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SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

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FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1937

Weekly Twopence

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 Unionist everywhere is slowly realising that the will of the membership is denied 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 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 paid from the funds of the Union to work for what the rank and file want, so far as is reasonable and possible?

The battle-fronts appear to be at the moment most active in the Transport and General Workers' Union, where Mr. Bevin has apparently obstructed the full use of sanctions to obtain the 7½-hour day when the men wanted to apply them; and in 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 enforce their demand for a wage-increase of 2d. an hour to meet the higher cost of living. The official leaders are all for negotiation, and apparently are unwilling to ascertain the will of the membership by a ballot.

It is reported that a deputation of 34 busmen's representatives, led by Mr. A. F. Papworth, to meet 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."

BRITAIN'S FOURTH YEAR OF WAR DEBT DEFAULT

CENSORED

AT a meeting 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 News 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?

SOCIAL CREDIT CONFERENCE IN LONDON June 26-27

Have you applied in writing for your ticket? If not, please do so without delay.

See page 2.

We Now Owe U.S. £100,000,000 More Than In 1923

ONE MORE WAR DEBT INSTALMENT DAY HAS COME AND GONE, AND ONCE AGAIN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS DEFAULTED TO THE UNITED STATES.

It is the fourth year of default, and seven years since a full payment was made. The first default was in 1934 after "token payments" only had been made in 1933 and 1932 on the expiry of the Hoover moratorium which postponed all war debt payments for a year.

Yet despite the payment of about £300 millions, reflected in the bitter degradation of the standard of life in Britain in post-war years, the debt today, in round figures, stands at £1,000 million—£100 million more than it was in 1923!

For this we have to thank "Honest" Stan (now Earl) Baldwin, who with Montagu Norman at his elbow, negotiated the debt agreement with U.S.A. in 1923. It was a gross swindle to both countries.

It is not merely the fact that under the Balfour 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. (a proposition which undoubtedly suited U.S. manufacturers at the time). And the only way in which it can be repaid is in goods.

Any attempt to pay the debt in gold would almost certainly precipitate war, for the gold could be acquired only by exporting vastly increased quantities of goods—and not to the U.S. which keeps them out by a prohibitive tariff—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 financial domination.

As far back as 1922 Major C. H. Douglas drew up a plan for repayment of the American debt in goods. But the British Government prefers to allow the U.S. Government to use the debt as a lever to force trade concessions (see SOCIAL CREDIT leading article, May 28).

It prefers to allow the American people, as distinct from the financiers who know the real circumstances, to regard their cousins as common welters, 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 "public opinion" may be made the excuse for increased pressure for trade concessions, or a resumption of payments, or both, at a time when the British Government is anxious for American friendship in view of the 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.

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

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

The official explanation of how this was done is contained in the First Interim Report of the (Cunliffe) Committee on Currency and Foreign Exchanges, 1918 (H.M. Stationery Office, 6d.).

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

WITH France in the throes of a financial crisis, M. Blum, the Socialist Prime Minister, has demanded dictatorial powers for the Cabinet.

It is stated that his stand will be "You can vote for me or for the bankers"—and there could be no more popular cry.

The French people do not like bankers. Quite apart from the scandal of the Regents of the Bank of France, they have always disliked bankers.

The cheque system has never been popular in France, so that there has always been lots of irredeemable currency about—not bank-notes but Treasury notes—and the French peasant prefers to keep them on the premises, not in any bank.

The issue of money is therefore inelastic, and the whole interest of the people is centred, not on "cheap" money but on cheap prices. There have been more price control experiments in France than in any of the other great industrial nations.

And prices are rising now, partly because of the increased costs of industry under the 40-hour week régime.

In addition to rising prices, there is a bank and insurance ramp going on, according to the *Daily Herald*, which reports that the banks have circulated clients urging them to present Treasury Bonds for repayment, thus placing a heavy strain on the Treasury,

which must borrow from the banks to meet the bonds.

When M. Blum gets his dictatorial powers, as 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 French press cannot discuss finance freely because a law passed last year threatens with penalties any paper that "undermines the credit of the State." One paper, *Liberté*, 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 lot of highly 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 anxiety. On the contrary, his cry of "vote for me or the bankers" is a device to win votes. The same device used by Mackenzie King in Canada; and he has not caused the banks to lose any sleep.

THE CONSUMER MUST PAY

MR. HARRY SALMON, a managing director of J. Lyons & Company Limited, speaking at the company's annual meeting, forecast rising prices for all their products.

He said: "I cannot make it too clear that our selling prices are rising and must rise; it is, of course, the consumer who must meet the bill for increased cost of raw material and the expenses, which have also a tendency to rise."

"That, as I have said before at these meetings, is not a prospect which pleases us. On the contrary, it gives cause for anxiety as to the possible effect upon the volume of business."

"The almost inevitable loss of a certain amount of business when prices are raised is due more to the fact that the customer cannot afford to pay, and so must be satisfied to curtail his consumption, than to the fact that he thinks he is not getting value for his money."

★ COMMENTARY ★

Alberta Notes

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

Mr. Byrne is very well known in the Social Credit movement, not only for his work at Headquarters, but as one of the authors of the famous Report of the Economic Crisis Committee of the Southampton Chamber of Commerce.

No other report from a Chamber of Commerce has ever gone into so many editions.

Mr. Byrne and Mr. Powell, who preceded him a fortnight ago, have been nominated by Major Douglas, as reported in SOCIAL CREDIT for May 28, to consider and report on the situation in Alberta.

Much will depend on what they find, and the importance of their mission may be gauged from the fact that although the Alberta Legislature was due to reopen on June 7, the opening session was delayed until Monday this week in order that Mr. Powell should meet Mr. Aberhart beforehand.

Comic relief at this tense juncture has been provided by the magnificently inaccurate notes in the *Star* of June 15. In "The *Star* Man's Diary" appeared the following:

The headquarters of the Green Shirts in Little Britain is a hive of activity. There I was assured that the book by Major Douglas on the Alberta Experiment is having a brisk sale.

It seems now likely that Major Douglas will go to Calgary as distinguished guest to show the Alberta Government where its plans differ from those of the Douglas school and Green Shirt party in London. According to letters received in Little Britain that is now realised by Alberta politicians, and they are anxious to be better advised.

Someone has been pulling someone's leg a little, perhaps, or is this the Red King's dream?

