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

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Furnished Cottage, accommodate four to six; Bathroom, H. & C. Water. Full particulars and photo by post. Ten per cent. bookings to Secretariat Funds. McCallum, West Parley, nr. Bournemouth.

Opera Seats for the Ring to be Sold for Secretariat funds. Amphitheatre stalls: 2 May 24 (Rheingold), 1 May 26 (Walküre), 2 May 28 (Siegfried), 2 June 1 (Götterdämmerung). Apply at once Box O, SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

Press Cuttings Bureau. Scrutineers are wanted for agricultural journals and local newspapers. Write to Mr. T. L. Mawson, Petit Port, St. Brelade's, Jersey, C.I.

Sidmouth.—Volunteers for help in the Electoral Campaign to Abolish Poverty, please apply to Mrs. Miller, Hon. Sec., "Squirrels," Redwood Road.

Translators wanted! Will any Social Crediters able to scan a weekly paper in Dutch and in Czechoslovak, please volunteer for this service to M.W., Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Torquay. All interested in Social Credit are cordially invited to communicate with Mr. D. C. A. Heathershaw, 3, St. Michael's, St. Michael's Road.

P.R.S. Send for particulars of the Public Revenue Scheme to help us and help yourself. It is very simple and has been designed to raise funds for group activities, independent workers' costs and headquarters' revenue. SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

Wanted. THE FIG TREE for March being sold out, a number of late orders cannot be fulfilled. Anyone having copies to dispose of is invited to communicate with the SOCIAL CREDIT Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

LOCAL OBJECTIVES

THE editor will be glad to receive reports from anywhere where people are asserting their sovereignty over the institutions which should serve them.

It does not matter whether they are initiated by Social Crediters, are spontaneous, or have been judiciously fanned.

It does not matter if they are badly managed or ill-directed. It is sovereignty that matters.

THE FIG TREE

A quarterly review edited by

Major C. H. DOUGLAS

The next issue, specially enlarged, will be published on June 1. As the March issue was completely sold out, make sure of future issues by taking out annual subscription 10s. 6d. (post free) from the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Live in Shadow of New Super School, But Barred From It

By MRS. B. M. PALMER

CALLING HOUSEWIVES TO ACTION

LETTER to the *Daily Herald*:

Isn't it time that we housewives got together to force the Government to do something to reduce the high cost of living?

The average housewife does not understand economics or statistics, but she understands plain facts such as her weekly grocery, milk and bread books will tell her.

I have been looking up my housekeeping accounts for 1931. This is what I found: Bacon, 8d. per lb.; butter, 9d. per lb.; bread, 6½d. per quarter loaf; tea, 1s. 8d. per lb.; sugar, 2¼d. per lb.

In 1937 the same articles cost: Bacon, 1s. 4d. per lb.; butter, 11d. per lb.; bread, 9½d. per quarter loaf; tea, 2s. 2d. per lb.; sugar, 2¾d. per lb.

This is to mention but a few items. Milk could be purchased in this borough at 2½d. per pint, before that undesirable infliction of the "National" Government, the Milk Marketing Board, came into being.

My husband's wages are the same now as in 1931, but we have two children to keep.

A study of these facts reveals the reason for the decline in the birth-rate.

What is wanted is another Suffragette Movement demanding cheaper food or higher wages. Housewives must make themselves heard.

(Mrs.) E. REVEL

Reigate, Surrey.

THAT'S THE STUFF!

A SILVER Jubilee Council School has just been opened at Bedford. It cost £38,000, and is one of the finest schools of its type in the country. The playing fields cover 12 acres. There are fifteen excellently planned classrooms, besides rooms for crafts, science, domestic subjects and cinematograph lectures.

It stands in a newly-built suburb, and many mothers have been eagerly awaiting its completion.

Now it appears that children between 7 and 11 years of age will not be admitted, even should they live almost within its shadow.

There has been a storm of indignation in the town.

Apparently the Board of Education has decided that it is undesirable for juniors to be educated in the same building as infants and seniors, and the Bedford Education Committee is compelled to meet these requirements as the Board supplies part of the cost of the school.

The theory may be a perfectly sound one. But do the facilities exist for acting upon it?

The parents say not. They complain that their children may have to

attend as many as three different schools during the few short years given up to education, that they have to walk long distances with no conveyance provided, and worse still, to cross dangerous roads and bridges. Mothers waste as much as three hours a day taking them to school.

Up to the present one fatality has occurred and several serious accidents.

Parents do not want any more.

★

ON the first day of this term a Parents' Strike began. The *Bedfordshire Times* said:

"The movement was not organised and seemed to spring up spontaneously among the mothers."

The Juniors were taken by their mothers, accompanied by a crowd of several hundred people, to the Silver Jubilee School.

They demanded admittance and about 50 passed through the police guard into the Assembly Hall, while one of the mothers addressed a public meeting in the playground.

Fathers were not slow to play their part. Meetings were held in the Market Square and banners carried round the streets, proclaiming:

"We are not out for trouble but for our children's rights and safety."
"Who's going to pay for the boot leather?"

Several public meetings were held, and the Mayor and councillors had to attend.

The only suggestion that was received with any show of public approval was the building of a new Junior School, and a safety bridge over the danger point.

They howled down a proposal that Belisha beacons, traffic lights, and extra policemen would solve the problem.

★

THESE parents know what they want, but the Editor of the *Bedfordshire Times* is alarmed when he realises that democracy is actually alive and kicking.

He says that the children are being influenced by example towards a stubborn indiscipline that can only have a very harmful effect.

Another article in the same paper contains these words:

"The active defiance of the Education Committee by parents began some 11 days ago."

★

THE Editor of the *Bedfordshire Times* should ponder the answer to this question:

Does the Committee exist to serve the people of Bedford, or do the people exist to obey the committee? The Committee, in common with all other bureaucrats, will be compelled to answer it before long, and in a way some of them won't like.

B.M.P.

