BUS STRIKE LESSON No. 1

Busmen Must Force Bevin To Serve

REQUIRED BY THE MEMBERS WHO PAY THEM, WHEN THAT
RESULT IS CLEARLY AND
UNITEDLY EXPRESSED, THEN
THE DUTY OF THE MEMBERS IS CLEAR, THEY MUST REPLACE
THEIR INEFFICIENT SERVANTS.

Bevin didn't want a strike, neither despica the search, he could have got the
7½-hour-day without it.

Dictatorship in trade unions is no
more desirable than dictatorship in any
other association. Men like Bevin,
and all his colleagues on the
Executive, are in the positions they hold to implement
the will of the membership.

If the so-called leaders
FAIL TO PRODUCE THE RESULTS
REQUIRED BY THE MEMBERS
TO BE FREE TO FOLLOW HIS
OWN METHODS OF INQUIRY OR
NEGOTIATION.

Another vital principle should be
documented upon. The basic principle
of trade unionism is the idea that united
the membership can get results
they could not get while divided.

In that case, why were the other
sections of Transport workers, the Trolley
bus men and the Underground workers,
not allowed to express their will for a
UNITED STAND for a 7½-hour/day? Who was it that "divided" the union,
that obstructed the free expression of unity or otherwise by ballots? Was it
the paid "leaders"?

The membership ought to know, and
from now on, flavour such a repetition
of the flagrant betrayal of the principle
"union is strength."

The Executives should be brought
to account, and provisions made that in
future the whole policy and resources of
the union he used according to the will
of the membership for the objective
they unitedly and clearly decide they
want first.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1937

BIG BUSINESS PAYS
HEAVY PRICE FOR N.D.C. "VICTORY!"

"It is clear," they asserted, "that the
Chamberlain ship is effectively
influenced by the views which have been
expressed by the chambers of commerce,
the members of the Federation of British
Industry, the National Union of
Tobacco, the Chamber of Shipping of
the United Kingdom, the Mining
Association of Great Britain, the British
Iron and Steel Federation, the Corporation of Lloyd's and
the Bank of England."

"The concessions which are now
suggested add greatly to the bewildering
complexity of the original proposals. The
principle of the tax, which we view with
the greatest apprehension, remains un-
changed."

Serious these great industrialists did not
really imagine anything they say their
associations have said would influence
the Chancellor of the Exchequer after he
had heard the crack of his master's whip.

Mr. Neville (Bird of Prey) Chamberlain's speech
will be interpreted by the public could
only serve to fuddle their "apprehension" by
his disclosure that certain mysterious indivi-
duals, and also the Chancellor, are
simply contemplating the introduction of
the necessary tax.

As we said in SOCIAL CREDIT on April/30,
the N.D.C. is a bankers', accountants', bond-
holders, foreign investors' paradise, designed
for the sake of the world's more
commercial interests, the producers and consumers of goods.

The massed masters of British industry
have been strong enough to override this
dirty scheme of the financiers.

They made enough clamour to frighten
the financiers, who are the worst of their
debts, and it is no wonder that some of their
attacks on getting a stranglehold on
the growth of profits.

It is a hollow victory because, duped,
they have all assented to the idea that they must
pay taxes of some kind. They have even
offered to pay a larger sum than would be
required by N.D.C. It is palpable but true.

Continued on page 8

FINED £1,000 FOR GROWING POTATOES

GOVERNMENTS all over the world are
engaged in growing plenty. So your
to-night costs more—but the battle still goes on.

William R. Halliday, a potato expert, has
just succeeded in producing spring potatoes
earlier than ever before in Britain.

He bought a barren gorse-covered hill in
Pembrokeshire, and spent £1,000 on this
wilderness for growing potatoes.

Said Mr. D. C. Burnside, M.P., "... , while
40 per cent. of our total population are
unemployed and undernourished, we are asked to agree to a principle which says that when
you have a surplus of foodstuffs you must be
feed the people who are starving, but you
must tax the people who can afford to pay
4d. or 6d. per lb. in extra in order that the
food-stuffs may be exported overseas."

In Doubtless foreign governments will now
increase duties on imported food.
Good Luck

The best wishes of all right-minded persons, far beyond the confines of those who are actually on the Social Credit programme, will accompany Mr. G. F. Powell, who sailed for Allerstock today to attend the annual Aurora in company with Mr. G. L. MacLachlan, chairman of the Montreal Social Credit Board.

