Revolt In The Unions

INSIDE some of the powerful Trade Unions the bureaucratic attitude of the officials is being challenged by the rank and file. The ordinary Trade Union official is slowly realising that the only valid authority of the membership is denial expression by the so-called leadership. Any action suggested to find out the will or wants of the membership is branded at once as "unofficial," or as "left-wing activity," by the officials, in their attempts to frustrate the definite expression of the will of the united majority.

It is quite possible that this cleavage will develop into a real battle throughout the Trade Union Movement over the issue, Dictatorship or Democracy? Are the Trade Union officials, in the positions they hold, to tell the membership what they ought to do or what they ought to want—or are they bound from the hubs of the Trade Union to work for what the masses want, and file want, so far as is reasonable and possible?

The battle-fronts appear to be at the moment most active in the Amalgamated Engineering Union, where Mr. Bevin has apparently obstructed the full use of sanctions to obtain the 7½-hour day when the men insisted to apply them; and the Amalgamated Engineering Union, where some of the members in the London area want a ballot taken as to whether strike action shall be used to obtain demands for a wage-increase of 2½d. an hour to meet the higher cost of living. The officials are all for negotiation, and apparently are unwilling to ascertain the will of the membership by a ballot.

It is reported that a delegation of 34 busmen's representatives led by Mr. A. F. Payton on June 10th, met Mr. Bevin last Monday, found the position to be that the Finance and General Purposes Committee of the Executive had decided to instruct Mr. Bevin not to meet the deputation.

They further instructed all officers to "decline to deal with unofficial delegations of any kind."

Blum Demands Dictator's Power To Handle France's Financial Crisis

WITH France in the throes of a financial crisis, M. Blum, the Socialist Finance Minister, has demanded dictatorial powers for the Cabinet, which must borrow from the banks to meet the bonds.

When M. Blum gets his dictatorial powers, it seems likely he will be in a remarkable position. He will be free to act as he pleases, and practically without public criticism either from Parliament or the press.

Once the powers have been obtained, the Government can introduce financial measures without seeking the consent of Parliament. And the Finance Minister can discuss finance freely because a law passed by the Cabinet, the law which the President "undermines the credit of the State."

The people of France quite obviously want more leisure, and more of the products of their labor. The French press cannot try brightening the brains of bankers.

When M. Blum gets his dictatorial powers, the Government can deal with the alienated, and the French can make the financial system reflect facts instead of distorting them. It would mean plenty for all in the midst of plenty and good-bye to the grave detriment of Anglo-American relations.

There is no doubt a considerable section of the American press now busy making ill-feeling on this issue in order that "Jewish opinion" may be made the excuse for increased pressure for trade concessions, or a repudiation of payments, or both, at a time when the British Government is anxious for Anglo-American friendship in the existing European situation.

It is unexpected and disappointing to find this financiers' game being played in Father Coughlin's paper, Social Justice, where an article appeared on May 31 which could only stir up bitter feelings.

If that supposed that article was published without Father Coughlin's permission, for it might have been written in Wall Street. It even repeals the lie that Britain's default is to be at the expense of the American taxpayers.

It is impossible to believe that Father Coughlin, after all he has done for monetary reforms, does not know that Britain's war debt was not created by American speculators, but was created by bankers who wrote the figures in their books.

The superficial explanation of how this is done is contained in the First Interim Report of the Board of Trade's Joint Committee on Foreign Exchanges, p.8 (H.M. Stationery Office, 6d.).

BRITAIN’S FOURTH YEAR OF WAR DEBT DEFAULT CENSORED

A session of the League of Nations Assembly to discuss Spain, Mr. Anthony Eden was seen to blue-pencil the speech of Mr. Jordan, the New Zealand delegate. The story appeared in one edition of The Evening Standard as a splash story about a "scandal" at Geneva. It was later cut out.

The story has since appeared in other papers as a three-liner, and in full in The Week and The New Statesman, and in the United States.

Who exerted influence on the "free" British Press to suppress the story?

The French people do not like bankers.