FARMER'S WIFE— SHE "DOES TEAS"

IT was a hot day. "Teas Served" sign at farmhouse was welcome. Farmer was a cheery bloke; we talked. But he told me a sad story:

"Yes, it's a grand spot. I was born here, and here I hope to end my days, though, the Lord knows, things get more difficult every year, and I often wonder whether I shall be able to carry on. I farm ten acres—it's very good pasture and at one time I made a fair living with my cows, pigs and chickens. It's hard work, God bless you, but I've been bred to it and I enjoyed life when times were good.

"This is the first year we've done teas. My wife felt she had to do something to bring in a little more money, though it was against my wishes. She has quite enough to do with the children and the dairy. On a Sunday, just when she might be having a little rest, she's on her feet all the afternoon, and I don't suppose we take more than a couple of pounds on the best of Sundays.

"I lost nearly all my savings in 1931, and the same year there was a very bad hay-crop. I've never been able to pull up since.

"A farmer must expect to have losses now and then, but nowadays we work on such a small margin of profit that we can't stand a bad season.

"These marketing boards don't make it any easier—all the expenses are taken out of our profits, and the forms we have to fill in are a perfect pest.

"I wonder if you've heard tell of National Dividends? Someone who came to tea last Sunday had a lot to say about them. Accord-

ing to him, we were all entitled to a share in Great Britain, Ltd., and a dividend to each of us was to be paid out of what is now destroyed and restricted.

"No-one knows better than the farmer what waste goes on. It's not only the fruit and vegetables that are left to rot for want of a market, and the surplus milk fed to the pigs—it's what we could do if only we had some money behind us.

"God—it makes my heart ache. The land is being wasted now, wasted.

"Farm hands? I shouldn't want many more than I could employ now, if I could have up-to-date machinery. But I reckon I could get as many men as I wanted if I could pay a decent wage.

"It's only love of the land that keeps some of the young men here—the rest go off to the towns. But they'd stay right enough if things were better.

"But, best of all, National Dividends would set us free from worry. My poor wife is always dreading the day when we'll be sold up. She goes about her work with a worried frown, hurrying from room to room as if she couldn't bear her own thoughts. She's forgotten how to rest, or how to make herself look smart, and has almost forgotten how to smile, except for the children. A little money would make her young again. It's always the women who have to bear the brunt of everything."

60,000 SPINSTERS TO MASS IN LONDON

SOME of us will recall the old Suffrage days when Miss Florence White leads her parade of spinsters on June 5. Thousands of women will march along Whitehall and into Hyde Park to urge their demand for spinsters' pensions at 55 years of age instead of 65 as at present.

Special trains have been chartered to bring members from the Midlands and the North, and others will travel by motor coach.

Sir Kingsley Wood will also receive a deputation, led by Miss White.

Miss Mary Sweet, secretary of the Civil Service Equal Pay Committee, threatens a recrudescence of the old Suffrage move-

ment if the Government does not alter its attitude on the question of equal pay for equal work.

Next year there will be a demonstration at the Albert Hall. "If after all this effort," she says, "the Government's position remains unchanged, then we shall consider such steps as are appropriate and necessary."

Miss White and Miss Sweet would do well to organise on the basis of the vote. This can be made into the best weapon that women have. Miss White's Association has a membership of 60,000, and it is growing fast.

If the Government thought it was a question of 60,000 voters they would sit up and take notice.

SOCIAL CREDIT

A Journal of Economic Democracy

The Official Organ of the Social Credit Secretariat, Limited.

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

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Vol. 6. No. 15. Friday, May 21, 1937

A Grim Struggle

THE London bus strike goes on. It is causing inconvenience and suffering to millions—suffering by people who have long, weary walks before and after their day's work—suffering by the busmen and their families who have to exist on strike pay of £1 a week and 2s. extra for each child.

The inconvenience to Londoners, and visitors to London—more numerous than ever before owing to the Coronation festivities—is serious enough alone to make the absence of buses an almost intolerable nuisance.

A section of the public is getting angry with the busmen, but they are right to stick to their guns. They know what the conditions mean to them; some of it is told on our front page.

WHILE the busmen tighten their belts on strike pay the L.P.T.B. is not doing so badly.

With the streets in the present state of congestion running buses is a costly business, with delays, route diversions. Operating costs at the most costly period have all been saved.

On the other hand the L.P.T.B.'s railway and tram services are operating under the most favourable conditions, financially. The transport undertaking's opium dream is a reality.

All trains and trams are carrying their full complement of passengers all day long.

It is indeed a grim struggle for the busmen to strike and know that the very strike is playing into the hands of their employers.

It is the busmen and the public who bear the brunt.

It almost seems as if the logic of circumstances may yet produce a situation in which it is *in the public interest* for the strikers and the public to co-operate in the "business as usual but take no money" kind of strike which is beginning to spread in France.

THE busmen's demand for a slightly shorter working day is reasonable and modest in the extreme—and *could easily be granted*.

It is not granted because "the money is not there"—to quote the words of Mr. Frank Pick, Deputy Chairman of the L.P.T.B.

Money is only a system which should have no other purpose than to enable people to do the things they want to, and can do, in an orderly way.

The L.P.T.B. does not make the money. Who does? Who is holding up the money ticket supply?

THE sooner the busmen, and everyone else, realise that they are being worked *far harder than the facts of plenty warrant*—that they are being ground down *unnecessarily*—the better.

Then they will not strike to demand a paltry half hour's leisure a day: they will demand of their paid servants in Parliament that they shall have their proper share of the available abundance with all the freedom and leisure which it makes possible.

The effective way to make this demand is shown in the Electors' Demand on page two.

Meantime, let everyone stand by the busmen to support them in the small, united demand they are now making. If they get it—as they can by persistently demanding it, without compromise—their success will spur them on to making the greater demand for that to which they and all Britons are entitled.

SALES-PUSHERS

They spend millions of their precious money (rather than pay them away in taxes) in attempts to force sales by advertising.

By G.W.L. DAY

I SUPPOSE there is no absurdity, however flagrant, which could not be thrust on to the human race provided it were backed by sufficiently imposing authorities. What could be more ridiculous than the deformation of women's feet in China, or the constriction of their abdomens by extravagant corsetry in Victorian England? What could exceed in absurdity the caste system in India, the prayer-wheels of Thibet, or the preservation of the royal blood by incest in ancient Peru?