Mr. Powell is one of the commission members of the Canadian Social Credit League in that city.

Mr. Powell is also a member of the Social Credit League of Ontario, and has taken an active part in local and provincial affairs.

Mr. Powell has been an energetic supporter of Social Credit in Canada for eighteen years, and is known to the move- ment throughout the whole of the Dominion as the Director of the Social Credit League of Ontario.

A business man of wide experience, he was over- seen by a chairman of the Dominion Rubber Co., and subsequently held a high position in the company in the Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Co.

He is now commercial adviser to a well- known firm of consulting engineers.

Good luck, Mr. Powell.

Jay Talking

An APOLLO DOUGLAS's book, "The Albertina Experiment," was reviewed in the Daily Herald yesterday. The reviewer referred to the number of years that has passed, under the grossly misleading heading "Douglas Diploma." He commented: "The Social Credit and Major Douglas for the Electoral Campaign in this country. However, the author has not done justice to Mr. Douglas. He has not presented his ideas to the public in the same manner as the author of Social Credit in France. He has not taken the necessary steps to make his ideas known to the people, but has left them to be discovered by the people themselves.

Mr. Jay has the grace to admit that Social Credit has been given a fair chance in Allerstock, but he does not say which ideas about economies are ludicrous. He says: "Essentially the attraction of a Social Credit movement is its suggestion that the poor can become as rich as the rich in a few months, and that it is only through making the rich poorer that we can solve the problem of living in Russia, where there cannot be done. If it could be, the standard of living in Russia for a short period would be raised to a level which the poor and the rich can enjoy.

If they were to imagine that a standard of living which was maintained for a hundred on the basis of his averages in past years, with the privations of the present time, would be raised to a level which the poor and the rich can enjoy, they would be mistaken. If the standard of living is maintained for a hundred years, the poor and the rich would be able to enjoy the same standard of living. But if the standard of living is maintained for a hundred years, the poor and the rich would be able to enjoy the same standard of living.

Our new Chancellor's idea of cricket is as sound as it is realistic. The idea of what constitutes a reward—or a bad conclusion.

Chancellor's Wise Simonsone

"But is not income tax elaborate?" asked Sir John Simon, warning his work to the public. "This seems to have inspired Sir John Simon, the author of this booklet, who obviously knows how much ground we share with the author of this booklet."

No, you save money, you use up, or get rid of everything else as quickly as you can find a use for it. You can do this. On the other hand, you can do it yourself. Upside down? Yes, absolutely upside down and inside out and all round before.

Spain

V E NT I S are moving so fast, so danger- ously, that this paper may be published too late. Sir John Simon will see that the public are kept informed, but just that the miracle will happen and that we shall steer clear.

Obsevation

SAYS A LINE IN A YEAR:

When, several years ago, anxious to review many of the cathedrals and churches of the land, I (with fond hopes of a leisurely non-stop tour lasting over three weeks, during which we passed through the majority of the counties of England, I recall what impressed me, not of the exteriors of the churches, but of the interiors, of the altars; the pulpit and altar, the chancel and vestry ... monstrances, blantly out of keeping with the (often Georgian) charms of the otherwise excellent English town, recalling the days of Walpole and Peace and Plenty.

So someone has noticed it at last!

A General Accident Jubilee

SUCH was the sinister sounding title of a series of articles in The New Era last week. It referred to the fifty-first annual meeting of the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation.

Referring to the "dreadful frequency of road accidents," the chairman remarked that there was an unbounded tendency to assess the compensation between the injured and the defendant held liable and the sufferer, or his representatives, to the latter in the case of the injured and suffering, as an object of sympathy and a worthy agency which could well be paid. He hinted that the burden of this tendency had fallen on the insured, for which it had to be maintained, and still more so if it were intended to pay off immediately the claim.

Banking

It was reported recently in those columns that in Australia and the U.S.A. the banks are promulgating a new form of "institutional adver- tising" directed against the "Social Credit" philosophy.

Mr. Knowles is a well-known newspaper man. "While a young man," states the London Evening News, "he took a part in the literary and theatrical world, and in the duties he is now assuming . . ."