The picture of Major Douglas on the long distance 'phone from Calgary to Edmonton, the seat of the Alberta Government, expounding the plans of a so-called Green

Shirt party about which he knows very little, and trying to puzzle out what the "Douglas school" is and what are its plans is pure Mikado.

We are reminded of the three learned judges who agreed that whenever they read in the papers about anything they knew about it was always wrong.

Cotton Waste

DETAILS of the reconstruction of the Amalgamated Cotton Mills Trust are worth a glance.

It was formed in 1919 to acquire a number of spinning and weaving mills, and paid one dividend in 1920, and in the absence of profits has since been financed by bank loans.

The total assets are £2,599,593 against liabilities of £11,136,466—a deficit of £8,536,873. Now observe, in the words of *The Times*, how the burden of loss is divided between the banks and the shareholders.

The first and most important matter which had to be considered before any scheme could be arrived at was the trust's heavy liabilities to its bankers. It has been provisionally agreed that of bank loans at present outstanding for a total of £2,295,473 as much as £626,411 shall be cancelled.

Inevitably the largest amount of writing down will have to be borne by the existing shareholders of the Trust. Their capital, which at present is of a nominal total of £7,250,000, is to be cancelled, and in its place there will be issued approximately £200,000 in new Ordinary shares of 1s. each.

Promise or Fulfilment?

HERE is the conclusion of a leading article in the *Ottawa Citizen* for May 26, on the decision of the Alberta Government to seek the advice of experts to assist in the introduction of Social Credit:

"Some experts in orthodox finance will find themselves in a serious position whenever Canada has a finance minister with sufficient independence to place the responsibility on the men at the levers of national credit. When the established financial authorities are instructed to make the monetary

machinery work so that an abundance of production in Canada is distributed to Canadian consumers, or to take the consequences of another breakdown, it is possible that Canada will be on the way to escape from recurring periods of scarcity under what is called over-production.

"Alberta is in the right track in demanding results while placing the responsibility on technical experts to work out the methods."

It is most encouraging to find such words in this famous Canadian newspaper; if its readers will but take them to heart and insist on results from their elected representatives, it is within their power to make Canada not merely a "Land of Promise," but a land of fulfilment.

"The Great Barrier to Reform"

SAID John G. Coburn, B.A., Econ., speaking to the Economic Reform Association, Toronto:

"We all agree that we're sick, tired, and fed up with poverty in the midst of plenty. We say that every man should have a job and money in his pocket, but we part company right there. A Trotskyist and a Stalinite will scrap more merrily than with any capitalist," he said, commenting that the great barrier to reform was tendency of reformers to "disagree on the shape of the wheel hub on the vehicle of progress."

Mr. Coburn is quite right; people will always differ over methods, and from disunity comes weakness. But this need not be a "barrier to reform" if, disregarding such differences of opinion, they will unite in some common demand for results they all want. They will never win by quarrelling over methods; they are sure to win by uniting for results.

Bishop's Idea of Liberty

THE Bishop of Ely, reported in the *Daily Telegraph* of June 9, has told the world his idea of liberty.

"Liberty," he says, "is proverbially dear to the British people. Liberty, however, does not mean freedom for a man to do what he likes, but rather freedom to do what he ought."

This is a comfortable definition of liberty for those who sit in the seats of authority. We find it indistinguishable from the "liberty" enjoyed under the Fascism and Communism which the Bishop criticises.

The fear of what other people will do with their liberty is one of the greatest obstacles in the path of peace and progress. The Bishop should cast out this fear from his heart. It is the fear of his neighbour.

What he should be preaching and acting is the love of his neighbour.

He will find, if he thinks about it with singleness of heart, that this involves liberty

unqualified by abstract ideas like duty—the Bishop's "ought."

There is a golden rule which every man wants to keep, and when it is made a practical rule by the issue to all of a National Dividend, he will keep it.

It is the liberty to do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you.

That is better than "ought."

It is probable that the Bishop of Ely would plead a very practical modification of liberty, which happens to be in the very nature of things.

Liberty means a free choice of action, but once the choice of action has been made there are obvious limitations which must apply.

You are at liberty to choose between playing golf and billiards on Sunday, but not to play golf with a billiard cue or billiards with a niblick, and you must keep your eye on the ball.

That is a matter of common sense, not of abstract duty. If that is what the Bishop means, well and good. But if he means that you ought not to choose golf or billiards on Sunday, that may be good preaching, but it is not liberty.

Mr. W. H. Thomas

WE regret to record the death at the age of 73 years of Mr. W. H. Thomas at Liverpool on June 5.

Mr. Thomas was well-known in Unitarian and business circles in Liverpool, and had devoted a long life to liberal and humanitarian causes before he came in contact with Social Credit through reading "Economic Democracy," lent him by a friend.

He at once recognised in Douglas's books and pamphlets the immense importance and the urgency of the new message, and threw himself heart and soul into propagating it, for which, with his wide culture and practised platform manner, he was eminently fitted.

For years he carried on this work without help or encouragement from personal contacts, for the few in Liverpool who had made themselves acquainted with Douglas's work were unknown to him. In this respect alone, Mr. Thomas's example is outstanding as one of complete individual conviction allied to resolute independence, such as can scarcely be imagined in these days, when every village can provide the new recruit with abundant help and opportunity for propaganda and action.

When, in 1932, the Liverpool Social Credit Association was formed, Mr. Thomas was one of those who met to discuss the advisability of this step, and he was a member of its first committee. He undertook extensive and valuable work as a propagandist.

Following an illness, regarded as hopeless by his medical advisers, he had for some time enjoyed a new lease of vigorous, active life, which he attributed to the hope born of Social Credit, and this happy condition continued. The reorientation of the movement for action initiated by the Buxton Address was a severe test of endurance for everyone concerned, and it was not long before Mr. Thomas intimated, in the courtly way that was characteristic of him, that he found the pace hard. He was then asked to accept the Presidency of the Association, as an indication of the regard of its members and a link with them which need not be strained by too heavy a burden of executive responsibility. This Mr. Thomas gracefully accepted, and, on the adoption of the new Organisation and Individual Responsibility, his great services were recognised by the entry of his name in the members' list as Honorary President.

It is to be feared that these measures did not relieve him altogether of a sense of responsibility to the great movement he had served so exceptionally. He found the new pace too fast, and was perplexed and disturbed by it. Nevertheless, the Electoral Campaign had his blessing, and he presided over one of the Earl of Tankerville's meetings in the Liverpool area in 1935. His life should be an inspiration and a promise to the young.