Human nature is wonderfully malleable and all but totally blind to the effects of established systems and customs. So much so that although we smile in a superior way at the social absurdities of others, we cannot see that we ourselves would be just as laughable to an intelligent visitor from Mars.

Think for a moment of this business of selling goods. It is quite obvious, isn't it, that there are thousands of things on offer which we should all like to buy; thousands of things which we *should* buy if we had enough money?

80 MILLIONS FOR ADVERTISING

Under sane conditions every one of these things would find its way to the one who needed it like a homing pigeon.

Emerson once said, "Let a man but invent a new and better mousetrap, and the world will beat a pathway to his door."

That this remark sounds so ludicrous today is a reflection not on the sanity of Emerson but on this mad world where want and plenty cannot meet.

I remember reading a humorous article showing how the inventor of a mousetrap would set about beating a pathway to a customer today. It began with full pages in all the papers and ended with a National Mouse Week.

Yet the only possible reason for making anything at all is that someone wants it.

* * *

AS things are, we always find ourselves hopelessly short of the necessary, and far from making up the deficiency, our benevolent Chancellors of the

Exchequer tax us unmercifully. For the State finds itself in the same ridiculous position as the public, and, knowing no better, tries to remedy its plight by plundering private citizens.

It is exactly like a hungry man who locks himself out of a food store and proceeds to cut off his hands and feet to make a stew.

Meanwhile the manufacturers and distributors find themselves unable to sell their goods. What do they do? Hold an indignation meeting, march to Westminster and threaten to burn down the Houses of Parliament unless more money-tickets are issued to the right quarters? Not a bit of it! They employ armies of salesmen and spend millions of their precious money (rather than pay them away in taxes) in attempts to force sales by advertising.

According to the *Economist*, business spends yearly on all forms of advertising more than eighty million pounds. Of this vast sum, about two-fifths is spent on advertising in the newspapers, the remainder being devoted to the hoardings, window display and other forms of publicity.

ADVERTISING**"PSYCHOLOGY"**

Speaking about the object of advertisements, the *Economist* remarks that the purposes of the various methods are similar, but that they differ in the way in which they set about their task. All advertising aims at informing and persuading, but while some advertisements are almost entirely informative, others are nearly all persuasion.

The advertiser of soap, for example, seeks to bend us to his will. Dozens of skilled

experts will analyse the possible reactions of our secret fears and hidden longings to the problem of soap, and we will be shocked, amused, alarmed or inspired in the cause of Smith's Super Soap.

"These quasi-psychological appeals and warnings have become almost a part of the air we breathe. There is the single arresting phrase: 'Don't meet your wife,' before which we halt to read on, 'till you have used Smith's Super Soap.' There is the pseudo-scientific warning, 'Bacteria kill thousands daily, use Smith's Super Soap'; the appeal to snobbery, 'Lady Blimp uses Smith's Super Soap, why don't you?'; and the appeal to our ambition made in a pictorial series of the man who used Smith's Super Soap and became chairman of a public company."

* * *

THE writer is more than half aware of the absurdity of the position and even writes with a touch of jocularity. A little later on he remarks, "No advertiser can command an infinitely expanding market, of course; there are definite limits to the amount of money we have available at any time to spend on the sort of things he has to sell."

Evidently, for as the writer points out at the end of his article, advertisers are driven to such lengths that they have to make appeals to "ignoble or anti-social instincts, like ignorance or cupidity."

But the consumer, he says, has the ultimate safeguard against this since he holds the national purse-strings.

INFANTILE**PICTORIAL EPICS**

Is this a conscious or unconscious touch of irony? If the consumer and not an unscrupulous minority held the national purse-strings, he would never have to endure the scarring advertisements about halatosis and B.O., or the infantile pictorial epics about the junior clerk who swallowed Dr. Bulge's liver pills and became managing director of his firm, or the thrilling conversations between Mr. and Mrs. Everybody and the princes of hire-purchase furniture emporiums.

If we, the people, held the national purse-strings, we should not have hard-boiled and myopic advertising chiefs admonishing the half-starved inhabitants of Durham and South Wales to Eat More Food, or Drink Milk for Health.

* * *

THE difficulty in writing an article of this sort is to find examples which are absurd enough to produce some sort of reaction. Twenty-five years ago the idea of aggressive salesmanship among the starving and penurious might have provoked surprise, resentment, stupefaction, or some sort of healthy emotion. But today, when such things are a matter of course, we are acclimatised to absurdity and no longer question the wisdom of it. By 1960 we shall no doubt be acclimatised to certified lunacy.

One thing is certain: so long as the minority have us by the throat, we shall be forced into more and more unnatural ways of living, and conditions will become ever grimmer and more fantastic. The only escape from it is to take matters into our own hands.

APPLICATION**ON BEHALF OF EVERYBODY**

(If Successful would Solve Sales-Pushing Problem)

(The following letter appeared in a recent issue of the "Saturday Evening Post.")

To The President of the U.S.

SIR,

I wish to offer my services as a professional consumer. I would start at a retainer of \$4000.00 per annum, and for said sum will agree to consume goods to that amount.

While I have to admit that my training has been more theoretical than practical, it has been so thorough that I feel that I will have no difficulty in giving satisfaction. For years I have studiously followed the advertising sections of our magazines. So carefully have I followed their teachings that, given a sufficient retainer, you will find in me one of the best consumers of automobiles, new clothes, new homes, jewellery, yeast, mouth wash,

vacuum cleaners, preventatives against athlete's foot, et cetera.

Of course, I will only expect to do as much consuming as I am paid for. If you expect super-consumption, I would require commensurate recompense. I am willing to devote all my time to the work.

Please do not pull that old one about where the money is to come from, as I happen to be in the know. Surely the great government can command as much ink, paper and book-keeping as the banking system, which exists merely with that government's consent.

May I hear from you while I am still in the flesh?

Your obedient servant



SUMMER'S HELL IS COMING

"Take a good breath of it, darling, while it's not taxed."

With acknowledgments to the proprietors of "Summer Shell."

