

# SOCIAL CREDIT

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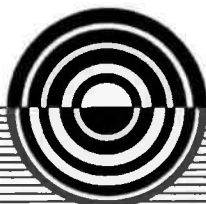
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# ECONOMIC AND MILITARY WAR

By W. A. Willox

WHATEVER may be the truth about the present European crisis—and it is treated with small respect all round—one fact emerges clearly, namely, that the basis of all the trouble is, not the hatred of one people by another nor the lust for bloody war, but the struggle of industry to find markets. This means, simply, that, as machines more and more replace men in productive industry, so output tends to increase, and the ability of people to buy what they produce decreases—decreases, of course, because less money is paid in wages, the fewer the number of persons employed. Thus the total spending power of the people of an industrial country gets less as the mechanisation of industry (which includes agriculture and transport) proceeds.

It is this which necessitates the search of producers for export trade, i.e., foreign markets. Export trade to-day, because of this shortage of ability to buy at home, is not sought in order that we may import the equivalent from other countries, but in order to get rid of the surplus we ourselves cannot afford to buy. And we cannot afford to buy it, *only* because we have not enough money in our pockets to pay for it. If we had, we would be very glad to buy it—or to buy the *equivalent* of imports from other countries that could be exchanged for it.

## The Cause of War

This chronic shortage of money in our pockets causes not only the dangerous "economic war" (or struggle with other countries for markets) but it is responsible for the poverty of our own people at home. It is no use doing as the ostrich does when it buries its head in the sand in order not to see what is going on. It is no use refusing to see the poverty that exists in our land which could so easily produce enough and to spare for all.\* It exists. It is difficult for anyone with eyes to see not to be constantly appalled by it. It is proved, too, by statistics which have been collected by reliable authorities. The latest report was reviewed in this paper so recently as January 20; it showed that in the town of Bristol—considered to be one of the most prosperous towns in England, and one which escapes the periodic depressions better than any other—in Bristol, ten per cent. of the population receives such miserably small incomes that they are in a perpetual state of semi-starvation.

## The Price of "Sound Finance"

That is one end of the scale. At the other are the distressed areas of Durham, Cumberland, South Wales and other

\* If we cannot produce all the food we need, we can produce such quantities of industrial products that, by exchanging the surplus with overseas countries which, in turn, can produce excess of food, we could live in plenty.

places where the majority of the population are "on the dole," meaning that they are condemned to an existence of slow starvation with barely enough food to keep body and soul together, and a bleak, cheerless life. No walls are built round their prison, but they are as effectively confined, *by lack of money*, to this wretched existence as if they were inside a concentration camp.

But that is not the aspect of the shortage of cash to spend with which I am immediately concerned. The aspect which must be faced, the aspect whose neglect may at any time cause the black clouds of international stress to rain bombs on us, is that which compels a search for markets abroad where we may dispose of the very goods our own people are starving for.

## Machines Do Not Go Shopping

As each country becomes more mechanised, each gets worse into this dilemma of being forced to find markets to take its excess production; and at the same time, it strives not to provide such markets for other countries. To "protect" itself, indeed, it builds up "tariff barriers"; and it should be noted that "tariffs" are not the *cause* of the economic war; they are *one of the effects* of it.

Lately, when Germany began a "trade drive" in the Balkans, and particularly in Rumania, we replied by sending missions to those countries with the avowed object of countering Germany's efforts. Indeed, Mr. R. S. Hudson, of our Overseas Trade Department, made in Parliament what sounded like an almost trade-war-like declaration against Germany, saying that if Germany were to persist in subsidising her exports, we would be forced to retaliate.

## The Fight for Markets

Now, what is all the present dangerous military row really about? Is it not curious that it was not until rumours were circulated of a "trade ultimatum" by Germany to Rumania that our press became violently antagonistic to Germany's annexation of Bohemia?

This was the alleged ultimatum, which—be it noted—has since been officially denied:

- (1) That Rumania should by degrees cease all her efforts to build up a national industry, closing down gradually all her existing factories, and limiting herself to be an agricultural country.
- (2) That her entire exports of grain, oil, lumber, cattle, and foodstuffs—in fact, all her exports—should go exclusively and only to Germany.
- (3) If Rumania agrees to these terms Germany is ready to guarantee

Rumania's territorial integrity and the independence of the Rumanian people.

It is now revealed that, on the strength of this alleged ultimatum, brought to the notice of the British Foreign Office by M. Tilea, the Rumanian Minister in London, Lord Halifax sent urgent telegrams to Poland, Jugoslavia, Greece and Turkey, reporting "the danger" in which Rumania stood, and asking what aid these countries were prepared to give, in conjunction with France and Britain.

## Who Are The Warmongers?

Forget the merits of the "ultimatum," as such, for the moment, and just consider who it is, and why it should be, that we are plunged into panic so easily, and on such flimsy grounds. We should take a very resolute stand against this sort of thing—and we should tell our Members of Parliament that we refuse to be committed to a suicidal war without being told the *true* reason why.

Now consider this Rumanian "ultimatum," and see if it is, in fact, a reason for strife at all. Why, those who consider the present situation of perpetual economic war—of the struggle of nations for markets—should welcome its terms and encourage Germany to go ahead with it! It would eliminate Rumania as a competitor in the markets of the world; and with Rumania's great *real* wealth in corn and oil taken off the international market, there would be an easing of the situation all round.

## Wake Up and Act

What a *game* it is! A game of life and death—*our* death. Let us awaken before it is too late and demand the truth.

Let us realise that the first step to abolishing war is to demand enough money in our own pockets to enable us to buy all we want of what we ourselves produce.