TUDOR JONES.

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 the Cora Hotel, 12 Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1, near Euston Station. It will begin at noon on Saturday, June 26, and formally end at teatime 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.

OBJECTS

- (1) To receive an important message from Major Douglas, who will speak on Saturday evening, June 26. His speech will not be available in print for several months.
- (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.
- (3) To consider effective steps to be taken in preparation for the emergency of war, or any other crisis.
- (4) To undertake the attainment of certain specific tasks and objectives.

CORA HOTEL CHARGES

Tea and Dinner, Saturday	17/6 including
Breakfast, Lunch, Tea, Sunday	bedroom and tips
Charges for those not staying at the Hotel but attend the Conference will be	Lunch 2/6
	Tea 1/-
	Dinner 4/-

ADMISSION BY 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 below, and send it in as soon as possible, but not later than June 19.

Affiliated Groups are asked to send as many representative members as they can. Full information, including agenda, will be sent to all participants, together with admission tickets, which those attending are requested to bring with them.

D. THOMSON,
Director of Organisation.

APPLICATION TO ATTEND CONFERENCE

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

Name

Address

Group (if any).....

Time of arrival on June 26.....

Time of departure on June 27.....

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?.....

Please use block capitals and indicate if husband and wife

REMARKS

THE FIG TREE

A quarterly review edited by
Major C. H. DOUGLAS

THE JUNE ISSUE
(specially enlarged)

contains contributions by

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| The Editor | The Weapon of Taxation |
| Miles Hyatt | Europe on the Verge |
| Norman Webb | Social Credit and the Christian Ethic |
| Helen Corke | The Work Complex in Politics |
| J. Crate Larkin | Some Experience with Real Credit |
| W. L. Bardsley | Mr. Hawtrey's Giraffe |
| Ronald Ogden | The Choice Before Western Civilisation |
| D. E. Faulkner-Jones | The Great Doom's Image |

Major Douglas on Security—Institutional and Personal
A. W. Coleman, Charles Jones, R. L. Northridge, Gordon Baxter, Ruth Pitter, Herbert Bluen, K. McCarty, Geoffrey Dobbs.



No. 5 Now on Sale. Price 3s. 6d. quarterly or by subscription of 10s. 6d. a year post free everywhere. From the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2

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.

Liverpool Social Credit Association. Next OPEN MEETING will be held in the Sandon Music Room, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, Liverpool, on Thursday, June 24, at 8 p.m., when Dr. Tudor Jones will give an address on "A SOCIAL CREDIT LECTURE COURSE." Hon. Secretary, Miss D. M. Roberts, Fern Lee, Halewood Road, Gateacre, Liverpool.

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

Portsmouth and Southsea. Group meetings every Thursday at 8 p.m., conducted by Mr. D. Jackson, at 65, Elm Grove, Southsea (Percy Kiln's side entrance). Holiday visitors and area residents are urged to make contact.

The Treasurer acknowledges with thanks receipt of the sum of 12s. for the social centre fund sent with the compliments of a D.S.C. supporter and worker.

Miscellaneous Notices

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

A t Glaston-on-Sea, Solway Court, for visitors; near sea, own grounds, special terms Social Crediters.

TO LET

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.

Lady requiring quiet holiday accommodation, write Lynn, "Woodlands," Catisfield, Fareham.

Paris. J.E.U.N.E.S., 4 Cité Monthiers, Paris 9. This organisation invites readers visiting Paris to call at its Headquarters at this address or at its stand in the Paris Fair.

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

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

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.

SOCIAL CREDIT CENTRE

Mrs. Palmer will be glad to hear from volunteers living in London who are willing to help at the Centre. Ability to attend at 163A, Strand, regularly on one or more days a week is the first requisite.

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, of Auckland.

The new department is to undertake the building of houses for people with families, and the appointment of a woman is interesting because it admits the fact that a woman's opinion should be consulted 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 few years which women of future generations will condemn as ill-planned and inadequate.

True, they are an improvement on the appalling terrace blocks of the inner suburbs of London, with their basements and multitude of stairs—surely a special hell should be reserved for the inventor of these—or should he be decorated as a champion maker of work?

But the modern small house can only be built at an "economic" price by means of mass production—this means that a woman has to be content with what someone else thinks is a good design.

To my mind, the worst faults are small rooms, lack of accommodation for hobbies, and building without regard to the points of the compass, so that the sun gets into the larder and the dining room faces north.

Another woman would seize on other points. There are few of us who are satisfied with our houses—mass production can never solve so individual a problem as home-making.

W. H. HUDSON'S "Crystal Age" is worth reading just for the description of the "House," which he thinks of as the material expression of the life of the family—not as a mere machine to live in. It had taken generations to build, and was a cathedral of life.

But Hudson feared science. He therefore condemned his family to labour, and to domestic processes scarcely in advance of mediaeval times.

Our problem is to make the inventions and discoveries of modern times subservient to the welfare of the individual, so that we can have the maximum leisure and comfort without sacrificing individuality.

PITY the average housewife during a heat wave. Other members of the family may slack off, but she, poor woman, finds her work increased.

There will be twice as much washing to do, what with the tennis shirts and cotton frocks, and think of the ironing!

How tiring this work is none know but those who do it week after week, most of them with old-fashioned coppers and mangles.

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 telephone, a refrigerator, send her washing to the laundry and buy clothes instead of constantly mending and making.

All this would set her free to think about herself a little. But she would still have plenty to do, unless the cooking and cleaning could be tackled on different lines.

AS 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 the waste is most damaging is labour, therefore any improvement which enables work to be done in less time or by fewer hands is a real addition to the nation's wealth. . . . Millions of us are spending ourselves upon what should be the work only of thousands; all of us, except a few, hundreds in each million being no better than amateurs.

"And the worst of it is that this amateur trade, forced upon us by custom and tradition, occupies inevitably so much of our

"A domestic centre for every 50 houses . . . run by an expert . . . cleaning, cooking by a staff of experts at the centre . . . meals delivered to the door . . ."

advice, we must choose the most highly skilled persons to work under us; 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 grub on in discomfort as we do now than allow benevolent people or 'business people' to determine what, when, and how we shall eat, who shall serve us, and what hours we shall keep.

"Docile—dangerously docile—as English people have of late shown themselves, any system of reconstruction that actually took their homes out of their own hands would assuredly be brought to failure by their passive resistance." 1917!

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 members of our movement.