**MORE ABOUT THE U.S.A.
'LEWIS' STRIKES**

YOUR Detroit correspondent's write-up in SOCIAL CREDIT of April 9 headed—"Truth About the U.S.A. Strikes. Staged by Hired Thugs in Pay of Reds. Regular Employees Machine-Gunned Out of Workshops" calls for protest.

"Detroit Correspondent" must have been too close to the fight to get any perspective or sense of reality, too closely associated, perhaps, with his reactionary, Bourbon friends, whose toes were stepped on by the strikes, to be able to see that it was the repressive policy of the corporations (General Motors, Chrysler, and others) which precipitated the trouble.

C.I.O. is NOT a radical organisation, and is not friendly to Communists, or in their "pay." In fact, they discourage "red" agitators from having anything to do with the organisation.

While the A.F. of L. executive committee fight the C.I.O. and "suspend" the ten International Unions (unconstitutionally, mind

WE are glad to publish this rejoinder to the contributed article of April 9. Allowing for some bias on both sides, we are confirmed in our surmise that this C.I.O. business is a plant engineered in Wall Street, directed, as usual, to get the workers well "disciplined" and at the same time to take it out of independent capitalists like Henry Ford. The black passages in Mr. Buck's letter support this view.—ED.

you—without the consent of the rank-and-file), yet it is my opinion that a vast majority of members of A.F. of L. affiliates are at heart with the C.I.O. rather than with their own Federation.

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

Take the I.T.U. (International Typographical Union), for example, to which I belong: they voted UNANIMOUSLY in condemnation of their own A.F. of L. and pledged their entire support to the C.I.O.

Since the I.T.U. is one of the largest of the Internationals affiliated with the A.F. of L., and since it is thoroughly staid, respectable, and tradition-loving and had been for several generations, you can see for yourself how ridiculous is the "red" charge.

The same for the "thug" nonsense. The Michigan sit-downs were bona-fide strikes of regular employees—not of "hired thugs."

In fact, the union leaders had difficulty in restraining the workers from spontaneous and unauthorised strikes, many of which (small ones) occurred; for bear in mind that the Automobile Workers' Union is young, inexperienced and undisciplined, unlike Lewis's own United Mine Workers, which is a thoroughly disciplined and responsible organisation.

The same for the charge that the state authorities were "in league with the gangsters." From coast to coast the press has sung the praises of Governor Murphy of Michigan for the coolness, patience, courage, common-sense, and resourcefulness with which he handled the entire situation.

Not the liberal press alone, but the opposition press has praised him. Even the corporations who got the worst of the bargain commended him.

HOWARD L. BUCK

STAMP ON 'SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT'

Seeks To Change Men's Wills To Fit With Financiers' Plans

THE SCIENCE OF SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT, by Sir Josiah Stamp (Macmillans, 7s. 6d.).

THREE addresses to distinguished bodies of scientists are reprinted in this book, together with a fourth chapter on "Some Projects of Research."

The first chapter, "The Impact of Science upon Society," will be fresh upon the minds of many readers. Put as briefly as possible, the gist of these 70 pages of impressive "polysyllability" is that scientific innovation creates a disturbance which is often "a high price to pay for progress."

"The injuries to labour . . . are regarded as equitably a charge to be borne by society in general through taxation," i.e., every increase in leisure is to be debited instead of credited to society. It follows that, to comply with this ridiculous concept of the economists, both science and man must be regulated so as to reduce the effect of innovation to a minimum.

About one-third of the way through the book we find the following sentence, which sums up its contents admirably: "I have so far discussed modification of impact to meet the nature of man. [!] Now we must consider modifying the nature of man to meet impact."

Apparently this second task is not so easy, "for human wills in the aggregate are behind distribution and consumption, and they can never be regulated by the principles which are so potent in mathematics, chemistry," etc.

Our scientists "have to learn to deal with wills," and other human characteristics, with a view to their regulation. "A great draft on the highest mental ability for such social studies is essential."

Hence, one presumes, the tireless activity of this Director of our Central Bank in addressing scientists.

Chapter II.—Eugenic Influences in Economics—delivered to the Eugenics Society in 1934, is well summarised by its sub-heading. "The control and direction of the numbers of the people, with eugenic and economic ideals, is the background of the science of social adjustment."

Control by whom, and to what ends? Presumably by Sir Josiah and the eugenicists, and towards ideals determined by them and their like. This is made even clearer in the following almost incredible sentence (p. 103):

"Meanwhile, let us make an ever-improving environment, not by means of cushions and buffers, but by eliminating, sifting and sorting; by punishing, exacting standards, rewards, and incentives . . ."

In plainer words, "Let us be God."

Here we have the expert, inflated to his fullest stretch by the conceit of his own knowledge, promoting himself to the seat of judgment of good and evil. I see a jolly picture of Sir Jehovah Stamp, surrounded by a choir of attendant scientists, "eliminating, sifting and sorting" . . . "punishing, exacting standards, rewards, and incentives," and regulating in an "orderly" manner the lives of common men.

The third chapter, "The Calculus of Plenty," has been most effectively dealt with by the Editor in a series of six articles (SOCIAL CREDIT, November 29, 1935, to January 17, 1936), entitled "Stamp on Plenty," but it presents so portly and tempting a target that I cannot resist having my little kick, too!

Briefly, Sir Josiah here appears as the Great Magician. The stage (so to speak) at the outset appears faded and piled with every sort of "nebulous" and "over-sugges-

tive" plenty, from which "social credit" and "a host of allied contentious questions all get their impetus."

This, however, includes all sorts of things which are "not effectively plenty," such as "a glut of plums in Worcestershire, not worth the cost of picking," "an extra million pairs of boots" with no "inducements to wear out," ships "which cannot exist at a lower freight than in the past," and so on.

Of course "technical capacity based on engineering ideas, has to be brought down to the more important economic capacity by a number of stages."

Sir Josiah then takes the samples one by one, calling each by a long and frightening economic name, as follows:

- (1) Operating margin; (2) unco-ordinated surplus capacity; (3) seasonal capacity; (4) practical demand potentiality; (5) capacity technically displaced on rising demand (6) invention displacement (lumme—that's a good one!); (7) economically misplaced capacity; (8) cyclical surpluses; and (9) wasteful exploitation (well, I never!).