Now a report has been received that in Canada the insurance companies are making an intensive drive against Social Credit. In the banks of the country, Social Credit has made contracts with advertising agents who are using "institutional adver-

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BOOKS

MANDATES, by Neil Macaulay (Methuen, 6s.).

FEEBLE, tactful, reserved, readable, well-written, Mr. Macaulay's work is strongly recommended. Hot air from Geneva, Nazi propa- ganda, the League of Nations, the Allied British foreign policy, are all leeringly condemned. Mr. Macaulay's book seems to have first-hand knowledge on the subject.

He points out that defeated Germany sur- viving in a sort of international limbo, the Allied Nations, not to the League of Nations, and the so-called mandate from the League does not exist. "The Mandate System," he says, "are the territories actually the rightful posses- sions of the various Powers."

Mr. Macaulay has no illusions about the "casino of Western Civilization," because "the casin of power groups . . . The present moment, the view that the other imperialists are so grand in their power, and that they are the only ones who are, in fact, really the initiators behind the scenes in the League of Nations. Mr. Macaulay has no illusions about the "casino of Western Civilization," because "the casin of power groups . . ."

Spain .

"The present moment, the view that the other imperialists are so grand in their power, and that they are the only ones who are, in fact, really the initiators behind the scenes in the League of Nations. Mr. Macaulay has no illusions about the "casino of Western Civilization," because "the casin of power groups . . ."

A Catholic View of Social Credit

CREDI SOCIAL ET CATHOLICISME, by George Healy, H.R.P., College Dominicans, O.P., College Dominicans, O.P., College Dominicans, O.P.

This pamphlet in French can be recom- mendated not only to Roman Catholics, but to Protestants and Pagans. The pamphlet in French can be recom- mendated not only to Roman Catholics, but to Protestants and Pagans. The pamphlet in French can be recom- mendated not only to Roman Catholics, but to Protestants and Pagans.

Its opinion of British stateism in such a way that says, "Hypocritical by the claim of financiers that their system contains the only one basis of wealth which will work and for- ever work, and which will be only sup- ported, active behind the scenes in the League of Nations.

The New Era, Radio House, 286 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia

H.R.P.

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32 Carnaby Street, Regent Street (behind Liberty's)

(SEE ALSO PAGE 4)
MRS PALMER PAGE THIS WEEK IS FOR Britain’s Million Impoverished Workless

She Tells The Story of The Man Who Wrote Himself In Locking For Work... He Was Worse Off When He Got It

In many popular magazines and newspapers you will find "prose". They are fashionable just now.

This one is taken from the Daily Mirror: "Don’t admit you’re unemployed, it’s bad psychology—give yourself employment, dig the garden: make the tea."

"Thought it was a magnetic power: it was hard to attract—the thing that you desire: and that’s not fancy, it’s a fact."

You don’t think this doggerel cuts much meat? Don’t be too sure. The authoress of this particular line finds a public for her collected writings—she is a popular speaker at women’s meetings. And there are others like her.

Thousands of people, wander and sick at heart, take this dope every day—it deters whatever power of thought they may still have, so that they are content to remain at the treadmill if employed, and when the job and their plight is something to be ashamed of.

Whether the woman who wrote these lines was sincere or not, she and others like her are responsible for adding to the muddled confusion in the thousands of half-educated wander. These prose poems have more influence than is generally recognised, and persuade the unthinking that the best solution to the mess lies in the readers turn to them before looking at anything else.

At one time they would have read the Bible every
Now they read the words of Patience Strong. With all reverence, she goddamn them.

The most pressing need of the people is for a new structure in their own terms of values which will show them how the leisure and luxury possible no longer, but will mean life more abundant.

Some should be the proud task of the popular press.

There is only one newspaper which is fulfilling it.

This is a true story from an East End Social Centre.

The social worker found that nine-year-old Billy Woods was suffering badly from malnutrition—he was so ill that he had to be sent home. The doctor was angry with Mrs. Woods and asked her how she could let the child get into such a state.

He found that Billy’s father was a man who would take up a job of work and wear himself into illness looking for it, rather than stay on unemployment benefit.

So he was often worse off than an unemployed man.