Pensions of £2 for all at 50 years of age would be a good, practical first step.

## Pensions Association

It is a common occurrence for members joining the Pensions at Fifty Association to fail to fill in the names of the constituency in which they vote.

This information is always available at the nearest post office; alternatively, if members know the name of their present Parliamentary representative and fill this in, this will give us the key of the name of the Parliamentary constituency and make our work of registration and organising much easier.

All who have not got the name of their constituency on their membership cards are requested to write in and let us know their constituency as quickly as possible.



## COMEDY OF ERRORS

# HITLER AND MUSSOLINI

## More Territory for Germans: More Wages for Italians

By Arthur Brenton

HITLER'S conquest of Czechoslovakia marks one more step in the fulfilment of the bankers' dream. The dream was described in these Notes some months ago. It is the dream of a whole world as a single Free-Trade area—a world in which there will be no national trade barriers. Hitler's drive to the East is removing those barriers. Every time he absorbs a little nation he cuts a cordon of tariff-schedules, not to speak of cutting the cost of customs officials. So, from the bankers' point of view the prospect of Hitler's roping all the remaining small nations of Eastern Europe inside the German fiscal hegemony is not in the least disturbing.

Back in 1905 they were holding up the United States of America as an example of how the breaking down of trade barriers between individual States was at least consistent with their collective prosperity, and lent no support to British Protectionists who were then decrying Free Trade as an obsolete doctrine. On the same reasoning they could extol the merits of a United States of Europe; and though it is yet hardly practical politics for Germany to absorb Italy and Russia, it is possible that these three totalitarian nations might, between them, absorb the rest of Europe (let us say with the exception of France) and in that way reduce the number of trade barriers from what it is to-day to the modest number of three (or four, if we reckon France as remaining unabsorbed). Whether such a thing is likely to happen is evident to the point that if it did happen it would subserve the policy of International Finance.

Then, from an administrative point of view, imagine the easement and economy occasioned by the alignment of Europe in only four governmental and fiscal areas, only four currency systems, four central banks, and four exchange-equalisation authorities. What an exodus of disemployed officials and other functionaries, including diplomats of the highest standing! How many square miles of statistical tables of all descriptions would now be superfluous and meet for the bonfire! Well may International Finance rub its hands at the prospect. And—for this very reason—well may the potentially dispensable functionaries just mentioned fulminate against the Nazi menace to their political prestige and economic security.

Speaking of fulminations inevitably calls to mind our "Public Fulminator Nos. 1 to

16 inclusive" as Damon Runyon's famous gangster raconteur would say—to wit, Mr. J. L. Garvin. This seller of profound morals and illimitable ideals is back to his best form in last Sunday's *Observer*. When struggling for breath in the midst of his foaming rhetoric, I was reminded of a story told by Dr. Maude Royden at a Social Credit dinner not long ago. Auntie sent her little nephew to Church. When he came back she asked him what was the text. The boy couldn't remember, "Well," she said, "what did the preacher talk about?" After a good deal of hesitation the boy replied: "Well, I think it was about Sin." Auntie, remarking that Sin was a rather wide subject, asked him: "Well, and what did he have to say about Sin?" This time there was a longer hesitation on the boy's part, but at last he found some words in which to express his belated impression, and he replied: "Well, Auntie, I think he was against it." And I can affirm, after standing up, to Mr. Garvin's fusillade of vituperative clichés for the duration of three deafening columns, that this gentleman is definitely against Herr Hitler's latest performance.

"What remained of the Czechoslovak Republic was destroyed with every circumstance of political brutality and humiliation that could lend lust to conquest. The warning is written in letters of fire before the eyes of all the free peoples in Europe and the world."

Now and again this writer mentions a fact that you can take hold of—a sort of toy life-belt to assuage that sinking feeling.

"Needless to say, democracy in Czechia and Slovakia is wiped out. One symbol is that the Czechs have been ordered to surrender their wireless sets as well as their weapons."

This fact does not impress me in the way intended; there are three near neighbours of mine whose wireless sets I would like to destroy with my own hands. That is a purely personal reaction and need not be taken seriously. But what is really to the point is the fact that the German people themselves are beginning to listen in less frequently to Hitler's gala speeches. They stay indoors and read books. And the reason that they stay indoors is because if they go out to any houses of call they have to suspend libations to hear Hitler calling; and even if they avoid such places they are liable to be mobilised by press-gangs and stood at attention in front of some loud-speaker or other. So, as I say, they stay at home and read. And though I don't know what they read, I submit that it is a fair proposition that

since they read because they are not interested in Hitler, the substance of what they read is not so compatible with Nazi philosophy as the Führer would like. *Emerson's Essays*, perchance, or plays by Shaw, possibly by Shakespeare too. By the way, isn't there a line in Shakespeare which runs: "All sound and führer like an idiot's tale"? Anyhow, to come to the main point, one need not shed tears over the Czechs for having to surrender the means of listening to political grandiloquence when the Germans themselves voluntarily renounce the same means. After all, if Hitler plugs their ears, he can't talk to them himself. Thus, out of evil comes good.

A more important fact mentioned by Mr. Garvin is that the Germans have made a "huge haul" of fighting material, a haul which "off-sets months of work" in British and French factories, and "reduces Sir John Anderson's slow-motion campaign to a spectacle of . . . dull deficiency." Mr. Garvin's peroration concludes as follows:

"He [Hitler] chose last week the road to his own ultimate destruction, but the issue may convulse mankind."