All these do not count, not being plenty "in any practical sense," and so are put into the hat, and shaken, and—hey presto! nothing there!

What's more, quite half the gaping audience are prepared to believe there never was anything, either!

Finally, Chapter IV.—"Some Projects of Research" in "directions in which I think intellectual effort is wanted in the first instance."

It is interesting to see the sort of things which a Director of the Bank of England wants investigated, and for which "additional financial aid" is necessary.

Here are just a few of them: The effect of population changes on "finance, and governmental institutions" (but not vice versa, note!); a change in the patent law and in obsolescent accountancy to see that "substitution would not take place wantonly, or on too easy terms"; "desirable research into the psychological reaction to unemployment relief in relation to the incentive for seeking work"; and "the application of direct-subsidy methods" (gracious, not national dividends! Oh, no!—read on!) "as inducements to change location or occupation."

Mention is also made of "a clearing house of scientists and financiers," referred to earlier in the book as of scientists, industrialists and financiers. This sounds ominously like a clearing house of oysters, walruses and carpenters, into which it is to be feared that many scientists would cheerfully toddle with an almost molluscan innocence.

The whole book, in fact, may fairly be described as an attempt to persuade scientists to use their technique to control humanity according to the ideas of "the experts," among whom, as we know, the financial expert is dominant.

Despite this, there is clear evidence that the author is well aware of the major fallacy on which his whole argument is based.

On page 17 occurs a sentence which cuts the ground completely from under the claim of the expert to control and regulate humanity according to "eugenic," "economic," or any other "specialist" ideals:

"It seems still a matter for investigation whether the development of a specialist's thinking, on balance, impairs or improves the powers of general thinking . . ."

I do not understand how, after writing this sentence, the author could continue with the rest of the book.

C. G. Dobbs

And That's How Banking Was Born

FOR more than 2,000 years—that is from seven centuries before Christ down to about 1650—the king coined all money. If a private individual coined money he quickly lost his head.

Then for about 300 years, that is from 1650 down to date, the bankers issued almost all the money. The king continued to issue gold and silver coins. But these were hidden away in bank vaults to be used by the bankers for the issuance of private money.

Now even though this change is not much talked about, it is one of the most important facts in the history of the world.

As a result of the transfer of the issuance of money from the King to the bankers a

by **AN GIORFHAIÐHE**

few thousand men in U.S.A. were able to issue 60 billions of bank money against four billions of gold in the year which preceded the bank crash of 1929.

There is no question about these facts, even though we do not find them in our histories. This is how it came about.

IN the seventeenth century England had a number of particularly bad kings. During this period the goldsmiths became very powerful. They lent the kings a great deal of money at usurious interests.

These goldsmiths were the only persons who had safe places where valuables could be kept. They held the jewels, plate, and money of the aristocracy. Merchants deposited their gold and the goldsmiths, in exchange, gave the depositor a receipt very much as the Government at Washington issues gold certificates or yellowbacks in exchange for gold bullion.

This receipt was more convenient than gold or silver coins. It also was safe. So these receipts came to be used in place of gold, which the receipts represented.

No one could take exception to this device. It provided a more convenient money than that which the king issued. It is the next step that is significant, and this was a questionable if not a dishonest step.

The goldsmiths found that gold and silver

Moment for Thought Corner

If YOU are a British Subject you are a shareholder in—**GREAT BRITAIN LTD.** Potentially the most prosperous going concern in the world.

WHY SUFFER TAXES, POVERTY?

"FAR from being taxed for our membership of a potentially prosperous undertaking, we ought to be receiving dividends; and the reason that we are not receiving dividends is that so much of these dividends as they require are annexed by international finance, while the remainder are concealed in invisible reserves, so that by the lack of them we may be made servants of the banker, and that, by means of economic deprivation and taxation, he may punish any rebellion against his rule."

Major C. H. Douglas, at Belfast, Nov. 24, 1936.

Is it YOUR will that a clique of Bankers shall deprive you of YOUR Inheritance in order to keep YOU servile?

accumulated in their hands. It was only called for when people became suspicious of insolvency.

So the goldsmith said, "I can issue more receipts than I have gold with which to redeem, and put them also in circulation so long as people do not know what I am doing."

This the goldsmiths did. They expanded their receipts in some instances 500 per cent., in some by 1,000 per cent. The goldsmiths lent these receipts at interest. They lent something they did not possess, a very different kind of money than gold and silver coins.

EVIDENTLY the goldsmiths realised that there was something dishonest about this practice, so they changed the wording on the face of the receipt to read, "On demand I promise to pay."

Now we think of money as something that

has been worked out by men with very serious concern. Yet our money issued out of this dishonest practice of the goldsmiths in financing the Stuart Kings.

If we examine our bank notes in our purse we shall find wording printed upon them not dissimilar from the wording of those the goldsmiths noted.

And if we think about it further we shall realise that these promises to pay are merely private debt notes which the bankers have been permitted to issue just as if they were money. That of course is all any promise to pay is. It is an I.O.U.

This was the first step in modern banking. It involved a second step and that was the organisation of a bank to take possession of this valuable privilege.

THAT bank was the privately owned Bank of England, not only a very eminent but a very patriotic institution. Its genesis is almost as questionable as the genesis of the goldsmith's note.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

for a Social Crediter's Notebook

"I think this man took the coward's way out," said Mr. G. E. Pennan, Gravesend coroner, at an inquest yesterday on Cyril William Walter, thirty-one, of Ingoldsby Road, Denton, Gravesend, an unemployed seaman, who was found hanged in his bedroom.

"He was young and healthy, and it was quite possible that in a short time he would have found work."—"Daily Mirror," April 2.

Next on the list came the mother of six children, charged with receiving stolen milk checks valued at a few pence. Her 11-years-old son was charged with taking the checks. The boy told a detective: "I heard my mother say she had no milk. I wanted some milk for the baby. I told my mother what I had done and she said, 'You'll get into trouble.'"

It was stated that the boy's father had been out of work for seven years and had recently obtained temporary employment.

The mother was sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment in each of the two cases, the sentences to run at the same time, and the boy was put on probation for two years.—"Daily Herald," March 29.