It was, of course, the initial expenses of organising the centre that prevented these ideas from being tried out. Miss Black calculated that in the long run 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 National Dividend, and work for it while we are waiting.

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

WISECRACK

"THERE is no such thing as a household drudge in South Africa. Even on the poorest farms or in the meanest suburbs there is a native to do the work of the home. He will start at half-past five in the morning and will do all the cleaning and tidying in the house, cook all the meals and perhaps find time to launder or garden."

—South African Supplement. (Quoted by Nathaniel Gubbins in the "Sunday Express.")

attention and energy that we can hardly expect, with the residue of these qualities left us, to reach more than an amateur's standard in the other callings which we choose for ourselves."

MISS 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 houses. This should be run by a domestic expert responsible only to the householders.

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

Cleaning 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 out even to the details of the staff's uniform.

She claims that her plan 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 cook a dinner just as in the good old days—but she won't be compelled to do it.

What a boon it would be in time of illness!

THE book is full of wisdom, which Social Crediters will be quick to realise. I cannot refrain from quoting this:

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

"We must seek the best possible expert

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GEORGE HICKLING TELLS OF— The World-Planners' Policy Of Destruction

The U.S. Strikes

IT is not often that the appointment of a United States senator by a state governor, on the death of another senator, makes important news.

George Leonard Berry, who has been appointed senator by the governor of Tennessee, is a professional labour leader, the first of his type to be appointed to the Senate.

He has for several years been one of the personal confidants of President Roosevelt and also of John L. Lewis, the C.I.O. leader.

For thirty years he has been president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America, he owns the largest coloured label printing plant in the U.S., and no less than three newspapers.

He is the controlling stockholder of one bank, and director of another, and is a life member of the Elks, Moose, Eagles, Oddfellows, and Rotary, besides being a Mason.

COMMENTING on Senator Berry's appointment, *Time*, the American tabloid news review, said:

"It might have been either far-fetched or far-sighted to speculate on George Berry's position if and when John L. Lewis, who would reputedly rather be a Mark Hanna than a William McKinley, attains his full political stature."

The suggestion in this cryptic remark is that, while John L. Lewis has frequently been mentioned as a presidential candidate in 1940, he would himself prefer the rôle of close adviser to the president, and that Berry is his man.

It is expected that Berry's name will now become prominent as a leading sponsor of New Deal legislation, as it is reported that as president of Labour's Non-Partisan League, he and Lewis "battled for Roosevelt's re-election last year with men and money in impressive quantities."

THIS curious link-up between Berry, Lewis, and Roosevelt, together with the friendly attitude towards C.I.O. adopted by Miss Perkins, the U.S. Labour Secretary, further confirms our suspicions of the rapid rise to power of Lewis and the C.I.O.

Apart from the fact that he has never had any difficulty about finance, Lewis's methods and organisation are redolent of that sinister organisation P.E.P., which is behind all our own Marketing Boards.

A Labour Marketing Board is typical both of P.E.P. and the New Deal's crop of N.R.A.s and A.A.A.s.

THE C.I.O. has been winning what seem to us to be sham battles with trustified industry in the U.S. and strengthening its membership thereby for what may be real battles with independent industrialists.

All its rapid successes have been won from the big combines like General Motors and United States Steel.

People like Ford and the independent steel units are holding out.

Their defeat would be very satisfactory to the financial interests, who have always wanted to bring Ford to heel. (SOCIAL CREDIT, April 23.)

THE leading article in the *Ottawa Evening Citizen* for May 17 is an extremely able summary of the battle between finance and Henry Ford, first directly, and now through the agency of the C.I.O.

It discloses that Ford is countering Lewis by publicity, and quotes a circular sent to Ford workers throughout the United States which states the Ford view as follows:

"There is no mystery about the connection between corporation control and labor control. They are two ends of the same rope. A little group of those who control both capital and labor will sit down in New York and settle prices, dividends and wages."

THE crisis of 1931-32 was a crisis of glut. It took a year or two for the world-planners to get the rising tide of abundance and plenty well restricted, in spite of their immediate action.

Even in 1934 the cornucopia showed vast surpluses after two years wholesale sabotage. For instance, here are a few cuttings taken from a single issue of *The Times* dated May 13, 1934:

"At present the U.S.A., Canada, Argentina have on the average 750,000,000 bushels of wheat for export. The importing countries can consume 450,000,000 bushels. What is to be done with the surplus of 300,000,000 bushels?"

*

INDIAN TEA OUTPUT

"It is understood that the Government of India have approved a suggestion by the Secretary of State that the administration

of the India tea industry should be brought into accord with that of other producing countries by taking steps to control output. The steps to be taken will probably include legislation prohibiting individual growers extending the area under cultivation beyond a very small percentage in excess of the normal aggregate."

*

S. AUSTRALIAN WINE INDUSTRY CRISIS OF OVERPRODUCTION

"... the serious difficulties in which the viticultural industry finds itself through overproduction and low prices. Because of the large carry-over from previous vintages growers are unable to find a market, and next week wine makers are offering only £1 a ton for grapes.

"Fifty-two loaded wagons waited at one winery from 3 a.m., and a queue half a mile long formed up at another."

*

TIGHTENING CONTROL

"The organisation of the coal mining industry... experience has disclosed several weaknesses in the control of output and prices under the present scheme... which make it necessary for the Government to take another step in the control of the industry by legislation."

*

WASHINGTON. FARM RELIEF BILL SIGNED

"President Roosevelt has signed the F.R. Bill, which authorises the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce the acreage of any basic commodity."

*

OTTAWA

"The Federal Government is opposed to the export of hydro-electric power to the U.S. This was disclosed when a license was sought to export 300,000 horse-power from Quebec, where a surplus exists at Beauharnais and other places."

*

VENEZUELAN OIL CONCESSIONS REPORT

"While the amount of oil produced was smaller in consequence of the company's participation in a policy of voluntary curtailment of output, the proceeds derived from the sale of oil were larger."

*

COFFEE MARKET

"Rio de Janeiro, May 11. Clearances for the day were 2,000 bags for Europe, while 2,000 were withdrawn for destruction.

"Coffee brought to Santos Market this season was 7,440,000 bags, which compares with 12,253,000 for same period last year.

"Stock is estimated at 1,560,000 bags against 836,000 last year."

*

THE policy of destruction and restriction of the basic necessities of life has been steadily pursued, but even so there is always more than can be sold for money. Only on June 5 the *Daily Express* reports:

"A million herrings were thrown back into the sea at Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, yesterday, because no one would pay the present minimum price of 16s. a cran (about a thousand fish) for them."