Yet maybe it will not. They tell you in the countryside that there is no man alive with so good a digestion that he can make a meal of wild duck four days running. The minister for internal economy calls a strike. No; the Social Credit Analysis has shown that along every road towards destruction there are direct turnings to salvation. The Solons of High Finance are aware of this; and in fact, as has been declared here before, it is because they know they are able to swing the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse away from the edge of the abyss at the last moment that they permit the international situation to develop in such a menacing fashion. The biblical challenge: "How shall ye escape if ye neglect so great salvation?" applies to them with a force commensurate with their vast invisible power of shaping human destinies.

And now, to descend from Mr. Garvin's blaring sublimities to his brass tacks; what he wants is Conscriptio. Listen:

"In the name of democracy, when we know its whole life may be at stake as never yet, are we still to couple the call to duty with the right to shirk?"

This challenge, in its context, seems to be delivered primarily to British capitalism, for the writer asks the question: "Are we still to restrict production for defence by the ineptitude of 'business as usual'?" Well, suppose we respond with



# ON THIS EARTH—

By Nicholas Mere

## Across the Channel

Many years ago a distinguished writer—a woman—wrote that a nation that had to use poison gas to save its soul was not worth saving. The broad grin of comedy is beginning to spread itself over what is supposed to be tragedy. The Paris correspondent of an English daily states that inhabitants of Paris who fail to present themselves for their gas mask will be liable to a maximum fine of 115. It is anticipated, therefore, that an individual who is not particularly anxious to live after the next great war, Daddy, is to be penalised. It follows, therefore, that the individual who does not want his Christmas pudding, excuse me, gas mask, might be presumed to actually exist. What sort of a nit-wit is this individual who refuses the blessing of civilisation—a gas mask? Out upon him, the contrary mule-headed carper! There is no room for him—to risk his life, unprotected, to disregard the means of salvation; Democracy, as distinct from Totalitarianism, will larn him. Democracy will teach him as to whom his life belongs. Democracy—why, Democracy will not even demand to know why Democracy should put its head in a bag. It is only in wicked totalitarian states where there is no choice and compulsion—and the simple explanation is that the accounting and accrediting system of democratic countries is all wrong, and the results are gas masks, together with evils of greater dimensions.

## In Leeds

Householders on Corporation estates have, in Leeds, refused to accept delivery of air raid shelters, according to one of our daily newspapers in a notice 23 $\frac{3}{8}$ " by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ", as distinct from the size of the advertisement 12" by 8", for shrapnel helmets.

## Laugh With Lucian

(This is wrote sarkastic)

Charon the Ferryman, the boatman over the Styx, when he had got Magapenthes the tyrant on board, after much wrangling and trying to bribe Charon with gold, threatens to tie the tyrant to the mast.

Lucian's story now continues, "At the very first signal of Atropos," says he (Micyllus, a poor cobbler), "I jumped up gladly, threw away my knife and leather, and an old shoe I had in my hand, and without stopping even to put on my slippers or wash off the black from my face, followed her at once—or rather, led the way. There was nothing to call me back. I had no tie to life—neither land, nor houses, nor gold, nor precious furniture: no glory and no statues had I to leave behind. Indeed, I like all your ways down below very much; there's equality for all,

and no man is better than his neighbour; it all seems to me uncommonly pleasant. I suppose nobody calls in debts here, or pays taxes: above all, there is no cold in winter, no sickness, and no beatings from great people. Here all is peace, and conditions seem quite reverse; we poor laugh and are merry, while your rich men groan and howl."

And this is Greek to the great and so-called learned who have reduced life to a travesty rather than alter their system as full of fallacies as a sieve is full of holes. We should think that caviare would be almost unprocurable after the next great war, in which, luckily for you, everybody will be in it—including even our wonderful newspapers who tell us that a Peer has had influenza twice. Such newspapers would have their heads sliced off if they dared tell their bemused readers that money is made by writing figures in a book.

## Signs of the Times

In the present dispensation when financial foxes can set public geese against each other, curious things are happening. Peck each other harder, you geese—better for us. The combined flap of twenty pairs of wings could put one fox out of action. To present this matter in a different way, now that induced depression by newspapers has brought the public to an irritable stage, if members will, only scratch each other deeper it will make it better for the individual. Do you follow the reasoning? You don't! Neither do I, but that is what is happening. The careful observer may see this happening for himself. There are Social Crediters who know what the trouble is, and where the trouble is. It is not in Germany or in the Englishman's heart. And the Social Creditor should make no bones about privately and publicly saying so; if it cannot be said now, never is the time. The above note was written after witnessing an altercation between two men at seven in the evening on Waterloo Station. One had pushed the other in running for a train; it nearly ended in a fight. Both had probably put in a long day's work, to be cheered at the end of the day by Press placards of murder, war, riots and all that is beastly and obscene in the world ruled by Finance that never breathed security, peace, or happiness, to the common man.