A man who tried in vain to borrow money to pay an instalment on his house committed suicide in a churchyard.

This was revealed at a Manchester inquest yesterday on Richard Brookes Critchlow, aged 42, company secretary, of Oswald Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester.—"Daily Herald," April 17.

Money trouble brought despair to two young people. Both gave in, chose death in the same form. And two homes, not long begun, are in mourning.

The wife of Charles Victor Payne, motor salesman, aged thirty-three, of Leitchmere Avenue, South Woodford, found him gassed five months after their marriage.

Payne's expenses and outlay had increased accordingly since the marriage, the Leytonstone coroner, Dr. P. B. Skeels, said.

He was also an undischarged bankrupt. Victim of the other tragedy was the twenty-eight-year-old wife of Jacob Rothman, tailor, of Tallack Road, Leyton. He found her

gassed after they had quarrelled about money.

"She asked me for more money as it was the holiday, and I gave her some," he said. "She said that she wanted a few bob more and I said, 'Can't you manage?' That was all."—"Daily Mirror," April 3.

For several years twenty-nine-year-old labourer, Edward Parker, out of work and an invalid, suffered agonies because he thought people were sneering at him for allowing his wife to do housework for another woman.

So he gassed himself in the oven at his home in South Shields.—"Daily Mirror," March 31.

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TIME FOR ACTION

1. There is obvious and acute poverty.
 2. Most people have less than they want.
 3. There is a general feeling of fear and insecurity. Individuals fear the loss of their jobs, which means the loss of their incomes. Businesses fear the loss or shrinkage of their markets, which means the loss or shrinkage of their incomes. Nations fear one another. The whole world fears war.
 4. The shops are full of goods which the shopkeepers want to sell to the public who want them but cannot afford them.
 5. The factories are full of goods which the manufacturers want to sell to the shopkeepers.
 6. The transport undertakings, and all who provide service want to sell service.
 7. Each nation has so much goods and services that it strives to export to foreign markets.
 8. There are not enough buyers to provide the markets that nations, businesses or individuals need in order to get rid of their goods and services.
 9. There are goods and services in abundance simply waiting to be used, and the first thing to do, therefore, is for the people to DEMAND, CLEARLY AND UNITELY, access to all the available goods and services they want; in other words, monetary or other claims which will enable the people who want them to enjoy the goods and services that are now wasted or restricted. This "dividing up" of the national unused wealth is the RESULT everybody wants—they should demand a National Dividend.
 10. It is fatal to argue about causes, remedies, parties, persons, or methods, because universal agreement is impossible on these matters. It is imperative to DEMAND clearly and unitedly, THE RESULT THAT THE PEOPLE WANT—described above.
 11. The demand must be made in such a way (see elector's demand on page 2) that prices and taxes are not allowed to increase. No one need lose in this age of plenty.
 12. It is up to the people themselves to realise these obvious things, to put aside the futility of party politics, and to demand that the persons who are paid to represent them in Parliament shall urgently instruct (not beg) the Government to carry out the WILL OF THE PEOPLE.
- This is the simple means of solving The Great Universal Problem of Poverty in the Midst of Plenty, and the Root Cause of War. The time for action before the next great war is short; the matter is desperately urgent.

DON'T DEMAND HIGHER WAGES Demand An Independent Income

EVERY now and then economic orthodoxy condemns itself out of its own mouth and endorses what exponents of plenty have been saying for many years. The City Correspondent of the *News Chronicle*, for example, has just given us this:

"I have been greatly struck recently in talking to industrialists and bankers . . . by the degree of apprehensiveness which exists as to the future of trade and industry. Many directors of steel companies in particular seem almost terrified at the prospect of a new trade slump being upon us. They all admit that their companies are doing extraordinarily well at the moment, that they are being forced to ration deliveries to their customers, and that they have orders in hand for a long period ahead. They have summoned up courage to commit themselves to extensions of plant . . . But they are now plagued with doubts as to whether, when the extensions are finished, work will be found for them.

"They see the vicious spiral of costs and prices beginning to twist—costs rising, then prices, then costs again—the dog chasing its own tail! Of that process an example is to hand in the demand of the steel workers for a 15 per cent. advance in wages, which doubtless in due course will be made the reason for a further advance in steel prices."

SUPPOSE that the employees of every trade and industry in the country had demanded and obtained a wage increase of, let us say, 25 per cent. Quite inevitably in the next accounting period the

by **DOROTHY BEAMISH**

extra wage "costs" would have to go into prices, so that the aggregate rise in prices would be found to be at least as much as the aggregate increase in wages.

To reduce the situation to the utmost simplicity, here is a little sum in token figures:

Wages	100	Prices	100
Increase in wages	25	Increase in prices	25
Wages now	125	Prices now	125

"But," someone may here want to interrupt, "if your argument is correct, it is as good as saying that it is useless for the workers to demand higher wages, for what is given to them with one hand as wages, is taken away with the other as prices."

Yes, it is useless; and many are now realising it. A writer to the *News Chronicle* states:

"It is my belief that there is no tax in the world that can be imposed on the rich profiteer without his taking it out of his employees. Thanks to the new 'surprise levy' on trade profits, I am told that although my length of service, standard of work, etc., entitle me to an increase of wages

asked for, the managing director cannot see his way to placing my application before the Board 'owing to the economies which the firm must effect to meet the new requirements.'"

The City Correspondent, of course, offers no solution and ignores the implication of the working of "Sound Finance," which is that however efficient industry is or may become, however much can be produced, we can never all be better off at the same time. Peter and Paul can never both prosper together, but only at the expense of each other.

In such circumstances the futility of preaching peace and goodwill should be self-evident. Meantime finance preaches "sacrifice" alternately to both.

COMMONSENSE tells us that when there is plenty of everything we should all be prosperous, yet under "sound finance" the very opposite is the case. When there was riotous plenty the slump occurred and hardly anybody escaped suffering in greater or less degree.

The remedy is for the people to demand incomes which, not being earned in industrial work, do not have to enter into prices, i.e., National Dividends or money to buy goods which would otherwise be destroyed as surplus, or not produced at all because of "lack of demand."