Meanwhile, two books have recently been published, one *Human Nutrition and Diet* by Dr. W. R. Aykroyd, in which it is stated that

"It has now become clear that diet is the most important single factor influencing general health and development, and consequently social medicine is becoming increasingly concerned with food and nutrition."

"Poverty leads to malnutrition chiefly because the quality of a diet is related to its cost and the average income of the poorer classes is insufficient to cover the purchase of an adequate diet."

The other book, *The Human Needs of*

Labour, by B. Seebohm Rowntree, reports the investigation of 2,875 working-class families of York and the requirements of a family of a father, mother, and three children.

Sir John Orr, in reviewing this book, points out that the standard set by the author has been graded down below that of the British Medical Association, for he substitutes dried skimmed milk for whole milk, with the subsequent loss of butter fat and the invaluable vitamins A and D.

He further reduces the cost of the required diet by assuming the bread is baked at home (apparently ignoring the fuel cost of baking).

Even so, he can't get the money figure lower than 53s. per week for urban workers and 41s. per week for rural workers. "Millions of our fellow citizens belong to families whose breadwinners earn less than my minimum figure."

But Sir John Orr points out that "The most disquieting feature is that of the 5,582 children in the families investigated, 2,458 belonged to families with four or more dependent children, so that even if wages were levelled up to the needs of a family with three children, about one-third of the children in Britain would 'during five or more of their most critical years, be insufficiently provided for even according to the spartan standard set forth in this book.'"

"Under the present State scheme, milk, the most important of the 'protective' foods, cannot be sold retail for human consumption for less than 2s. per gallon, yet during the last two or three years there has been a surplus, rising at times to 40 per cent. of the total production, which has been disposed of for manufacturing purposes, some of it for as little as 5d. per gallon.

"Yet this investigation shows that families with an income of 53s. per week or less must, on account of poverty, be content with less than half the amount of milk needed to rear healthy children."

*

FACED with a glut of all the foods required to ensure plenty of the nutritional values side by side with a financial famine of money in the consumers' purses, our rulers have been busy destroying the plenty to fit the financial famine, and this is one result:

In Wiltshire, one of England's greatest food-producing counties, the number of cases of malnutrition requiring treatment has increased from 998 in 1935 to 1,107 last year.

This was revealed in the annual report of the School Medical Officer (Dr. C. E. Tangye), which was presented to the County Council at their meeting at Trowbridge on May 25.

In the report this significant sentence appears:

"The new campaign for physical culture cannot succeed among the undernourished, and, indeed, may do more harm than good."

*

ARE the children starving while food is being destroyed? Give them physical jerks. Are the mothers short of money? Give them lectures on nutritional values. Is there a shortage of purchasing power? Give them an honest day's work.

Do we throw good herring by the million back into the sea? We do. Do we pass laws making it impossible for children to have all the milk they need while there's plenty? We do. Do we act as if figures called money are so sacred that we must deny ourselves the real wealth of life in order to keep them scarce in consumers' purses? We do.

But is all this what we want? If so, all right. If not, then we must act, and not only make up our minds positively as to what we want but to DEMAND and back up the demand by every sanction and act we can mobilise—until we get it.

We can get a distribution of NATIONAL DIVIDENDS as a beginning, and that would end poverty in the midst of plenty.

Douglas Says—

FREEDOM is a real thing. It is the most important thing which is at stake in the world today, and it is beyond all other things necessary that its nature should be understood. It is the power to choose or refuse one thing at a time.—*"The Fig Tree," Sept., 1936.*

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

THAT the world at large is suffering at the moment from something which it is not too much to call "collective insanity," seems to me beyond reasonable doubt, but it is also unfortunately true that we are witnessing from time to time only the substitution of one form of insanity by another form more violent.—*The Alberta Experiment.*

WE know that the fundamental falsity of the present financial system is that it distorts and perverts reality.—*"Social Credit," Jan., 1935.*

IT was not true, for instance, in 1919, that in a purely economic sense, as distinct from a human and ethical sense, the world was poor because of the war.—*Debate with Dr. Wm. Brown, M.A., M.D., D.Sc., 1935.*

NO bank ever paid a dividend in the last hundred years on the process of merely lending that which it took in.—*Christchurch, New Zealand, Feb., 1934.*

THE causes of war and the causes of poverty amid plenty are the same.—*"The Listener," Dec. 12, 1934.*

RETURNS from production must be distributed, and a National Dividend is the solution.—*"Social Credit," March 6, 1936.*

IF you do not express your will, then the position is this: Unless you have a corporate will you cannot have a corporate body, and you must either develop that corporate will, or the corporate body becomes an insane body and will undoubtedly destroy itself and you.—*"Social Credit," July 26, 1935.*

Six Per Cent. Interest On Bank Loans Is Throttling 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 co-operated 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 markets.

And now the *Daily Express* is asking the question, "Any prospect of relief from the bankers?"

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 derelict land next door. Smallholdings, I was told; forty acres, unlettable."

"Bedfordshire has 1,300 smallholders on 12,500 acres. Their rent roll is nearly £30,000 a year. Arrears of rent last year, £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 is more than 150 acres of it without tenants."

£22,000 Down In Five Years

What about the bigger farms?

"On the Northamptonshire border I found 62-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 £50,000.

"His last valuation was £22,000 below that figure—all gone in 15 years."

The throttling, restrictive grip that finance, as at present operated, has on production is shown by this report:

"I met a man who told me that ten years ago he regularly bought 100 beasts a week in a ten-mile radius. Today he cannot buy 200 all told in the spring and the autumn. There is not the stock on the farms; prices made their keep impossible."

This kind of thing, at a time when the country is rearming, is definitely increasing our vulnerability, and what is referred to as "sound finance" is undermining and destroy-

A Lead To South African Farmers

UNDER the heading "A Little Chat with the Farmer," a leaflet in Africaans has recently been issued in South Africa.

This extract shows that the idea of demanding results is taking hold in the Union—

If you want this change to take place, demand it from your Member of Parliament. He does not represent Poverty, his job is to remove Poverty. If you want to effect any change in the Money System your representative must bring pressure to bear in the right quarter.

If he refuses, then get the support of a Member who is prepared to obey you. The power lies in your vote to remove Depression and replace it with Prosperity. Get hold of your Member of Parliament now and make him responsible.

ing the country's largest and most important industry, agriculture.