## Sacrifice

In the letter to *The Times*, March 18, 1939, following swiftly on events on the Continent, Mr. J. H. Thomas, with political humility has taken on himself to speak for the working man. The letter is

headed, "The Working Man's Reaction," and although I cannot find in his text the word "sacrifice," there is a sub-heading to his letter, "A People United for Sacrifice." The working man can speak for himself about the sacrifice of himself, and it is a subject for laughter, even on the brink of a precipice, that anyone dare sit in judgment about the sacrifice of others. This is neither the time nor place to exhaust the subject, but it is a healthy instinct to beware of all those who use the word. It smells of the medicine man's vocabulary. It is offensive to reason. It is part of the stock-in-trade of those who would govern others by incantation. Not one word in the letter mentioned above about the conscription of money—of the banks and with the conscription of life insurance companies;—that would have betrayed the act of *thinking* about the only subject that matters. Mr. J. H. Thomas is perfectly at liberty to make his own sacrifice, but when he presumes to speak for others, it is found that his thinking has only marked time on the well-worn ground of feeling — that spacious platform on which the good Englishman's heart has been a doormat for Labour candidates to Parliament. There has been twenty years of writing and speaking about the New Knowledge — the creation of money out of an inkpot, and yet it might be 1914, which it is, with those who prefer feeling to thinking. All that Herr Hitler has done is to practically make the map of Europe as it was in 1914, but he has cut adrift from orthodox finance—and out slips the word "sacrifice" before you can say Jack Robinson. The workmen, in corduroys—those who dig up roads, use pneumatic drills, cut coal out of the bowels of the earth, plough a straight furrow, hedge and ditch in the country, go down sewers in London, drive engines, will, with one accord, when opening their usual daily copy of *The Times*, read with wonder the letter of their self-elected spokesman.

## The New Knowledge

With every word of compulsion over life and conduct, a hundred for the conscription of money.

## Current News

We are indebted to the *Daily Mail* for the information that "Few pictures are more familiar than of this white beard"—with photograph of Mr. Norman's chin adornment, and we might add, except the unnecessary suffering, poverty, insecurity and fear, brought about by a shortage of money for those who must learn about the

magic of the inkpot. Better pass your copy of SOCIAL CREDIT on, or buy a spare one to give away.

### Without Comment

"In this the country is ahead of its leaders, for there is no doubt that the men and women of our land would gladly and readily sacrifice some of their liberty if thereby they felt that they were preserving before it is too late their ultimate liberty."

### Approach to Reason

The Federation of British Industries, and, in Germany, the Reichsgruppe Industrie, have formed a standing committee, and the Germans are to pay a visit to England in June. Of course, the real problem in the world is how to *live on it*, instead of blowing each other off it.

### Of Great Import

Mr. Harold Nicolson fills two columns in the *Spectator* about being sent to Coventry for the purpose of attending a National Service Rally. He states:

I did not find, at Coventry, at least, that the bogeys of compulsion, conscription or fascism were very effective. On the contrary, there are countless men and women who realise that conscription has great social value and who resent the thought that the unselfish should be sacrificed while the selfish are immune.

As a good and worthy Englishman, you will agree, he could have slipped us a few words about the necessity for the conscription of money; and made history as a 100 per cent. man who could see a hole in a ladder. The late A. R. Orage would have patted him on the back for it, as he was very fond of logic.

## NORWICH CITY

# DEBT £6,525,217

### IS IT TEMPORARY?

If so, HOW and WHEN is it going to be paid off?

### IS IT PERMANENT?

If so, ONE THIRD of the RATES will go in Interest IN PERPETUITY

### IS IT GOING TO GROW?

If so, is that with YOUR consent?

Issued by the  
NORWICH RATEPAYERS'  
ASSOCIATION  
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Headquarters: 86, ST. GILES ST.  
NORWICH.

# "BONDAGE"

By T. L. Richardson

THE money system, by inflicting the individual with an increasing pressure of DEBT and TAXATION obstacle, thereby robs both God and man from expressing TRUE creative MIND. When the individual becomes conscious of the fact that banks create the means of payment out of nothing (*Encyclopædia Britannica* (Vol. 15, "Money")), only then will the individual recognise that he is but a servant to a system of faulty book-keeping which only squares one DEBT by entering a bigger DEBT in its place.

By challenging this debt-creating system enforced by the bankers, the individual is but following in the footsteps of enlightened constructive thought, as the following clearly shows: "The issue which has swept down the centuries and which will have to be fought sooner or later, is the PEOPLE v. the Banks."—Lord Chief Justice of England (1875).

"From the time I took office as Chancellor, I began to learn that the State held, in the face of the Bank of England and the City, an essentially false position as to finance . . . The hinge of the whole situation was this: The Government itself was not to be a substantive power in matters of finance, but was to leave the Money Power supreme and unquestioned. In the condition of that situation, I was reluctant to acquiesce, and I began to fight against it . . . I was tenaciously opposed by the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank."—*Morley's Life of Gladstone*.

The recent drive by all Governments for bigger export trade, thus preparing the individual to accept the natural outcome of such a drive, WAR, is but one of the CRAFTY ideas the bankers plan to distract attention from the faulty money book system.

Thus the individual is turned into a soldier, a "uniformed murderer" on behalf of the bankers. It has been suggested that those who cause the WAR, i.e., bankers, politicians, should be made to serve in the front lines, but no steps have been taken to give this suggestion practical effect.

The last Great WAR proved that the survivors had but helped the bankers with an excuse for greater taxation, while the bankers themselves increased their power over the individual.

All along, the individual holds the real POWER, the Power to unite to give orders to his Elected Representative in Parliament, the power to sack the Representative if RESULTS demanded are not received. One may ask, why, then, has the individual not used this power? It would appear that the only answer to this question is, the individual has not as yet given his representative the order for a RESULT.

On the back page you will find an

ORDER for a result, if you agree with the objective, pensions at 50 of £2 per week, then you as an individual have made history; once you have completed the form you have given the ORDER; your Member of Parliament is your SERVANT; you have dealt a severe blow to the money system; you are, then, on the road to success, because you are demanding your rightful heritage, a share in the increment of association, due to every shareholder in the firm of Great Britain Ltd.