There are various ways in which this could be done, and international financiers, who do not desire it to be done at all because it would remove from them the power of regulating our lives as they think fit, ask nothing better than that we should spend a great deal of time in discussing which is the best way.

They do not wish us to vote for the result we want because that would put them in a position where they would be obliged either to produce that result or resign. They desire us to vote for what we consider to be the best financial technique to distribute plenty.

Who so well able as they to lead us astray in a matter of technique by suggestion in the papers and elsewhere, so that what we vote for does not bring us the results we want.

"THEY'VE got to go to Workland," says Montagu Norman.

"Who'll tak' the high jump?" asks Neville Chamberlain.

"Who'll tak' the low road?" asks Clement Attlee.

And they all get to Workland afore they know what's hit them.

"Ah," says the poor bemused British voter, "it's all the same again. If we knew of a better 'ole we'd go to it."

So the moral is, vote for where you want to go, not for how you want to get there.

We all know there's a happy land, not so far away, where we can have what we want. Let's vote for that by any old road, and not be satisfied till we get there.

FROTTI has produced a report on sound lines

FELLOWS of the Royal Society and other fellows also, who have been "sitting on Nutrition" for two years, have lately produced a preliminary report. The following is an extract:

Calories.—It has been computed that in the average of the years 1934 and 1935 the national food supply contained 55,700 thousand million calories, or, allowing for a wastage of 10 per cent., 50,100 thousand million calories (net) as compared with total estimated net requirements for the population of 44,300 thousand million calories on the basis of the Report of the League Commission. Thus there is a fair margin of calories available over calories required, and we regard this result as having satisfactory significance. We conclude from this and from the results of dietary surveys that there is no lack of energy-giving foods in the national food supply. In our opinion, all—except a relatively small fraction of the population—are obtaining the full amount of calories they require.

After reading this we ran into Frotti. Frotti was looking very important and we at once suspected (as we found out later to be the case) that he had been made chairman of the Tahiti Commission on Hirsuteness which is now sitting in London at Lyons Corner House.

After an exchange of greetings, Frotti explained that the Commission's preliminary report was now ready, but that he found some difficulty in putting it into "official English," as he phrased it.

He wanted it to be read by Sir Josiah Stamp, so this was very necessary.

Taking pity on him, we lent him our copy of the Nutrition report. And this morning we received a tasteful little mauve volume with the Tahiti Chairman's compliments. Opening it at random, we read:

CAPILLARIES.—It has been computed that in the average of the years 1934 and 1935 the national hair supply contained 55,700 billion capillaries or, allowing for a percentage of artificial toupées, 50,100 billion capillaries (net) as compared with total estimated net requirements for the population of 44,300 billion capillaries, on the basis of the report of the Waikiki Police Force.

Thus there is a fair margin of capillaries available over capillaries required, and we regard this result as giving us no end of a kick. We conclude from this and from the results of hairdressers' surveys, that there is no lack of face-concealing hair in the national hair supply.

In our opinion all the men, women and children in Tahiti—except a relatively young fraction of the population—have a complete head of hair, a long beard and a moustache.

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★ LETTERS ★

300,000 Please

A WORD with your readers, please. The weekly paid circulation of SOCIAL CREDIT, in the British Isles alone, is 300,000! Is that a fact? Perhaps not.

But it would be if you, reader in Blighty, and your fellow Social Crediters would put your shoulders to the wheel and drive the circulation of SOCIAL CREDIT up to the point where it merely equals, *per capita*, the paid circulation of your paper SOCIAL CREDIT in this city in California (a foreign country!).

We boast—no not that—we just mention that we receive SOCIAL CREDIT to the tune of one copy for every 150 souls.

Better our *per capita* figure by only three and a third times and you have the needed circulation of ONE MILLION.

Can you beat it? You can if you will and you know you MUST, so get busy. It's up, may I respectfully submit, to YOU. Carmel, California E. J. ATTER

Every Time a Cokernut

THE drains smelled terribly. It was during that dry summer in 1934 or 1935, and this part of the town lies low.

I collected a good sheet of names from local householders, putting it to them like this: "Will you sign here, please? That is to say, if you object to this fever-breeding smell, you can get it cured!"

The request went in and the drains didn't smell. Derby C. H. BOSWORTH

Hospital Handicap

HAVING occasion to visit a man who was convalescent in the Middlesex Hospital, who had been ill some weeks, I chanced to look at his pillow cases, of which he had several.

He apologised for their colour, but said "the sister said I could not have a clean

one because they were so short, and I've had 13 when I was so bad."

What a light on the present system! In the Social Credit State it will be someone's pleasure to see that such a condition does not arise to hamper the work of the nurses and mitigate against the comfort of the patients.

Goods will be provided from the abundance which modern methods can produce. Incidentally—will there be so many hospitals and pillow cases needed?

M. B. DE CASTRO

Propaganda

I am having tremendous fun with the little propaganda leaflets. I take my local morning and evening papers and comb them through for people who are feeling the pinch. Cases in the police courts, county court, bankruptcy court furnish plenty of addresses. Which leaflet shall I send? An envelope addressed, a halfpenny stamp and off it goes, straight to one who needs it.

Get down to it, Social Crediters, and we shall soon have the Walls of Jericho tottering in readiness for the battering ram of the Electoral Campaign.

Birmingham SHARPSHOOTER
[These are the Six Propaganda Leaflets advertised in the first column on this page—Ed.]

Idea

I thought perhaps this idea may help our cause. I have cut my smokes by 6d. a week and with this I get two SOCIAL CREDITS and stamps. These I send to newspaper writers, individuals "up before the beak," and others. I may say I don't miss the fags, and in fact feel better all round.

Wishing you all the best of luck. Wimborne P. H. G. SMITH

Bouquet

I always look forward to receiving your splendid paper. Best wishes for the success of the Social Credit Movement in England. Wanganui, N.Z. H. ROWELL,

NOW OUT

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DEBT and TAXATION

A Fraudulent Tyranny
By L. D. BYRNE
This pamphlet will be ready shortly.
Watch for the announcement in SOCIAL CREDIT

SCANDAL OF UNMADE COUNTRY ROADS

Dusty in Summer, Muddy in Winter

★ THOUGHTS ★

NO country could afford to pay its Parliamentary representatives a salary capable of attracting really able men.