And prices are rising now, partly because of the increased costs of industry under the 40-hour week regime. In addition to rising prices, there is a bank and insurance rip-off going on, according to the Daily Herald, which reports that the U.S. banks have circulated clients urging them to present Treasury Bonds for repayment, thus placing a heavy strain on the Treasury, for Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1937

For Political and Economic Democracy

Vol. 6. No. 15 Registered as a P.O. under a Newspaper Permit granted by the Department of Trade

Weekly Twopenge

MILK BOARD HOWLED DOWN—Page 7

Housekeeping Without Tears—Page 3

More Light On U.S. Strikes—Page 4

Why Industry—p.8

B R I T A I N ’ S F O U R T H Y E A R O F W A R D E B T D E F A U T C E N S O R E D

We Now Owe—£100,000,000

More Than In 1923

ONE MORE WAR DEBT INSTALMENT DAY HAS COME

And the French Government has defaulted again. The British Government has defaulted to the United States after six years.

It is in the fourth year of default, and seven years since a full payment was made. The first default was in 1924 after "taken payments" had been made in 1921 and 1922 on the Hoover mortgagement which postponed all war debts payments for a year.

Yet despite the payment of about £100,000, reflected in the bitter denunciation of the standard of living for the last five years, the debt today, in round figures, stands at £10,000 million—£10 million more than it was in 1924.

For this we have to thank "Tommy" Stan [now Earl Baldwin], who with Montagu Norman at his elbow, negotiated the debt agreement with U.S.A. on behalf of the United Kingdom to default to both countries.

It is simply the fact that under the Bailout Note we agreed not to accept more from our debtors than we owed to the United States, but that the terms arranged by Baldwin and Norman were impossible.

The debt was contracted by taking goods from the U.S., in preparation which substantially helped U.S. manufacturers at the time. And the only way in which it can be repaid is in goods.

A. A. Liberti, President of the British Milk Board, certainly precipitated war, for the gold could be acquired only by exporting vastly increased quantities of goods—and not to the U.S. which keep them on a prohibitive rate—thus exacerbating already bitter trade rivalry.

This debt which was contracted in goods can be paid in goods without detriment to the people of the U.S. only by a change in the financial system.

Neither debtor nor creditor government is prepared to make such a change, for it would make the financial system reflect facts instead of distorting them. It would mean plenty for all in the midst of plenty and good-bye to the grave detriment of Anglo-American relations.

The New Readers—p.6

When M. Blum got his dictatorial powers, the Government can introduce financial measures without seeking the consent of Parliament. And the Finance Minister can discuss finance freely because a law passed by the Cabinet, the law which the President "undermines the credit of the State."

One paper, Liberty, is at the present time being prosecuted by the State for an article on the financial situation.

ANti-BANK BUNK

The question is what will he do with his powers. Nothing. It is to be feared, except the usual devices of a Government in search of revenue.

More taxes, drastic tax evasion penalties, the control of investments under cover of an outcry against speculators.

The people of France quite obviously want more leisure, and more of the products of industry.

Instead of passing a lofty line of technical laws and taxation schemes, M. Blum should try brightening the brains of bankers.

All he needs to do is devise heavy penalties for bankers who do not produce the results the people want, and leave them to work out the technical details.

Actually he will probably not do anything which will give the bankers the slightest satisfaction. On the contrary, his cry of "vote for me or the bankers" is a device to win votes for some device by Mark Antony, King in Canada; and he has not caused the banks to lose any sleep.
Alberta Notes

Mr. L. D. BYRNIE, Director of Information at the Sociable Credit Secretariat Limited, sailed for Montreal last Saturday on his way to Alberta, where he will join Mr. G. F. Powell.

Mr. Byrnie is very well known in the Social Credit movement and has been at Headquarters, but as one of the authors of the famous Green Shirt movement, he is one of the last chance to comment on the situation in Alberta. Mr. Byrnie will return the day after Saturday to discuss the working of the Alberta experiment.

Credit movement, not only for his work at Headquarters, but as one of the authors of Social Credit for May 28, to consider and report Mr. G. F. Powell.

The headquarters of the Green Shirts in Alberta are still in the hands of Mr. G. F. Powell.

The situation in Alberta is having a brisk interest from the headquarters of the Green Shirts in Alberta.