Every day he cycled eight miles to the gasworks to see if there was a day’s work for him. If there wasn’t he cycled back. Oftentimes he cycled home with tears up to the knees through wading through the mud at the gasworks.

His best weeks were when he had threethree days’ work and three days’ unemployment pay for the week after that.

If he should be unemployed the following week he got no money at all, owing to the cut in the gasworks’ qualification of the Labour Exchange.

"In those weeks," says Mrs. Woods, "I have thought we could not go on.

"We have been without food in the house for two days. Then Harry has gone to the Relief Officer. He will do anything to avoid that.

"The Officer gave me food tickets. He would not give me a penny of money. What the good of food with no gas to cook it in? It was no use trying to cook a good dinner.

"This is enough and Harry eats less than I’d like to give a child, so that the children have to share. I don’t know how to hold.

"I have done my best to persuade him to settle down on the ‘dole,’ so that we’ve regulated and he has.

"Nor even his wife’s misery and children’s suffering will persuade him long as it is physically possible."

The school doctor found that nine-year-old

"People are left to believe that these things are unavoidable."

The explanation and the remedy can be found only in the nationalisation of all the heavy industries, and that can only be done by the electrification of democracy.

Socia. Cuxe is written entirely for the people. It tells the people and nothing more, it is not only the paper that shows the way out of their own troubles in as far as they are due to poverty, by asserting their sovereignty and making their poverty our own.

Read the elections’ demand and under-taking again (Page 9). It points the way to life.

THE EX-SUFFRAGETTE TELLS SPINSTE-MARCHERS: ‘DEMAND NATIONAL DIVIDEND’

If every spinster would (individually) let her Member of Parliament know her views depended on him, she was in a position to demand instead of asking for an increase in a national dividend programme and never again to be shamed for her lack of information on the subject of social reforms.

Democracy appears completely to have sighted on all the wrong things ever over its representatives in the Legislature. It would be more concerned with programmes and policies far removed from this time of present needs.

As a Social Crediter for 16 years, I know that this is possible, and that is why I write to you about the people or even the female (the report of their doings). Our pages are open to the public and it is only too bad that more people do not read it.

How long is this state of affairs to last? Well, good luck to the Marchers. Politicians are about it they might just as well over its representatives in the Legislature and other elections."

M. DE CASTRO
Callisthenes is Amused

THE Bishop of Chelmsford, who is young, vigorous and free-spoken, has a habit of saying that people cannot be Christians because their incomes are too small, while others find it impossible because their incomes are too big.

"If a man has less than 50 a week," he said, "life is so anxious that he has no time for such thoughts concerning higher things; the strain of looking after the body always leaves nothing for the mind to think about.

"And at the other end of the scale, if a man has more than 5,000 a year he is so much captured by the desire of the rich man who cannot enter into the Kingdom."

NOW this is something which is obviously true, but which is apt to be contra-ac
dicted by a good many orthodox Christians because in the early days of the Christian Church, poverty was associated with sanctity.

They forgot that sanctity was not complicated with average financial worry.

"When you read the thoughts of the first 100-odd-thinking-you people on any London pavement, you would find that 75% were thoughts of worry about money.

It would be the same everywhere you went in Europe today, and I am especially bored about money.

At the bottom of the scale are half-a-dozen of them. There is no need to consider what chance poor wretches have of being good Christians if you are a Yes-man doctor who pro-

wrest in a great degree of starvation is good for the digestion.

Then come you and I and the general mass of people who would struggle along somehow. We may not starve, but how many words in the week are we able to forget the hard subject of making ends meet?

Personal economies are the pivot of our daily life.

Therefore, there are the rich, who people or direct industrial concerns, or who own large investments. And they, curiously enough, have a zest for earning a little more money than any of us. They have so much more to spend that they feel as if they will lose it. Fear rarely leaves them.

* * *

ONE thing I particularly enjoy is to read books like "Pickwick," which transports me into a different age. I catch myself thinking, "Oh! if I had been born a hundred years ago!"

The last time I read "Pickwick," I tried to imagine what it was like to have a man called "Pickwick" put into my mind was "Nobody has to bother about earning a living." The club members

by Charles Seymour (Sir Isaac Pitman. 4th Ed. 1937. Illus. and revised. 7/6.