Cannot Afford Wages, Cannot Get Men

Kenneth Pipe adds:

"The Government's proposals to subsidise the use of lime and basic slag on farms will bring little benefit to Bedfordshire. For two reasons:

(1) The small men—and it is largely the small men who run the county—have not got the money to buy the fertilisers even at reduced prices.

(2) Even if they could buy it, they cannot get the labour to put it on the land.

"Farmers cannot afford, at present prices of produce, to pay more than the county minimum wage, 32s. 6d. a week. In the factories the men can get at least twice as much. So naturally they leave the land."

One farmer knows what's what:

"Thomas Hawkey, 69 years old, of Yelden. They told me he was the smartest farmer in the district (700 acres). Here is his trouble:

"It is necessary for me to spend 13 pence to get 12 pence back. I am one of hundreds who, after the war, believed the Government when they said 'Go back to the land.'"

"That was where they began; it was also where they ended. They repealed the Corn Production Act, allowed our costs to increase, our returns to diminish. Since 1921 I have lost £20,000.

If the Government made farming profit-

able, guaranteed us a return of thirteen pence for an outlay of twelve pence, I could produce 50 per cent. more wheat, barley, potatoes, peas, cattle and sheep than I do now."

Farmers Must Demand Guaranteed Market

That statement of Thomas Hawkey should be made known to every consumer in Britain. We shall all be in full favour of his producing 50 per cent. more of those good things we want and by which we live.

But he needs a guarantee. Hitherto, we have all acquiesced in Government legislation which guarantees the banks as moneylenders.

The farmers would do well to DEMAND what THEY WANT, a guaranteed and profitable home market for ALL THEY CAN PRODUCE under financial conditions that enable them to more than liquidate their debts.

How this can be done has been known for years.

But it 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 to 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 would-be strikers the futility of their programme.

The Governor was satisfied of the justness of the workers' claim to better wages, but pointed out that the fault did not lie with the managements, but with the banks and allied corporations which held the mortgages on their hotels.

He produced a list showing that each of the 41 hotels was so controlled, and promised if the workers would not strike to negotiate on their behalf with the real owners.

The final outcome of Governor Hurley's intervention has not been reported, but one suspects that his disclosure of the real bosses has not added to his popularity in banking circles.

Actually, of course, every strike, whether the particular firm is directly controlled by the financial system or not, is 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.

We can defeat them when we, workers and employers 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.

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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.

News, 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 not 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 snort.

Thus a new reader might erroneously conclude that we decry work and are advocates of idleness, and turn away in the disgust he has been brought up to feel, not merely at idleness but at any failure to bow to the work fetish.

★ ★ ★

THE success of the special 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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This page is published at the request of many new readers. It will be reprinted from time to time

Introduction To Social Credit Principles

WHAT IS SOCIAL CREDIT ?

Originator



MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS

Photo by Charles Haig, Belfast

THE first proposition on which the theory of Social Credit is based is that we passed out of a condition of more or less modified economic scarcity into one of either actual or immediate potential abundance when we passed out of the era of economic production by hand labour into the age of economic production by solar energy.

Please notice that I do not say production by machines. Machines are not the point.

The point is that we have obtained control of the transforming mechanism of the universe and we can change practically any form of matter into any other form of matter by applying energy to it. The machine is only an incident.

If this postulate of potential economic abundance is not true, then nothing that I, or anyone else, can have to say about monetary reform is of any serious consequence.



THERE are really only three alternative policies in respect to a world economic organisation:

The first is that it is the end in itself for which man exists.

The second is that while not an end in itself, it is the most powerful means of constraining the individual to do things he does not want to do; e.g., it is a system of Government. This implies a fixed ideal of what the world ought to be.

And the third is that the economic activity is simply a functional activity of men and women in the world.

That the end of man, while unknown, is something towards which most rapid progress is made by the free expansion of individuality, and that, therefore, economic organisation is most efficient when it most easily and rapidly supplies economic wants without encroaching on other functional activities.

C. H. Douglas

SOcial CREDIT is not just a financial or monetary reform scheme, though many, even among its supporters, think it is.

Of all the institutions which should serve society, and facilitate the relations and transactions of different sections of society, the money system is at once the most grossly perverted, and the most complicated.

A thorough and constructive criticism of the money system necessarily occupied the pioneers of Social Credit for many years, producing much excellent literature and many able exponents.

This early concentration on one complicated mechanism of society must not, however, be allowed to overbalance the much wider philosophy which embraces making all institutions serve man instead of subordinating him.

Moreover, the technicalities of finance are of interest only to a small minority, while the problem of human survival is becoming too urgent to depend upon the detailed mastery by the multitude of such a controversial subject.

Social Credit, it should be remarked also, is not a religion, though many of those who do not understand it say it is. (Curiously enough they also seem to think that, when they have said this, Social Credit stands condemned.) On the other hand, no true religion but contains the fundamentals of Social Credit.

Social Credit is simply the *credo* or belief that people, by association, can and should get the results for which they associate. If they do not get what they associate for it is not Social Credit, in fact, it is some kind of social discredit. When they do get what they associate for that is Social Credit, and it provides the sort of society in which anyone would be glad to live.

CREDIT, according to the Oxford Dictionary, means belief, trust, good reputation; it also means the power derived from good reputation. It is built up by persistent delivery of results; any failure to deliver results weakens credit; persistent failure to deliver results destroys credit.

If people associate together and persistently get the results for which they associate, that builds up Social Credit, and it is something very powerful. It is the faith of society that the individuals composing it will get what they want by associating.

It is in sober truth the faith which can move mountains, even if in each individual it is only as a grain of mustard seed.

THE whole of the theory and proposals of Social Credit, economic, political and philosophical, rest upon two fundamental propositions.

(1) **S**O 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 virtually nothing which reasonable people care to demand that cannot be provided.

(2) **M**AN 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 composing it, so that they can continuously choose or refuse results as they want, and not as someone "in authority" may think is good for them.

Whatever mechanism, whatever technical processes may be needed to give effect to the

desires of the individuals composing society, that is a part of Social Credit.

MONEY, for example, is a mechanism for assisting, or facilitating the production and distribution of our material wants. If it fails to produce the desired results it cannot be Social Credit. If it does produce the desired results, then it is a Social Credit mechanism.

Major C. H. Douglas has put forward certain proposals for altering the present monetary system, which is manifestly failing to produce the results for which people, using money, associate together.