Committee of the Southampton Chamber of Commerce.

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Social Credit Conference

SATURDAY, JUNE 26 AND SUNDAY, JUNE 27

A CONFERENCE, open to all who are actively supporting the policy of C. H. Douglas, will be held in London at the Corte Hotel, 15 Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1, near Euston Station. It will begin at noon on 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 programme is as follows:

OBJECTS

To receive an important message from Major Douglas, who will speak on Saturday, June 26. His speech will not be available in print for several months.

To present a report on:
(a) The rapid growth of public consciousness that the people can control their destinies. Social Credit secretaries required to show the Alberta Government where its plans on the Alberta Experiment is having a brisk interest from the headquarters of the Green Shirts in Alberta.
(b) The development of Local Objective campaigns, and opportunities for action.
(c) The rapid growth of public consciousness that the people can control their destinies. Social Credit secretaries required to show the Alberta Government where its plans on the Alberta Experiment is having a brisk interest from the headquarters of the Green Shirts in Alberta.

APPLICANTS to attend the Conference will be invited.

ADMISSION TO TICKET ONLY

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 the Conference, or any session thereof, and whether requiring accommodation or not, should complete the form which is sent out as soon as possible, but not later than June 15.

A link with them which need not be strained by too heavy a burden of extravagance. Mr. Douglas is a man who has no reputation for financial stringencies. Mr. Thomas is a man who has no reputation for financial stringencies.

The Bishop of Ely, reported in the Daily Telegraph on June 5, said that there is the love of his neighbour.

Mr. Thomas was well-known in Unitarian and business circles in Liverpool and had made several contacts with liberal and humanitarian causes before he came in contact with Social Credit thinking among his Sees of Progress, an article of Resol-Twain and a realistic, he said, commenting that the great barrier to humanism, the fear of what other people will do with your money.

Subscriptions to The Fig Tree are now available for £1.00 per month, or by subscrtption of 1/6.6d. a year post free. From the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 15A Strand, London.
Mrs. Palmer Discovers—A NEW WAY OF HOUSEKEEPING
(First Devised, 1917)

In Wellington, New Zealand, the Government has recently formed a Department of Housing Construction. Among the small army of male architects is one woman, Miss Merle Greenwood, an Auckland Black.

The new department is to undertake the building of houses for people with families, and the appointment of a woman is interesting because it shows that as a profession it would be considered before designing houses which women will have to manage. The consumer, deserves consideration, it seems.

THOUSANDS of houses have been built in this country during the last five years which women of future generations will consider as ill-planned and inadequate.

It seems that the modern small house can only be built at an "economic" price by means of mass production, which means that a woman has to be content with what some one else thinks is a good design.

To the mind, the worst faults are small rooms, lack of accommodation for hobbies, and building without regard to the point of the compass, or the sun getting into the bedroom and the dining room when the weather is fair.

Another woman would seize on such a point to which she is not interested. This is the reason why many of us who are living with our houses—mass production can never solve so individual a problem as the others.

W. H. HUDSON'S "Crystal Age" is worth reading just for what he describes about his house, "which, as he thinks of the material expression of the life of the family—not as a species of mass production, but as his own reconstructed housekeeping, and a cathedral of the home.

But Hudson feared science. He therefore do not to the fertility of domestic processes soars in advance of mediaveral times.

It is to be made the invention and discoveries of modern times subordinate to the will of the family, in which we can have the maximum luxury and comfort without sacrificing individuality.

PITY the average housewife during a heat wave. Other members of the family can have a wash, but poor woman, finds her work increased.

There will be twice as much to wash, do the sewing and the cleaning, two times instead of constantly mending and making.

All this she would feel to think about her, and not be able to do after work with them with old-fashioned copper and iron.

In hot weather shopping and cooking must be done every day unless the house has a modern refrigerator.

Dust blows in through the widely-opened windows, even with a vacuum cleaner housework is tiresome in the heat.

A little more money would make things easier for her. She could have a phone, a refrigerator, send her washing to the laundry and buy her clothes instead of constantly mending and making.

All this would set her free to think about something else, a little, but she would have plenty to do, unless the cooking and cleaning could be tackled in different lines.