From a Letter to "The Times," April 17

A hitherto unthought-of plan to help Germany's four-year plan and "avoid needless waste and the payment of unnecessary expenses to foreign countries" is proposed by Professor Ehringhaus, quoted in the Nazi storm troop journal.

He urges Germans to chew their food longer and more thoroughly. The inference is that they will thus need less food.—British United Press.—"Evening Standard," May 6.

"Threatened with war, a nation will allow its purchasing power to be extracted almost to the last stump before kicking out its financial dentists; and as a popular means of at once creating a Debt to the Banks and Public Works for Employment, there is nothing, as our Members of Parliament know, like preparing for war; even the taxpayers suffer gladly."

A. R. ORAGE.

WE COULD HAVE HARD ROADS

By Elizabeth Edwards

IT would plainly be unpractical to build a toffee factory on an unmetalled road away from the railway or the sea; the difficulties of transport both of the raw goods to the factory and of the completed sweetmeats to the shops would be obvious.

Yet the production of other more natural foodstuffs on land served inadequately by roads alternately dusty and impassable with mud fails to arouse any amazement.

It is rarely desirable to build sweet factories in the middle of nowhere; but it is more desirable to grow cabbages and graze cattle on land remote from the great highways.

Most unmetalled roads, or "droves" as they are called locally in the Fen country, are tracks of clay or peaty clay which may or may not be gravelled from time to time. In summer they are passable to motor traffic, but for six months of the year they can only be traversed with horse and cart,

and then there is considerable strain on the harness.

Many of the operations of farming are limited by the state of the droves. If threshing is not finished soon after harvest in the autumn, it may not be possible to return the tackle to the farms before spring. Vegetable crops such as potatoes and sugar beet have to be carted at inconvenient times.

In the recent floods the soft roads were a severe hindrance to the carriage of repair materials to the river banks.

Most of these roads are private ones, and the owners of the lands they serve are responsible for their upkeep. In the nineteenth century they were well cared for, ruts were not allowed to form, and the standing water was drained. In the spring they were harrowed and scraped level.

In many districts this care has slackened during recent years, owing perhaps to general insecurity or to the discouraging effect of comparison with metalled roads.

Poor Planning

In addition, the number even of this type of road is insufficient, as an example will show.

In the parish of Cottenham, in the Fens, the total mileage of roads laid out originally in 1846 was 27½ miles, of which 20 miles, comprising 25 roads, were private.

Since then only two roads, comprising 2½ miles, have become public highways. Altogether about 4,200 acres of land are served by 17½ miles of private road, only half-a-mile of which is comparable with the public highway, the rest being dusty in summer and impassably muddy in winter.

In one part of the parish 1,630 acres of land are served by five miles of private roads with only one outlet for traffic. The land is intersected with dykes for drainage and the roads were probably first laid out with the object, not of convenience to the land, but of minimising the number of bridges necessary.

The landowners in this particular district have agreed to pay a uniform rate of 1s. per acre served, for the maintenance of the roads. This supersedes a rate per acre vary-

ing with the proportion of the length of the road used by the occupier, which was originally provided by the Award of Cottenham in 1842, and which does not now appear to be contributed. Consequently these five miles are in better condition than the remaining twelve in the parish, which are neglected except for the efforts of individual occupiers.

The exact wording of the Awards, by which the roads were planned in 1842, varies in different parishes. In most cases the responsibility for the maintenance of private roads has been left collectively to the owners of land served by them; here the roads are frequently in a poor condition, as the responsibility appears to have been evaded.

When these provisions were made in the early nineteenth century, the public and private roads were of the same type. Since then it has become a matter for experts to produce the magnificent modern highways in response to the stimulus of increased and accelerated traffic.

It is neither feasible nor necessary to make "droves" up to this standard, but hard roads would be an immense aid to the farmers in the cultivation of the land, both in the conservation of that already in use and in opening new or derelict areas.

We have the engineers; we want the roads. Is there any sensible reason why we should not have them?

WELCOME

To The New Social Centre

A HEARTY welcome to all our readers at the New Social Centre at 163A, Strand, where they can meet their friends and give them Morning Coffee (11 to 12 o'clock) or Afternoon Tea (3 to 6.30 p.m. except Saturday).

Mrs. Palmer, who is in charge of the Reception Room, says:

"We want dependable helpers (men or women) who will come when they say they will, to help with the serving of refreshments. We have a charming little kitchen in which everything has been planned as simply as possible.

"The Reception Room is fragrant with the beautiful flowers sent by Mrs. Geraldine Starkey and Miss Alice Raven.

"This is your room, Social Crediters. Do what you can to make it a success."

We have had many congratulations on this forward step, which has been taken without waiting for the funds which are needed to pay for it. Please remember, therefore, that furniture has to be bought, rent and overheads paid.

★ ★ ★

Fund Now Open

Our Director of Revenue, the Dean of Canterbury, has called for a special effort from everybody to provide the funds for this new venture, and to add all they can to our depleted war chest.

The additional cost is £100 NOW, and an additional £150 a year at least.

The Treasurer offers to start the fund with £10 next month, £10 in September next and £10 in June, 1938. Who will accept this lead and this challenge?

COME ON, SOCIAL CREDITERS!

★ ★ ★

The Treasurer Says

THE appeal for support for a Social Centre, so urgently needed with all our overseas friends visiting us just now, comes at a time when the revenue for headquarters is causing anxiety. It is falling short of requirements, and for the first time for many months we have been forced to adopt emergency measures.

It is highly important, therefore, for all to give generously, not only to the Social Centre Fund, but if not subscribing under the Group and General Revenue Fund (see Supplement announcement on this page) to do so now, and to send donations.

This question of revenue is urgent, particularly at the present time when work of the utmost importance is in hand and must not be held up for lack of funds.

JAS. EDW. TUKE,
Treasurer.

NEW SOCIAL CENTRE

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

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You may apply the balance to the general funds.

Signed
Address

* Date.

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No. 5 (revised)

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The instrument of the Electoral Campaign, in purple on orange or purple on white.

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