These proposals are not designed to produce the results Major Douglas wants, or that the Governor of the Bank of England wants, or that, say, Mussolini wants. They are designed to produce the results that the people using the money in society want.

There has been a lot of argument about his proposals, some informed and helpful, some grossly irresponsible. There is no need for any more. If anyone can think of some better proposals for altering the present anti-social money system so as to enable people to get what they are associating for—that will be Social Credit.

Meanwhile these proposals are available. They have been studied, and criticised, and polished for eighteen years. Anyone who wishes to do so is welcome to make use of them.

MEANWHILE, also, the people of this country, and indeed of every country, are being persistently frustrated; indignities are heaped

upon them; so far from getting the results for which they associate they are starved and bullied.

One-third of the population lives a life of squalid degradation, with less than 6s. a week each to spend on food. Anyone who by working acquires a little money is punitively taxed. Bureaucracy is rampant, our liberties are taken from us on every pretext. What is called public opinion is openly flouted.

What the people need is a mechanism which will enable them to get the results for which they associate. Otherwise the association will break down—nationally as in Spain, or internationally as in 1914. The time is getting short.

THE people already have at command an administration which is fully competent to devise the appropriate means of achieving their desires, and which can be replaced if necessary. They have, in themselves and their civil and military servants, the power whenever it may be needed to enforce their policy upon those who would oppose, obstruct or frustrate it. They now need—before anything else—a political mechanism by which they can give clear expression of their desires, which unites their policy.

The mechanism exists in our Electoral Campaign to demand the abolition of poverty and the distribution of a National Dividend of abundance, freedom and security.

When they get it, it will be Social Credit, and whatever they do which gets it, that is Social Credit.

The People's Way To Results

THE experiment is on. A group of people, fired by the idea of a genius, has actually started on 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 destroyed and restricted—and they want to enjoy them in freedom and security.

A simple, straightforward demand for these very things has been prepared (see page 8) and has been presented to thousands.

That this is indeed what they want is proved by the fact that the form demanding it is signed as fast as it can be presented to the people. *It cannot be presented fast enough.*

ALL over the world there is an organised campaign to discredit democracy, which is unquestionably failing because it is being improperly worked. Democracy means rule by **THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE.**

And yet the people are deliberately divided into parties and set to vote against each other for complicated programmes which most of them do not understand, nor wish to understand. The party system is a device to divide and rule.

Democracies are asked to vote on co-ordinated plans put forward by parties because the vested interests know full well that a democracy cannot decide on a plan.

But a democracy can decide on the

RESULTS they want, and we are giving them the opportunity. Democracy will not fail if **THE PEOPLE** will demand—not programmes, not parties, not plans, not labels, not persons, but—**RESULTS.**

Every individual is the greatest expert in the world on what results he wants. No Cabinet, no committee, no oligarchy of experts, no dictator, should presume to decide from above what is good for the people.

NO Member of Parliament can be an expert in all the technicalities of a modern state—drainage, diet, food production, finance, and the myriad highly technical subjects which make up the administration of the state. But a Member of Parliament can find out, or be told what are the results—not the methods of achieving those results, but the results themselves—that his constituents want.

First Step

Instead of being leashed by the party whip, at the beck and call of vested interests, "under continual pressure from particular groups," the Member of Parliament, who has "his electoral position to consider" can consider his electors.

And his electors can tell him what they want by demanding what they want in terms of **RESULTS**, instead of being led up the garden path into quarrels and arguments and division over *methods.*

Here is the right way—it is the first step towards that flexible and truly representative form of Government which shall be expressly elected to find out, and ever continue to find out, what results the people want—and to see that they get them.

The only right and peaceful revolution in history is on its way.

PRESS DIGEST ★

CLIPPINGS FOR A SOCIAL CREDITER'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 yesterday. Many had come from Lancashire and Yorkshire, where opposition to the board is strong, and from Somerset, which has a special grouse against low prices.

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 of a most valuable nature" there was an outburst of laughter.

Nearly an hour and a half was spent by Mr. Baxter and Mr. Sidney Foster, £5,000-a-year general manager of the board, in answering more than 100 questions, most of them carefully prepared by the National

Federation of Producer-Retailers and West Sussex Producers' Association. — "Daily Express," June 11.

COAL COSTS

The extent to which more efficient working is enabling electricity producers to overcome rising coal costs is indicated in the annual returns of the Electricity Commission issued to-day.

In 1935-6 the average amount of coal required to produce one unit of electricity was 1.53lb., compared with 1.57lb. in 1934-5 and 1.86lb. in 1930-31, a gain of 17.7 per cent. in five years. If the same trend is continued, consumption will be down to 1.50lb. per unit for 1936-7. — "Morning Post," April 16.

LIVES SACRIFICED ON THE ALTAR OF ARMS

IPREDICT 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 forge the means of their own enslavement and their own destruction."

These were the strong words used in the International Labour Conference today by Mr. E. F. McGrady, President Roosevelt's Assistant Secretary of Labour and United States delegate.

And Mr. Arthur Hayday, British workers' representative, and M. Jouhaux, French trade union leader, joined him in criticising the false impression of prosperity which the armaments boom has brought in its train. — "Daily Herald," June 11.

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TIN PRODUCTION

Richard Thomas and Co., the Welsh steel and tinplate corporation, have decided to reopen the Cwmfelin Tinplate Works at Swansea almost immediately. This is the largest tinplate works in Wales. There are 21 mills, but only four of these are to be placed in commission at first. Others, it is expected, will be brought into operation before long.

The Cwmfelin works have been idle since June, 1930. The workmen formerly employed there recently presented a petition to the company, which stated: "We have borne our afflictions for more than six years until our plight is almost unbearable, so that at times we wonder if life is worth living under the present circumstances." — "The Times," April 24.

A Banker Said This!

MR. J. GIBSON JARVIE, chairman of United Dominions Trust, Ltd., bankers, told Birmingham Rotary Club yesterday, reports the *Daily Express* for June 1:

"Cheap imported food may have given you the cheap breakfast table, but it has made us fatally vulnerable in case of war, has deprived the land of its fertility; has starved to the point of bankruptcy the best market in the country.

"Possibility of war demands that food cultivation shall be speeded up, that our crops be increased. Yet I cannot plant more than an acre of potatoes on my land without paying a ridiculous and extravagant fine to the Potato Marketing Board. In a sparsely-populated district, where there are no retailers for considerable distances, I cannot sell a pint of milk to one of my tenants.