A S long ago as 1917 a woman recognised these problems clearly. This is what she wrote about domestic labour:

"Now, of all commodities, that of which there is the greatest shortage is time, and the further any improvement which enables work to be done in less time or by fewer hands is a real addition to a nation's wealth. Millions of us are spending ourselves upon household work that should be done only by ourselves, and not by all of us, except a few hundreds in each million being so much worse than amiable.

"And the worst of it is that this amateur trade, forced upon us by custom and tradition, occupies inexcusably so much of our attention and energy that we can hardly expect, with the residue of these qualities left us, to reach any more than the commonplace's stand in the other callings which we choose for ourselves.

"MRS. CLEMENTINA BLACK'S aim was to set women free from the tyranny of domestic work, and to solve the servant problem, and in her book, "The New Way of Housekeeping," she worked out a complete scheme.

Briefly put, her plan provides for a domestic centre for every fifty families. This should be run by a domestic expert responsible only to the householder.

Her duties would be to run a restaurant at the centre, and also to provide a service of meals taken in by the various households when ordered by telephone.

Advertising would be done when required by a staff of experts who would live at the centre.

It is very interesting to read Miss Black's careful scheme, which she has worked over to the extreme of the details of the staff's uniform.

Claims have been made that this scheme has the great advantage of setting the housewife free; she will still have her own kitchen, and when the urge is on her can make a cake or a dinner as in the good old days—but she won't be compelled to do it.

What a boon it would be in time of war.

THE book is full of wisdom, which Social Credit will be quick to realise. I cannot quote from it, as I have forgotten it.

"But—and this point I believe to be cruel—our reconstructed housekeeping must not remain the own of the rich. The party must not allow the control of a business so intimately connected with so personal lives to be carried on and regulated at the will of the party for the profit of any outside people.

"We must seek the best possible expert service, we must choose the most highly skilled experts to do the work, but they must work under us, be responsible to us, and be liable to discharge if they do not suit us.

"Better a hundred times to grind as in comfort so as you know the housework, other people's 'business people' to determine what, when, and how we shall serve us, and what hours we shall keep.

"Direct—obedient servants—can be a great help. As English people have of late shown themselves, any system of reconstruction that actually took its homes out of its own hands, would assuredly be brought to failure by their passive resistance.

"I AM sorry to say the book which was published by W. Collins and Sons in 1918 is now unobtainable. It contains much material which would be useful to women occupying their own homes.

It was, of course, the initial expenses of organizing the centre that interested ideas from being tried out. Miss Black calculated that in each family would save money as well as time, but where was the capital to come from? Few families would feel secure enough to invest in such a scheme, even if they had the money.

We must wait for our Nationalividend, and work for it while we are waiting.

For the sake of the housewife, I hope it won't be long.

DEBT and TAXATION

A Fraudulent Tyranny

By G. D. DU RuyTER

This pamphlet will be ready shortly. Worth for the announcement in SOCIAL CREDIT.

The NEW ERA
Australasian Social Credit Weekly

24 pages, illustrated.

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"The Tragedy of Human Effort"

Together with answers to questions.

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George Hickling's new pamphlet

"SOCIAL DEBT OR SOCIAL CREDIT"

Specially written for new readers.

4d.

From Social Credit

162A Strand, London, W.C.2

(Published 11th July)

PUBLIC MEETINGS

To be advertised in the Social Credit Weekly.

SOCIAL CREDIT CENTRE

Mrs. Palmer will be glad to hear from volunteers living in London who are willing to help at the Centre. Address—Mrs. Palmer, 152, Strand, London, W.C.2.
The U.S. Strikes

It is not often that the appointment of a President of the United States, on the death of another President, has such wide repercussions in the world. George Leonard Berry, who has been appointed successor to the late President Roosevelt, is a non-party, non-class organisation candidate in 1940, he would himself prefer the role of close adviser to the financial interests, who have always been a little gro.up of those who "is a life member of the Elks, Moose, Mark Hanna than a William McKinley, they are two ends of the range, they are the American ideal of what we want to be,". Roosevelt and also of John L. Lewis, and Roosevelt, together with the C.I.O.