Haw and public speakers are! Poor ones excuse themselves byclaiming that oratory is an inborn gift. In many cases it is, but it can also be acquired. It is almost wholly a question of practice.

Demonstration of this statement, became a great orator by practising against the roar of the sea with a pebble in his mouth.

Beverley Shaw acquired extreme fluency by making impromptu speeches whenever he had the chance, and found that the less he knew of the subject being debated the better practice he was.

I, myself, am common with many, used to find the speech which had to my ears read emulated automatically.

"My speech had to be before me in full; after months of practice the manuscript disappeared; I would use the heads of the letter on the back of an envelope; after more months the envelope could be rela-
gated to a pocket, but it had to be within physical reach if it was to be met with the envelope alongside.

It is a matter of practice.

* * *

These memories of how To Speak At All arise from a perusal of Charles Seymour's book, "How To Speak Effectively." An encyclopaedic volume, it deals with the art, or knock, from A to Z. Indeed, one might well spend before its abreast pages at first sight. At second sight, however, the contents are found to be so excellent a sub-head, indexed, that any particular aspect or diffi-
culty can be turned to with the less delay and discussed or solved in a style which, at once easy and sympathetic, is enlivened and augmented by copious examples and illustrations.

Mr. Seymour is not afraid to write the obvious. I think he is right to do so, for until the level of public speaking rises, it is the obvious things about it that should be pointed out and stressed. For instance (p. 137): "When we speak, we should always be ourselves." And yet many speakers do we not know whom this glove fits! Such a passage, and indeed the whole book, is a delightful, and should prove a much-needed corrective to that, self-in-

sufficiency which seems to be universal among the throng of grumposophes who seem to think that, so long as they have something interesting to say, it matters not how they say it. There could be no greater error. The
This is the first of a series of topical cartoons by a new artist, ROD. We hope to publish a similar cartoon the first week in each month.

This Month

IT CAN HAPPEN HERE TOO!
An irregular monorail - which it Dublin
was recently destroyed,
by a bomb.

By ROD

ELIMINATION OF THE UNFIT - it seems not
unusual that in war, as at the Corridors; the best
place will go to those who can pay for them.

UNCLE STANLEY'S LAST GOOD DEED
380,000 more at work than a year ago.

A New Car

FOR £6!


AUSTIN - 7 h.p.
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OPEL - - 12 h.p.

We have the finest and largest stock of immaculate used Rover cars.

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24 Bruton Place, W.1
DOUGLAS SAYS

The first essential of a stable, peaceful and
successful society is to get at the truth and to present
not misrepresent—-the truth to everyone concerned.
Ashore, 1936

WE are engaged in a war for truth.
Westminster, 1936

I myself, and those who think with me, have no very
strong views as to what an ideal world ought to be
like.

We are merely concerned with removing any
difficulties in the way of the individual
achieving his own particular desires, especially in the
economic sphere.

Debate with Dr. Wm. Brown, M.A., M.D., D.Sc., 1933

The richness of the physical economic system is not
reflected in a corresponding abundance of purchas-
ing power in those places where it would be most
needed.

The complete Socialist and Communist philosophy
is founded on the fallacy, that the poor are poor because the rich are rich.
Tokyo, Japan, 1939

DURING the ten years 1909-1918, American
industry distributed 266,000,000 dollars in
purchasing power (in salaries, dividends, pensions,
war-wound indemnities, etc.), and placed on the market
390,000,000 dollars worth of merchandise.
Cambridge, 1934

WHEN money is permitted to reflect facts you will
get into the realm of real politics, but we cannot
know what real politics are while figures lie to us, and
the real things, the good things, have to be twisted and
ruined to suit them.

Social Credit, February 28, 1936

SOCIAL CREDIT may be defined, then, as the
balance of the difference between what we have
and what we could have if there were no financial limits
on consumption.

Toronto, Canada, 1935

Our money, after all, is only a ticket to claim goods,
or an accounting system; and no accounting system
should be permitted to show a stringency, when the
economic system with which it deals shows plenty.
Social Credit, February 28, 1936

PRESS CLIPPINGS ... for a Social Crediter's Notebook

Major C. R. Randolph, chairman of the
Droxford (Hants) Police Court, yesterday:
"Unemployed men ought not to be
allowed to keep dogs."