Bankers have no cause to fear your Member of Parliament. Bankers have no cause to fear WAR between the peoples of separate nations, BUT BANKERS DO FEAR the individual who insists upon receiving a RESULT in return for his VOTE (Sanction), for the bankers recognise their false power will fall before the POWER of the people demanding RESULTS, taking one objective at a time.

I emphasise the last paragraph, because it has only recently been made clear to many that the Bank of England is a private company, and it does seem strange that this company should be privileged to issue credit and destroy credit at their own sweet will, irrespective of the hopes of humanity to gain access to life more abundant.

As a journey of a thousand miles starts with the first step, what about starting now towards Pensions at 50 of £2 per week? It is a practical step for the individual to take towards the security and freedom that is his economic and political birthright, if he will but claim it.

## RESTRICTION

Innumerable letters reach the office of this paper asking for information on the statistics of restriction in various forms of production, in other words, what is the percentage of non-production, related to capacity?

The financial columns of the national press give endless statistics on the percentage of production, but they never give the information sought above.

When the fishermen are given orders not to go out fishing to-day, it is not possible to give the percentage of fish they have failed to catch.

A case in point is a report on the tinplate industry. "Though operations continue at little more than 41 per cent. of capacity compared with 62 per cent. a year ago, the demand is beginning to exceed output for the first time in many months." This means that capacity of output is less than 50 per cent., much less than half the quantity that could be produced, an under-production percentage of 59 per cent.

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## PLANITIS!

IN the first debate that took place in the House of Commons about the march into Czechoslovakia, the Prime Minister referred to the £10,000,000 loan which had been granted to that country, and he said that about one-third of the amount had already been spent, chiefly on refugees, the balance of two-thirds remaining with the Bank of England.

This discussion took place only a short time after the report of the Commission of Inquiry into tuberculosis in Wales and Monmouth had been issued. This report reveals conditions of "overcrowding worse than anything one could find in the slums of Shanghai."

One would think that the majority of our own people who have to suffer the conditions of poverty which exist in the distressed areas could do with the establishment of a refuge from the tubercular condition in which they have to live, but not a single voice was raised in the House of Commons to suggest that the remainder of this fund given to Czechoslovakia should be devoted to release our prisoners of poverty into conditions of health and security.

The affairs of our own people seem to be lightly weighed in the balance of importance against those of foreign affairs.

Strangely enough, in spite of the Prime Minister's reference to this fund, the spokesman of the Opposition, a Labour Member of Parliament, in replying, accused the Prime Minister of a lack of emotion and feeling in his reference to the Czechs. One cannot accuse this Member of Parliament of a lack of emotion and feeling in himself; he showed plenty when referring to the Czechs, but the outstanding fact remains that *he did not speak at all*, emotionally or otherwise, of our own prisoners of poverty and the necessity for a refuge from their conditions. Is this not strange? It certainly is; on the face of it, it would appear as if all the Members of Parliament are bewitched, and the truth is, *they are*.

Parliament is insane. It is now showing a complete lack of direction from the people, while at the same time it is lending itself to plans to further restrict the liberty of the people.

It would be a good thing for peace, truth, freedom and security if every man-

jack of them were replaced at the next election. Some of the Members are obviously dominant men—*planners*. They are dangerous because they seek powers, under all sorts of cloaks, powers to exercise over their fellow men at home and abroad. Other Members fall into a different category. They are not quite to be classed as dominant men. It would be more accurate to say that they are *pliable men*, pliable to the will and wishes of the super-government resident in international finance.

It occurs at this moment to our minds that when Christian, in the story of the Pilgrim's Progress, set out upon his journey, two men ran after him in an endeavour to dissuade him from his pilgrimage; the names that Bunyan gave to these two men were Mr. Obstinate and Mr. Pliable.

It is a dreadful thing, and one of which our Government should be thoroughly ashamed, for a report to have to say that there exists in this island conditions where "overcrowding is worse than anything one could find in the slums of Shanghai."

It would be difficult indeed for any war-monger to attach the responsibility for this state of affairs upon a foreign dictator. These war-mongers (and let it not be forgotten that there are men in this country who have the words of peace continually upon their lips, but who are steadily working to involve this country in a war) do not show any signs of trying to relieve distress and starvation which exist in Britain, but they are very clever in posing the distresses, which are actual enough, suffered by foreigners.

Actually, this shows that they are only using this plea of saving democracy, freedom, and Heaven knows what abstractions, as methods of harnessing the popular will for the purpose of their ulterior motive, which is war.

Of course, the war-mongers would not admit for a moment that they want war. They deceive themselves and millions of others. The fact is they want something undefined far more than they want peace. They will arrange for the young, the trusting, the innocent, to do the actual fighting and to provide the "sacrifice"—the ultimate sacrifice of life—and all for what?

All to provide satisfaction to the mania for putting other people—the world—

## SAMSON AND DELILAH

(Problem: Find Delilah)

Man is altogether different from every other animal, every other living creature known. He is different in body. In his purely natural state—in his true natural state—he is immeasurably stronger. No animal approaches to the physical perfection of which a man is capable. He can weary the strongest horse, he can outrun the swiftest stag, he can bear extremes of heat and cold, hunger and thirst, which would exterminate every known living thing. Merely in bodily strength he is superior to all. The stories of antiquity, which were deemed fables, may be fables historically, but search has shown that they are not intrinsically fables. Man of flesh and blood is capable of all that Ajax, all that Hercules did. Feats in modern days have surpassed these, as when Webb swam the Channel; mythology contains nothing equal to that. The difference does not end here. Animals think to a certain extent, but if their conception be ever so clever, not having hands they cannot execute them.—*Richard Jefferies in "The Story of My Heart."*

• • •

All the same, you cannot educate the lower animal creatures to make voluntary sacrifices for institutions, nor can you educate them into the faith that it is a shameful thing to eat without employment! Man has conquered the reality of Scarcity. He still remains spellbound with the bogey bearing the name; can he break free from the hypnotic spell the medicine men are invoking every day in the press, in the speeches of public men, to confuse, bewilder and exploit him?