It is expected that Berry's name will be a million herrings were thrown back into the sea at Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, yesterday, because to one would pay the present minimum price of 16s. a crate (about a thousand for the period between 1935 and 1938).

No bank ever paid a dividend in the last hundred years on the proceeds of merely lending that which is too high.

The policy of destruction and restriction of the basic necessities of life has been accelerated, but even so there is always more than can be sold for money. Only on June 7 the Daily Express reported that it was a matter of common knowledge that they would produce more than half the amount of milk needed to rear healthy children.

"Coffee brought to Santos Market this season was 14,400 bags, which compares with 20,500 for the period from January to April, 1935. Stock is estimated at 1,560,000 bags against 85,000 last year."

It is not too much to call "collective insanity" seems to me beyond reasonable doubt, but it is also unconnected with the reason of the world was poor because of the war. "While the milk produced was insufficient, the cause of the company's policy of voluntary curtailment of output, the proceeds derived from the sale of the milk were larger."}

Douglas Says—

"FREEDOM is a real thing. It is the most important thing which is at stake in the present-day world, and it is beyond all other things necessary that we should understand the power to choose or refuse one thing at a time. —The Fig Tree," 1936.

"WAR, at any rate modern war, is a directly, inhuman, insane undertaking, proving nothing, adding nothing to the content of human values. —Social Credit, Jan. 1935.

"THAT the world at large is suffering from the loss of human contact is something which it is not too much to call "collective insanity" seems to me beyond reasonable doubt, but it is also unconnected with the reason of the world was poor because of the war. "While the milk produced was insufficient, the cause of the company's policy of voluntary curtailment of output, the proceeds derived from the sale of the milk were larger."}

VENEZUELAN OIL CONCESSIONS

"While the amount of oil produced was slightly less than the consumption in a policy's participation in the company's policy of voluntary curtailment of output, the proceeds derived from the sale of the milk were larger."}

COFFEE MARKET

"Rio de Janeiro, May 11. Clearances for the day were 1,000 bags for Europe, while 5,000 were withdrawn for destruction. "Coffee brought to Santos Market this season was 14,400 bags, which compares with 20,500 for the period from January to April, 1935. Stock is estimated at 1,560,000 bags against 85,000 last year."

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No bank ever paid a dividend in the last hundred years on the proceeds of merely lending that which is too high.
Six Per Cent. Interest On Bank Loans Is Sack-rolling Agriculture

SURVEY REVEALS HUNDREDS OF ACRES WASTED

The Daily Express has a reporter investigating the troubles of English farmers. The story is told of how previous Governments encouraged the farmers to expand their production, and how the banks cooperated by lending unlimited money.

Farmers are still paying 5½ and 6 per cent. interest on that money. But no guarantee was given to the farmers that the financial costs could be recovered in stock.

And now the Daily Express is asking the question: "Is this any prospect of relief from the country's farms?"

The farmers, like everybody else who produces goods, are the victims of a debt-producing financial system.

What is the effect? This is what reporter Kenneth Pipe saw in Bedfordshire:

"As I looked over the farm I saw a derelict land next door. Smallholdings, I was told; forty acres altogether. "Belfordshire" has 1,700 smallholders on 12,500 acres. Their rent roll is nearly £30,000 a year. Acres of land, all of it by 1926, is worth £7,800."

"Alderman Alfred Cope, chairman of the County Council Smallholdings Committee, told me that in every case arrears were due to the smallholders' inability to make a profit out of their land. There are more than 150 acres of it without tenants.

£22,000 Down in Five Years

What about the bigger farms?

"On the Northamptonshire farm I found out 60-year-old Edward Horrell, another victim of faith in a Government. He expanded his farming in 1921 until he had more than 2,000 acres all told. In the value of the land and the stock on it he had invested more than £60,000."

"His last valuation was £22,000 below that figure—£40,000 a year."

"The throttling, restrictive grip that finance, or its agents, have on the farms; prices made their keep impossible."