Two men were fined 1s. each for
keeping dogs without licences.

It was asserted that the fines should be

Whirling that rising expenditure on arma-
ments threatens to create a "unhealthy boom,"
which may precede a general economic
crash, is contained in the annual report of
the Bank for International Settlements,
in Basle yesterday.

The appointment of Sir Otto Niemeyer,
Advocate to the Bank of England, as presi-
dent of the board of the Bank, was confirmed
at the annual meeting yesterday.—"Daily Herald," May 14.

Increased costs of nearly all building
materials and the rise in interest rates
directly due to the Government's rearm-
ament programme—may soon hold up dom-
estic construction.

Raising of the rate of interest on advances
from the Public Loan Board to local
authorities for any housing purpose on
March 17 that the weekly rate of a house worth £100 has been raised by

The City and the Treasury have fallen out
with each other.

The City want to make money dearer in
order that their bankers may increase their
profits. The City think that the bankers are
used by the Government to push its policy
of increasing costs of nearly all building
materials and the rise in interest rates
specially written for new readers

Press readers.

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SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A Strand, W.C.2

BLACK AREAS BILL

Swindle of Block
Grant Scheme

ONE of the Government's ways of
helping the distressed areas is to
revise the distribution of the block
grant to local authorities in England
and Wales.

An investigation as to methods has
been made and a report is available in the form
of a White Paper. (Report on Result of
Investigation Under Section 110 Local Gov-
ernment Act, 1929.)

The report states that the Associations of
Local Authorities nominated financial
advisors to investigate on their behalf the operation of the block grants in several
parts, and to confer with the Ministry.

Re-Allocation

The financial advisors, including nominees
of the Institute of Municipal Treasurers,
and the County Accountants' Society, worked
as a joint conference for the examination
of the block grants in close consultation with
the officers of the Ministry.

First, the officials representing unoccupied
areas have been especially desirous of the
conference. Legislation is required; hence
the introduction of the Local Government
(Financial Provisions) Bill.

Those who lose formulae will find the report
interesting, for in it is outlined the technical
rules for basing the proposed re-arrangement in such cases where money is collectable get less in block grants, and by that means, the distressed areas get more.

"Black Areas":

Looks Like Move to Help

On the face of it, this looks like a move to help the people who live in the distressed areas, but we may not find that it is what we require.

Indeed, it is a move to help the private Monopoly of Credit, for it ensures that the rates and taxes which are not collected in the distressed areas will be levied somewhere else.

Thus the ratepayers in Coventry and Northampton (who will have to pay more under the new formula) can be harnessed into thinking they are helping the rate-
payers of Merton instead of the debt-
intriguing business of the Bank of England, and thus the tax-dear forms instead of evoking a rate and tax arrive as a very
painful and a saddled nebulous.

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WAKE THEM UP

A MEMBER of Parliament has discovered that he and all other Members of
Parliament in the House of Commons represent their electors only for one
evening, which is the night of election and cheering.

After that, the reaction; the change in public opinion; the movement of
the pendulum.

Yes, and also after that, the safely elected Member of Parliament saying and
and doing in Parliament the exact opposite of what the majority of his electors
chose him to say and do.—"Daily Mirror," February 22.
MORE FASCIST LAWS IN QUEBEC

ALTHOUGH as reported in The Daily Herald last week, the Premier of the Province of Quebec is rightly opposing the invasion of provincial rights by the Federal Government, it would seem that his motive is not to reserve those powers for himself, but for himself and his Government.

Having passed the "Padlock Act" (See SOCIAL CREDIT, April 28) which gives the police powers to those that any building used for the "Com- munist" propaganda, a radio report states that he has now introduced a Bill, giving the Government powers to force both employers and employees to accept what are described as "fair wages."

Evidently the Premier thinks he knows what is good for people, and they are going to be made to take it.

The electors of Quebec have only themselves to blame if they don't like what they get. They failed to demand what was asked of them an again they are getting what someone else wants them to have.

Board Broke Them

"This is the second case within a few months where farmers would have been sol-

What is good for people, and they are going to be made to take it.

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SING a song of sixpence, one of a big pile, Four and twenty Bankers waiting in their gul...
Mr. W. Morrison Explains Meagre Policy for Agriculture

On May 27 Mr. W. G. Morrison outlined in the House of Commons the meagre policy for agriculture which he has devised.