We have harnessed solar energy with machines; wealth can be made to flow abundantly—if we will.

---

right in the light of their plans and self-conceit.

The immediate objective of these war-mongers is to exploit a wave of hate and fear which they have helped to create, to the point of getting popular consent to legislate for conscription.

One news writer only a few days ago admitted quite innocently in his notes that this was what the French have been advocating for months—British conscription legislation.

We warn all readers to beware of this step, and if they feel like it, to write to their Member of Parliament and instruct him of their will in the matter; but if you do this, don't forget to tell him that if he does not conform with your will, you will definitely vote against him at the next election.



# FIRST THINGS FIRST

By Dorothy Beamish

IN these days," says the editorial of a well-known occult magazine, "when travel by air and practically instantaneous transmission of news through the world by radio, combine together to conquer the limitations of time and space, it is strange to note a new and apparently inexplicable phenomenon. While the mastery of physical nature by applied science is fast breaking down the barriers between nations, the tendency is for nationalism to become more intense, even to the point of arrogance. 'Instead of brotherhood,' suggest the pessimists, 'the seeds of separateness and disunion are being sown.'"

It seems to be a matter for sorrowful wonder among those of liberal and "left" tendencies, that the drawing together of the nations in a physical sense and the ease of international intercourse to-day, should be accompanied not by the disappearance of fear and hostility, but by increased distrust and antagonism. They shake their heads over it. They cannot understand it.

Mr. H. G. Wells, writing recently in the *News Chronicle*, says, "there is a widespread feeling that even the most elementary human freedoms are now in danger, that a world-wide relapse towards lawlessness and violence is in progress."

The underlying idea of the internationalists and the "get together" school is that familiarity removes distrust, and that Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Spaniards, Czechoslovakians, Chinese and Japanese, have only to commingle to realise that they have nothing to fear from each other.

But unfortunately for this theory, what they have realised is that they *have* something to fear from each other, and that is loss of livelihood. They are all competitors for foreign markets and foreign markets are becoming fewer every day.

The *Occult Review* thinks that a revival of true religion as distinct from mere creeds, offers the only hope, and gives thanks for the World Congress of Faiths.

Mr. H. G. Wells says, "I have done my poor best. I have tried to get a rough sketch of a possible world that would serve as such a common basis (of world-wide brotherhood). I am convinced there has to be a world-wide re-education of mankind upon a common basis."

The Editor of the *Occult Review* shows no signs of being aware that the economic structure is based upon principles that are anti-Christian and that it forces on vast numbers of individuals the choice between forcing their "brothers" out of business or being forced out of it themselves, with consequent suffering and hardship, not only

to themselves, but to their wives and children.

He would do well to ponder some words uttered by Signor Mussolini not long since, "Material satisfaction *precedes* goodwill, and does not follow it."

One summer's day at the Zoological Gardens, I saw a young girl take a large-sized bone from a paper bag and throw it into a cage containing two big timber wolves.

Immediately the two were at each other's throats, snarling and worrying and making a most unholy fracas. The girl looked frightened at the result of her gesture, for it is forbidden to feed the wolves. Then she drew another large bone from the bag and threw that into the cage.

For a few seconds the wolves were too much occupied in fighting each other to be aware of it, but during a momentary pause, one of them saw or smelt the second bone. His reaction was instantaneous. He stopped fighting and proceeded to enjoy it and within a short time the two creatures were as peaceable and friendly as could be wished.

While people are compelled to compete with each for a share of an insufficiency, goodwill and brotherhood are impossible. What happens is that those whose nature is so inherently good and kindly that they cannot bring themselves to push others out of the way, get pushed out themselves and being reduced to poverty and impotence,

cease to be in any way influential, leaving the field to the less scrupulous, who use *their* influence to preach and support the doctrine of go-getting and success at any price.

One seldom sees in any periodical, occult, religious, sociological, pacifist or what not, much space devoted to stressing the beneficent fact of plenty with its obvious implication that all can have enough without the necessity to take from each other. There is, on the contrary, a great deal about "sacrifice," implying that some must go without in order that others may have enough.

A Sanscrit saying with which I am sure the Editor of the review would agree, is that "there is no religion higher than truth."

If a return to religion is going to do any good, it must surely start by recognising truth, not by ignoring such an important truth as the fact of plenty.

Mr. H. G. Wells does not ignore plenty; but makes the mistake of thinking that somebody must plan an ideal world and educate everybody to fit into it, before it can be distributed.

The fact is the distribution of plenty is the *first* step towards both peace and an ideal world—the ideal world being one in which every individual can build his own little bit of it with no restrictions as long as he does not interfere with his neighbour's. And there is no need to get "world-wide" agreement to start it. Pensions for everybody in this country at fifty would make a good start.

## DEBT FETTERS

The Minister of Finance in the Government of Northern Ireland has issued a statement as follows:—

"Under the Road and Railway Transport Act (Northern Ireland) 1935, the Ministry of Finance has issued guarantees in respect of capital borrowings by the Northern Ireland Transport Board amounting at the present time to £2,750,000, of which about £2,600,000 has already been drawn. This money has been raised by bank overdraft, and as it is clearly impossible for the Board to repay any part of these advances at an early date, the Ministry proposes to seek powers to enable the present and any future guaranteed bank borrowings to be liquidated by the issue of direct Government securities. The liability attaching to the Board in respect of the guaranteed loan will, under the terms of the Act of 1935, continue to attach to the direct Government issue.