This kind of thing, at a time when the Government is asking the country's hugest and most important industry, agriculture, to pay more than the county council's money at £30,000 a year, is one thing for a farmer to tell a reporter what he wants. Has he told his public servants just what he wants, too? If not, it's time he got busy. If farmers are satisfied to act as a milch-cow for financial institutions, with ruin as a reward—well, all right. On the other hand, if they want what Thomas Hawkey expressed in the reporter, then they must resist demands from the authorities and institutions, and make their own demands on them (backed by every sanction they can muster).

Workers Found Banks Were Real Bosses

A report from Boston, U.S.A., states that Governor Hurley, of Massachusetts, prevented a sit-down strike in 41 hotels by showing the hotels in control, and thereby determined by finance, where their demands are acted on (backed by every sanction they can muster).

The final outcome of Governor Hurley's intervention has not been reported, but one speculates that big money has not added to its popularity in banking circles.

Actually, of course, every strike, whether small or large, is directly connected with the financial system or not, in a strike against that system.

The seeming opposition between the interests of workers and employers is artificial. It is the outcome of that system whose controllers rule us all through their control of money.

The large employers and workers alike, unite in demanding a system that will distribute the plenty our united efforts make possible. We unite for production, we must unite for distribution.

Chota Hazri

*Superfine* Teas Quality

10 lb. Choice Ceylon. 2 lb. Special Blend

10 lb. Special Blend (2/8 per lb.) Premium Choice

10 lb. Special Blend (3/2 per lb.) 11 8

10 lb. Special Blend (3/2 per lb.) 11 8

For New Readers—and Old

We are constantly being asked to provide every week in SOCIAL CREDIT a general statement of our aims and ideas for new readers.

Here, views and articles in SOCIAL CREDIT cannot always tell the whole story, and sometimes the new reader is shocked when confronted with our direct realistic outlook on a world which all the usual agencies of publicity present to them in the distorted form which has by habit and repetition become conventional."

To take a simple case, there are our comments, patient or impatient, on the continual perversion of work into an end in itself, so that a government, an industrial system, or an economic theory is judged by the amount of wealth (well-being) but by the amount of work it can stimulate. Every time some pompous paper or personality informs us that "he is a public benefactor who can provide work for two men where one man was employed before" (The Times, October 27, 1936) we cannot be expected to explain at length our attitude towards work. We just refuse. Thus a new reader might erroneously conclude that we decry work and are advocates of idleness, and turn away in disgust he has been brought up to feel, not merely at leisure but at any failure to bow to the work ethic.

The success of any information number of SOCIAL CREDIT for May 14 has encouraged us to set aside certain material which we will reprint at fairly frequent intervals for the benefit of new readers.

Our old readers can feel sure that in nearly every issue of their paper there will be a page or a half page which will help the new reader to whom they pass it on. In this issue, see page 6.

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* * *

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

ERNEST SUTTON LTD

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The People's Way To Results

The experiment is on. A group of people, fired by the idea of a genius, has actually started it. They have made an estimate of what it is that most people want more urgently than anything else. Food, warmth, and shelter are available for all in an age of power production. Millions lack these fundamental necessities of life—living in squalor and misery.

Simple Demand

Millions want the goods which are being denied them now. If in each individual it is only as a grain of mustard seed.

WHILE the whole of the theory and proposals of Social Credit, economic, political and philosophical, rest upon a fundamental proposition:

(1) NO great is man's mastery over the forces of nature, as a result of our marvellous inheritance of science, skill, organisation, and natural resources, that there is nothing which an able people can demand that cannot be provided.

(2) MAN naturally seeks what will be to his advantage; therefore, that society will be most stable, most harmonious, least disruptive and belligerent, in which the resources of society are most completely at the disposal of the individuals conscious, voluntary, democratic, and moral.

A group of people, fired by the idea of a genius, has started the experiment. They have made an estimate of what it is that most people want more urgently than anything else. Food, warmth, and shelter are available for all in an age of power production. Millions lack these fundamental necessities of life—living in squalor and misery.

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(2) MAN naturally seeks what will be to his advantage; therefore, that society will be most stable, most harmonious, least disruptive and belligerent, in which the resources of society are most completely at the disposal of the individuals conscious, voluntary, democratic, and moral.