At the end of his speech he was asked by Mr. Tom Johnston, Socialist Member of Parliament for Stirling:

Having regard to the Government's motive for increasing the productivity of our soil, they had taken into consideration the desirability of increasing the market by arranging for increased consumption in the home market.

Mr. Morrison replied that the whole policy of the Government in recent years had been directed to providing the consumers with more wealth and there had been a great improvement.

Mr. Johnston can scarcely have been satisfied with this reply, seeing that Mr. Morrison began his speech with a somewhat different statement of the Government's agricultural policy.

In its objectives, he said, was this policy to:

(1) improve the wealth of the country generally; (2) make the farmers more prosperous; (3) secure more justice for the landowner; (4) substitute permanent policy for the present patchwork; (5) secure more justice for the tenant.

Mr. Morrison said that he could not agree with this list of objectives, and that he had a very different idea of what the Government's policy should be.

The Government's policy, he said, was to increase the amount of food produced in this country, to provide more employment, and to increase the demand for food.

He pointed out that there were a number of factors which had operated against the farmers, and that the Government was taking steps to remedy these.

He also pointed out that the Government was taking steps to increase the demand for food, and that this was necessary if the farmers were to be able to make a living.

Mr. Morrison concluded his speech by saying that the Government was taking steps to increase the productivity of the soil, and that the farmers would be able to make a living if they were given the chance to do so.
LONDON CONFERENCE, June 26 27

The aims of the forthcoming Conference, notices of which have already been published are:

1. LOCAL OBJECTIVES

While the basic principles of Social Credit have remained unchanged since Major Douglas formulated the "Economic Democracy," new economic developments and lines of thought and action are continuous taking place within the movement, just as they are going on in the outside world. Any move-

ment that does not keep pace with the times be comes obsolete. Many Social Crediters passed at various stages in the development of the past years and have only recently and slowly begun to realize that the movement has travelled too far beyond them, and that they are now finding progress painful and difficult to achieve. In the past some have found that it takes time to grasp all the ideas and suggestions of Major Douglas, who always seems further ahead than anyone else; and all must work in an appreciable time to sink in, even among people who are interested.

The idea of Local Objectives was as exact as exac-

tly what was in the Electoral Campaign scheme; it has been in process of assimilation and experi-

mental action during the past few months. The Conference "side" of the Con-

ference has, as its first objective, to get a better understanding of the dynamic and progressive nature of Social Credit ideas, and at the same time interest the public and encourage more ideas and knowledge gained from actual experience by Social Crediters in action.

The second objective is to concentrate the attention of the movement at the present time on Local Objectives, and to examine and try out on an in-

creasing scale their possibilities.

2. ACTION

Major Douglas has indicated that the Conference should aim at getting certain definite and concrete results, and probably the most effective way will be to apply the principle of "Local Objectives" to:

(a) Cooperative Societies;
(b) Governmental undertakings;
(c) Large commercial organizations, e.g., Publications, Revenue, Increase of Member-

ship, etc., in the form of definite results.

(b) Defining further means of forming "Institutions" (e.g., Local Government, Authorities, Associations of Employers and Professional Men, Trades Unions, Religious Bodies, etc.) to carry on the will of the people they are supposed to serve.

(c) Provisional arrangements for the Conference sessions (subject to confirmation later) have been made as under:

September
1. Afternoon: General Session; introduction and outline of proposed work of Conference.

This speech will be in print for several months after it has been delivered.

Sunday
1. Morning (General Session);
2. Afternoon (1) a talk on Social Credit Overseas; (2) Departmental Session; (3) Closing General Session.

The General Conference will end at tea-time on Sunday, but it is suggested that a special evening session be held for London District Social Crediters, to consider further developments of the campaign in the Metropolitan area.

For arrangements for the whole Conference and details of those who will be staffed and supplied to direct those attending.

As no doubt many Social Crediters will want to hear Major Douglas, en route, those wishing to attend the Conference are advised to apply early, as seating will be allotted in order of applications.

All wishing to come are asked to send in applications or confirm verbal applications in writing.