"As it is possible that Parliament may by later legislation empower the Ministry of

Finance to issue further capital in respect of public transport in Northern Ireland, it is also proposed to provide borrowing powers for such an eventuality."

It will be observed that the £2,600,000 has been raised by bank overdraft, that is, it has been borrowed by the Northern Ireland Transport Board from the Bank which has created it out of nothing, as always happens when banks lend money.

Mr. McKenna, Chairman of the Midland Bank, it will be recalled, has stated specifically that "every bank loan creates a deposit." Why then should there be any question of repaying this money? The credit on which the bank made the loan was the credit of the people of Northern Ireland, and the money ought to be credited to them and not debited.

### Bankers' Diplomacy

*If you cannot convince the masses, there are always means of confusing them.*

# GERMAN RAILWAY DIFFICULTIES

The following editorial appeared in a recent issue of "The Railway Gazette," and is an indication of the growing recognition of the greater importance of realities than abstractions:

THERE has been in the press lately a good deal of comment on the present condition of the German railways, with emphasis on the shortage of rolling stock and other equipment to cope with the enormously increased traffic of the last few years. An article in *The Financial Times* last Monday enlarges on some of the difficulties with which the Reichsbahn has been faced during the last few years. As the following table from the preliminary review of the German State Railway for 1938 shows, the volume of freight traffic was nearly doubled between 1933 and 1938, and much of this increase is accounted for by the exploitation of domestic real wealth in preference to imports.

GOODS TRAFFIC EFFICIENCY, 1929-1938  
(Daily load, 1938 = 100)

Item	1929	1932	1933	1936	1937	1938
Train—km. ...	83	60	64	82	91	100
Wagon-axle—km. ...	87	56	60	84	94	100
Size of trains ...	105	93	94	103	104	100
Wagons in use ...	101	66	70	90	98	100

Thus the rapidly growing use of low-German iron ore instead of imported high-grade Swedish and Spanish ore has meant a heavy additional load on the railways. The German ore has to be carried from the Salzgitter district in Central Germany, where the new Hermann Goering steel-works are now being built, to the blast furnaces of the Ruhr, where it is used instead of imported ore carried by water via Rotterdam and up the Rhine. Similarly, the reconstruction projects of Berlin and other big cities have raised the demand for building materials to such an extent that they have to be carried much greater distances. Then the building of the Siegfried line of fortifications on the French frontier, and the mobilisation of the army during the Czech crisis made heavy additional calls on the railways. *The Financial Times* correspondent suggests as an explanation of the unprepared state of the Reichsbahn for these new and heavy demands that the administration was of the old school which "regarded economy as a virtue." On the other hand, those responsible for the Four-Year Plan were free from all inhibitions in their lavish expenditure on armaments and ambitious industrial schemes.

Another way of putting it might be that those in control of the development of the new Germany give an order of priority to their functions different from that to which we are accustomed. Apparently they first calculate what the physical productive capacity of a territory may be, and make arrangements to exploit it to the full, leaving to a secondary position the accountability of these physical realities. If the word economy is used in its true meaning as defining careful management, they are seen to be real economists, that is, they conduct the country in the most economical sense by employing in the most efficient manner their real assets of men, material and equipment. Such a sudden reversal of the old order of priority almost inevitably gives rise to a certain amount of confusion in its early stages; but its ultimate benefit appears to be fairly obvious, and the march of events is driving other countries, our own included, along the same road. Thus, although our rearmament programme is still discussed mainly in terms of money, it is being carried out in terms of reality, and the vastness of the sums which it is calculated represent the realities of the case is not being allowed to hold up the programme.

## OUT OF THE MAIL BAG—

### Sowing Seeds

I cannot do much to help forward your wonderful idea of pensions for all at 50, but I carry some of the leaflets wherever I go and give them to bus and tram conductors and anyone who will take them. Also I leave them in buses and trains to be picked up by porters and other workers.

Here are some of the instant reactions, mostly from bus conductors.

"This would leave room for some of the younger ones, wouldn't it?"

"This would make a lot of difference to men with disabled relatives, wouldn't it?"

"This would make the difference between life and death to women with parents to keep."

"Of course, this would underpin the dole, not do away with it, would it?"

"Well, if this *could* be done we should all be in clover in six months."

Whichever way you look at it, the pensions of £2 per week at 50 seems out and away the soundest proposition for reducing poverty, though there may be certain cares it would not relieve.

Practically everybody has someone

dependent on them, and what a relief to older folks to feel that they could help instead of being a burden all the time.

The people who would benefit incredibly are the elderly single women. The millions of old, overworked and underfed women are too pitiful to think about. Each of these would bring her pension to the local shops to spend and *what* a help that would be to trade, especially the small, isolated general shop.

I do hope we shall succeed—and very soon.

Bournemouth M. CHRISTOPHER

... Every good wish.

I wish we could hurry matters up—I need that pension very badly.

Leatherhead E.P.

... No. 3—the latter is a splendid leaflet and gives all the necessary information as to where the money is to come from except to those who *will* not see.

Congratulations on the big improvement

in SOCIAL CREDIT—it is better than ever. Best wishes.

Co. Kerry M. O'C.

... You manage to make the paper always interesting, vital, to the point and newswy.

Bournemouth M.B.