A group of people, fired by the idea of a genius, has started the experiment. They have made an estimate of what it is that most people want more urgently than anything else. Food, warmth, and shelter are available for all in an age of power production. Millions lack these fundamental necessities of life—living in squalor and misery.

Simple Demand

Millions want the goods which are being denied them now. If in each individual it is only as a grain of mustard seed.

WHILE the whole of the theory and proposals of Social Credit, economic, political and philosophical, rest upon a fundamental proposition:

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PRESS DIGEST

CLIPPINGS FOR A SOCIAL CREDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

Six Hundred Farmers Heckle Milk Board Three Hours

More than 600 milk producers turned up at the annual meeting of the Marketing Board in London on June 16 to protest against the Supply Bill.

The representatives of the three counties, for more than three hours kept up a running fire of interruptions. At times speakers at the microphone were unable to make themselves heard.

Trouble started as soon as Mr. Thomas Baxter, chairman took his seat. Hissing mingled with applause.

Mr. Baxter's twenty-minute opening speech provoked the rebels to ironical cheers. When he spoke of "new markets and regular payments ... own factories ... research work ..."

Baxter, chairman, took his seat. Hissing for NEW M'Lancashire and Yorkshire, where opposition to the board is strong, and mingled with applause.

Fined for Producing "Surplus" Coal

Threats by Britain's coal producers to import foreign coal, owing to the acute shortage of supplies in this country, have forced the Government to suspend until September 30 one of the main provisions of the Coal Mines Act.

This is the Trade Share provision of the scheme, which provides for fines on those coalowners producing more than their quota. In South Wales the fines amounted to 1d. on ton of collied coal and 6d. a ton on export coal.

"Daily Express," June 23.

Love of Money

I hope well-meaning people will stop wishing to say that I am wrong and that it is not true that love of money is that is described in the Epistle of Timothy as the root of all evil. St. Paul said "Love of money, because he could not think of money as something the world could quite well do without." I say that money is the root of all evil because, if there were no money, there would be no love of money, and because, like a good modern capitalist, I regard money as an old and overworked method of making barter possible for a community amounting to 100,000,000 souls.

"Daily Express," June 23.

Lives Sacrificed on the Altar of Arms

I predict that the working men and women of the world will not for ever be content to stand by while civilised living is sacrificed on the altar of armaments.

Not for much longer will they be willing to forgive the means of their own enslavement and their own destruction.

These were the strong words used in the International Labour Conference today by Mr. Arthur Hayday, British workers' representative, and M. Jouhaux, French trade union leader, who joined him in criticising the false impression of prosperity which the armaments boom has brought in its train.

For New Readers

Read about Social Credit and see how much interest your daily paper beems.

Six Propaganda Folders:

Said This! 5d.

By M. L. Day and G. F. Day. 8d.

The Economic Credit. By E. Sage Holter. 2s. 6d.

The Economic Credit. By C. H. Douglas. 3d.

Tin Production

Richard Thomas and Co., the Welsh steel and tinplate manufacturer, have decided to reopen the Cwmfelin Tinplate Works at Swansea, almost simultaneously. This is the largest tinplate works in Wales. There are 350 workers, but only four of these are to be placed in commission at first. Others, it is expected, will be brought into operation later on.

The Cwmfelin works have been idle since June, 1930. The workmen formerly employed there, recently presented a petition to the company, which said: "We have borne our afflictions for more than six years until our plight is almost unbearable, so that as times we wonder if life is worth living under the present circumstances."—"The Times," April 14.

Economic Democracy


Mr. J. Girson Jarvis, chairman of United Dominions Trust, Ltd., bankers, told Birmingham Rotary Club yesterday, reports the Daily Express for June 23, that cheap imported food may have "done a great deal to undermine the fundamentals of free enterprise," and said that "cheap food was not a very practical proposition." He said that the British government was trying to price the means of its own enslavement, and by that they meant the price of coal.

A Banker—Said This!

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The following are standard works by Mr. C. H. Douglas in the Social Credit Library:

The Currency and Distribution of Surplus Coal (1932). (Demonstrates that the government's policy of rationing foreign coal, owing to the acute shortage of supplies in this country, have forced the Government to suspend until September 30 one of the main provisions of the Coal Mines Act.)—10s.