L. D. Byrne
Director of Organisation

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Alberta
Salute to Adventurers

The report in Social Credit. Undercut last week that, after a conference between Mr. Aberhart and Mr. Douglas, the latter, who had already, with the visit to South Africa, shows that, far from all being lost, as some premiers believe and our enemies hope, there is still a possibility of bringing the great majority of them into our ranks. Both these arguments are valid, but should not be passed on until reported in the press, that our leaders are being followed by Mr. A. P. T. M. G. M. A. P. - Mr. G. T. - Powell, Director of the Electoral Campaign - sailed for Canada on the s.s. 'Aland.'

The Social Credit Board

As has already been reported, the Alberta legislature, after a refusal to pass the thoroughly orthodox budget introduced by the Provincial Treasurer, Solon Low, M.A., finally passed a vote of supply to carry on the Government for two months. It is due to resembleable on June 7.

In the last hours of the session, the Alberta Social Credit Act was rushed through. This Act provided for the setting up of a Social Credit Board of five which was to be responsible for the selection of any number of experts to devise steps necessary to the introduction of Social Credit. The Act was strenuously opposed by some of the "socialists," who thought that the Alberta government was attempting to do a job that belonged to the opposition; all of them were not of this opinion, however, as is shown by the support given the government by the Redford board introduced in the U.S. Congress in 1935.

Oh its appointment, the Board lost no time in calling: Major Douglas, Mr. Aberhart, Mr. G. F. Powell, sending them a draft to discuss matters with him personally.

Division in the Rank of Banks

By introducing the Social Credit Act, Mr. Aberhart caused a division among the rebels. The "extremists," who voted against it, have their identification with Mr. Aberhart's leadership, and apparently to make him resign, at whatever cost. He has threatened to force an election if forced to resign, the outcome of which would be

by a majority of the latter seemed to be the socialists, but he has, in an endeavour to show what the trouble was, been accused of copying a method of dealing with the situation which I do not think has ever been suggested before.

If we do not accumulate a reserve (flying the boom), but in stead allow the budget to become unbalanced, we run the risk of disturbing consumer spending, and will not run a different competing rates of interest. There is no need to worry in that sense.

If, instead of investing the surplus as it is, we hoarded it, there would be a tendency to a contraction of spending, and so was spent on expansion.

Dr. Tripp, the outgoing President of B.I.S., in the Annual Report advocates a new principle that is necessary to permit a return to normal conditions. The establishment of a monetary system that would combine with national credit, and make changes with a policy both more certain and accurate, as far as possible towards the maintenance of a sound credit and currency position. Presumably, of course, Mr. Tripp did not speak in English and, consequently, the above report is a translation.

N.D.C. The National Defence Contribution Tax, which, of course, is merely the ghost of our old friend E.P.Y., has been causing a lot of heartburn on the Dutch Exchange. Not so much a Dutch property as a financial institution probably did not suppose that the race towards 1940 years as they will do now, in which case, the N.D.C. will be comparatively small.

Apart altogether from the colonial injustices of the whole proposal, which, of course, is obvious to anyone, we have the serious matter of the possible comparative injustice involved in the carrying out of the proposals, and even a perfectly thought-through scheme always seems to provoke more opposition, than the broad principle of any Tax itself.

It is difficult at this time to forecast whether the whole scheme is not too much to suggest that coming events in the world, was a heaven-sent opportunity for the opposition.

The Want Machine

Mr. Aberhart's great ability as an orator, and the following he still holds to force an election, the outcome of which would be

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The Present Situation

Mr. Aberhart's complete failure to implement his promises to date, and the lack of any significant progress in the ten hundreds, is not without the support for the ideals for which he stood.

In other words, the only credit he has been able to generate as a man of action, is in the view of the majority of the people. I think he is the man who, in the view of the majority of the people, is not going to be re-elected in the next election.

It will be seen that the situation which has to be met is a political one. It is how best to re-unite the people of Alberta, not behind a Dominion, but of the world. We are, whatever the outcome of their

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The Want Machine

Mr. G. F. Powell's article in the Monthly Review, and Mr. Aberhart's Position in the same issue, show that the National Credit is not too much to suggest that coming events in the world, was a heaven-sent opportunity for the opposition.

Mr. Aberhart's Position

Mr. Aberhart's position is not altered by the fact that he has been forced to resign, the outcome of which would be

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