FINES FOR PRODUCING "SURPLUS" COAL

THREATS by Britain's large coal-consuming interests 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 1s. a ton on inland coal and 6d. a ton on export coal. — "Daily Express," May 3.

LOVE OF MONEY

I hope well-meaning people will stop writing to say that I am wrong and that it is not money but love of money 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 could be no love of it, and because, like a good modern economist, I regard money merely as an old but nevertheless clumsy method of making barter possible for a community of some 2,000,000,000 souls. — "Morning Post," April 28.

Things They Say

AS an example of confusion in a misguided attempt to apply a certain policy, it [the Government proposals relating to electricity supply] almost surpasses the late N.D.C. And it certainly surpasses that ill-conceived Act in its efforts to encumber business with bureaucratic control. — "Financial News," June 4.

★ ★ ★

I HAVE decided that public ownership of property is a complete mirage, if not accompanied by political freedom. — Dorothy Thompson, in an address at Barnard College, America.

★ ★ ★

BUSINESS is based on the wisest and best of all human motives — the profit motive. — Sir Edward Beatty, as reported in the "Ottawa Evening Citizen."

★ ★ ★

UNLIKE the principal commercial enterprises, we do not have to submit an annual report to London or New York. — Buenos Aires Herald.

★ ★ ★

LIKE most Socialists of his school, he [Philip Snowden] was profoundly ignorant of the nature of money. — Ottawa Evening Citizen.

★ ★ ★

THERE is no such thing as a good tax. — Mr. Winston Churchill.

★ ★ ★

WE have every sympathy and are in complete agreement with those who put manufacture for export before that for home consumption. — "Gas and Oil Power," May.

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WHAT IS THE TRUE AIM OF INDUSTRY?

To Provide Work, To Make Profits, OR — To Supply Human Needs?

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 Science in the University of Birmingham. I think it illustrates pretty well the extraordinary difficulties and complications which result from a false standard of values—in this case a standard which measures money as something of greater value than coal.

Professor Nash points out that the annual production of coal in Great Britain has fallen from 287½ million tons in 1913 to 222¼ million tons in 1935, a decrease of about 65 million tons. This enormous fall has been brought about chiefly through a shrinkage in exports, and to a smaller extent by a decrease in the amount of coal used for industrial and domestic purposes, and for bunkering.

There are two reasons for these decreases. Firstly, countries overseas have developed their own coal mining industries, and, secondly, both at home and abroad more efficient methods of heating, lighting, and so forth have reduced the amounts of coal needed.

The gas industry, says Professor Nash, has increased its output of gas per ton of coal by over 27 per cent. during the last 25 years, while with electrical power the increase has been over 130 per cent. per unit of weight.

LESS COAL USED

He says: "We find . . . that improvements in methods of production have resulted in less coal being used per unit of product than heretofore in every industry, including also the coal-mining industry itself."

The Earl of Dudley, President of the British Iron and Steel Federation, said that the application of scientific investigation to the iron and steel industry had resulted in the saving of £4,500,000 per annum in fuel alone. At 15s. per ton, this represents an annual saving of 6,000,000 tons of coal.

Both electrification and the improvement in the efficiency of steam engines have contributed largely to the reduction in the quantity of coal needed for industry in Great Britain.

The smaller amounts of coal needed for bunkering is due chiefly to the greater efficiency of boilers, engines and propellers, and to the improved designs of hulls. As a result of these improvements, the power required can now be produced with a fuel consumption of 40 per cent. less than in 1913.

There is a great deal more to the same effect in Professor Nash's paper. He shows it is a fallacy to suppose that the reduced demand for coal is due to any great extent to the expansion of the oil industry. It is the increase of efficiency which is causing such "havoc" to our coal industry!

"REPERCUSSIONS"

He says: "Whilst it is an advantage to the world as a whole that each ton of its fuel resources—whatever they may be—should be made to yield the maximum amount of energy possible, it is in some ways a misfor-

ture to us that such advancement should have its repercussion in such a large diminution in the prosperity of our coal industry."

Here, then, is a paradox clearly and honestly admitted, namely, that the effect of greater efficiency is partial paralysis of a major industry and distress among many of the people connected with it.

Now here is a flat contradiction in our terms of reference. What are we trying to do? What is the aim of industry? Is it to produce, or to distribute, more goods per unit of energy used?

PARLOUR TRICKS

The two alternatives should be identical. There is no benefit to the nation at 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 leads to reduced prosperity in the coal trade. So something has gone wrong somewhere.

Probably you have heard one of those amusing parlour tricks in logic which prove that white is black, or everybody is truthful,

or some other absurdity? For example, David said that all men are liars. Therefore, he was a liar himself, and what he said was untrue. Therefore all men are not liars. In other words, all men speak the truth.

The catch in such arguments is that they are based on false premises. If the foundation is false, everything which follows is fallacious. Conversely, when 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? This is the question which we must answer satisfactorily to start with. When it has been answered the affirmation of it will constitute our major premise.

NO COMPASS

Incidentally, I once asked this very question in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph*. Some of the answers were most amusing. For example, to keep financial capital employed!

So long as people can think in such a ludicrous way as this, it is obvious that confusion and distress will result in all directions, because industry will be like a ship without a compass.

I suggest that industry can have no possible aim that is not anti-social, except to produce and distribute goods and services as, when and where required.

To formulate our industrial aim this is the

first step. To insist upon its being achieved, that is the second.

All the machinery for achieving this aim is already to hand. We have the necessary organisation and we have the vote. But hitherto we have given no clear instructions to those who have been elected to carry out our wishes.

Not having received any orders from us, they have been left free to act upon the instruction of others, to wit, the self-interested minorities. And these have not been slow to express their ideas about the purpose of industry.

Some say it is to provide work for men, and money, others to provide Great Britain with a favourable balance of trade, others, again, to create profits for combines and cartels, and so on.

All these are different from the aim which the whole community wants. It is time that we said so.

Why Social Crediters Failed In British Columbia

AT the election in British Columbia on June 1, no fewer than eleven parties nominated candidates for the 48 seats in the provincial legislature. "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 referred to by 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."

Had 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.

As it is, they have made its attainment more difficult, for they have divided people still further—and "Social Credit is their belief that in association people can get what they want."

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

- I know that there are goods in plenty and therefore that poverty is quite unnecessary.
- I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
- 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.
- These distributions must not deprive owners of their property nor decrease its relative value, nor increase taxes or prices.
- In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
- 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.
- 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.)

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