The Monetary Crisis (1932). (The latest technical account of the monetary situation.)—1s.

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WHAT IS THE TRUE AIM OF INDUSTRY?

By G.W.L. DAY

I HAVE in front of me a paper which was read before the Royal Society of Arts by Professor Alfred Nash, Professor of Petroleum Engineering in the University of Birmingham. I think it is of interest well beyond the purely technical difficulties and complications which result from a false standard of values—enough to say that they are based on false premises. If the foundation is false, everything which follows is false. Conversely, if some flat contradiction is discovered at some point in a flawless argument, you can be sure that there is a false premise at some earlier stage.

When we find that greater efficiency in industry produces distress instead of more leisure or a higher standard of living, we can safely bet that something fallacious has been taken for granted earlier on.

What is the purpose of industry? Is it to produce, or to distribute, more goods per unit of energy used?

PARLOUR TRICKS

The two alternatives should be identical. The aim of the name is large in greater industrial efficiency unless everybody is to get something out of it. That is, unless with the same output of energy we are all to get more goods and services, to be richer in fact.

But according to Professor Nash, greater efficiency in industry results in redistribution of output in the coal trade. So something has been missed.

Probably you have heard one of those amusing parlor tricks in logic which prove that while black is black, or everything is the same.

Why Social Crediters Failed in British Columbia

At the election in British Columbia on June 1, no fewer than eighteen candidates nominated for the 48 seats in the legislative body. "This" states the Ottawa Citizen, "was largely due to lack of public confidence in either of the old line parties.

Reports from the province itself, however, indicate that the lack of faith directed to the Ottawa Citizen was not so much in existing parties as in party politics generally.

The political ambitions of those who trusted to this lack of faith to secure votes for their new labels, were disappointed, however.

The people of British Columbia, faced with such an embarrassment of promises, preferred the evil they knew, and voted the Liberals back into power.

The Social Credit League put up eighteen candidates, but none were elected. They adopted the enemy's tactics, by asking people to vote for a programme with a plank for each important "interest." And they adopted "Douglas" tactics, and asked people to unite in demanding the results they wanted, irrespective of labels or programmes, they would today be a step nearer their objective.

Having found that in the attainment of all these ends they have been left free to act upon the principle of the Social Credit Secretariat Ltd., and all its offshoots, SOCIAL CREDIT, we are now ready to embark upon that scheme of things which we believe will do more to help the people of this country get what they want than all the other schemes we have tried or attempted to do so far. To insist upon its being achieved, first step. To insist upon its being achieved, if you have not done so already, and send it to United Democrats, the London Conference.

ELECTOR'S LEAFLETS

For Recruiting—Can be distributed at meetings, by post, or from door to door. Space for 24 signatures.

Newcastle on Tyne, 7d. for 100; 9d. for 1,000; 14d. for 5,000.

For Personal and Business Friends—Not suitable for the house to house canvass, but for use in offices, factories, etc. (Box of 330, 4d. for 100; 6d. for 500).

The Dean of Canterbury's Forms Combined letter and leaflet form.

Alberta—Salute to Adventurers Combined letter and leaflet form. (Available upon request from the office of SOCIAL CREDIT.

SOCIAL CREDIT SUPPLEMENT

(Confidential to Douglas Cadets only)

WHAT IT IS

It is a seal attached to any Social Credit supplemen
ted by any Social Credit speculation which is offered to the elector as a statement of the Social Credit position. The seal is printed on India paper, and is usually distributed at the beats.

How to Get it

Attach the seal to the Social Credit leaflet which is offered to the elector as a statement of the Social Credit position. The seal is printed on India paper, and is usually distributed at the beat.

Social Credit and Public Meetings

A Big Propagandist Drive Outlined by L. D. Knox

Finance of the Month

By A. HamiltonMcBain

The London Conference

APPLICATION FORM

name of the elector

Address

is married, state the address

[Signature to be treated confidentially.]

500; 1d.

Please send me the SOCIAL CREDIT month SUPPLEMENT to:...

Name

Address

Address

The London Conference


I am enclosing a cheque for £...

Please send me the SOCIAL CREDIT Supplement to:...