### A MYSTERY

On the day of the German march into Czechoslovakia, it is reported that an aeroplane from Prague arrived at Croydon. When somebody went to open the door of the machine, somebody interfered and stopped this in a very curt way, saying that the passengers were not to be allowed to get out until the tarmac of the aerodrome had been cleared of everybody. When this had been done, 11 or 12 passengers got out of the machine and were swiftly transported to a hotel in London. Although this incident has been reported, no names of the people concerned have been published.

A few days later, one newspaper said that they were technical experts from the Skoda works in Czechoslovakia, but still no names were given.

There must be a reason for the suppression of these men's names, and we wonder what it is; but, of course, it is all in tune with the mysterious suppression of information about the latest European boil-up.

# DEFEND YOUR LIBERTY!

By Ashley Vine

THROUGH no fault of our own, are we here upon this earth. We personally didn't ask to be sent here nor have we the foreknowledge of what we have to face in the short time we are here. Time, to look forward to seems endless, but to look back upon, merely a moment.

The necessity which nature has placed upon us of providing sustenance for the inner man, a world that was created with everything that man needs in this way and to find that we have a silly system that prevents people from access, makes one wonder if we are not throwing the bounty of God in His face.

On the face of it, it definitely appears that we are, and I wonder what He thinks of us as working out the object for which we are here. Are we fully carrying out His plan or are we helping to frustrate it?

"Private," we see this notice wherever we go; "Trespassers will be prosecuted," a fence round this, a guard upon that, a ring round something else, and a maze of obstacles in everyone's way.

How can we hope for decent conditions when people are hindered at every point, frustration, retardment, objections, you

mustn't do this or that, or you will be punished? Have you permission to do that? Who gave you authority? Will So-and-So approve of it?

Our liberties for years past have gradually been filched away from us, and at the present time there is a concerted and powerful attempt being made to trick us into surrendering such liberties as we have left, almost completely, under the cloak of "defence" against foreign affairs.

Industrial conscription and military conscription are being aimed at—we are being asked to surrender our liberty to-day in order that we may have liberty in some far-away to-morrow.

Is this commonsense?

It certainly is not! It is a plot on the part of dangerous and dominant men who are under the delusion that they have a mission to save the world at your expense, and your life may very easily be part of the price of their "plans."

Beware of these men, these plans and these plots, and start to use what liberty you still retain to increase your personal

power to live more and more as you think you want to live.

Week by week this paper shows the way, but nobody else can tread the way for you. Is it not far better to show a man how to get rid of a burden than to pretend the impossible task of carrying it for him?

## FREEDOM

I note with gratification not unmingled with derisive laughter that a new Liberal Book Club stands for freedom for everybody to speak, think, and act.

I know a man who writes pamphlets about the British love of freedom. At present he is being hauled over the coals by the Milk Board for selling milk from his own cow, by the Potato Board for growing too many potatoes of the size proscribed by the Board, and by the Bacon Board for killing his own pig in his own time. Last week he tried to buy a razor blade, and was told that none were sold on a Thursday afternoon. It was too late to have a drink. So he went home and found a man waiting with a form from the Ministry of Agriculture. — *Beachcomber in the "Daily Express."*

## JUST OUT The Fig Tree Quarterly

Contributions by

George Hickling	In the Balance
D. E. Faulkner Jones	Right and Left
H. E. Halliday	How the Caravan Got Its Start
Stewart Mechie	Law and Gospel in a Fresh Context
Arthur Brenton	Peace and Posterity
Frewen Moor	The English Poor
V. A. Demant	Christianity and Social Deadlock
Jean Campbell Willett	Chinese Economic Wisdom
Hilderic Cousens	Economics of Disarmament
G. R. Robertson, J. E. Tuke, Nicholas Mere, Gordon Feather, Geoffrey Dobbs.	



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from

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163A STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.  
Annual Subscription 10s. 6d.

## The Way To Beat Hitler

THE following is a copy of a letter sent by a Social Creditor to the "Daily Mirror," in response to an invitation for readers of that newspaper to reply to an article written by Miss U. Mitford.

Sirs,

Miss Mitford did everybody a good turn by drawing attention to Hitler's Naval Treaty with this country. Very little publicity has been given to this fact in the press in this country. Why?

I notice the circumstances which enabled Hitler to rise to power remain still unaltered. Why?

I read the U.S. Acting Secretary of State Welles' announcement of March 18, condemning "interfering with other nations' internal affairs," but no mention was made of, say, that Government's activities in the looting of Nicaragua and practically occupying that country with armed forces. Why?

What is our Government doing in Palestine?

The report which says tuberculosis is rampant in Wales amidst housing conditions "worse than the slums of Shanghai," has been ignored in preference for a fury of hate generated against Hitler, who certainly is not responsible for the misery and

oppression in the distressed areas of Britain.

There may be motes in Hitler's eye, but have we not got beams in our own?

I note that most of what has been spent out of the £10,000,000 loaned to Czechoslovakia went to aid refugees. Nobody has suggested the remainder should be used as a gift to provide a refuge of healthy conditions for the poverty-condemned tubercular in Wales. Why?

Does Hitler perpetuate slums and tuberculosis in Germany?

We have two million unemployed who starve in the midst of plenty; is Hitler responsible for the sufferings of these? Certainly I'm in favour of friendship and peace with Hitler and the Germans. If he has broken his word, well our Government is always doing it. One of our Prime Ministers promised the returned troops of this nation that he would make this a country fit for heroes to live in! If we want to beat Hitler, we should start making our liberties and standards of living far better than the Germans, not start a bloody war.

# GIVE US A NEW START

**R**EADERS of SOCIAL CREDIT have expressed their appreciation of the paper very frequently over the last six months.

This approval has helped considerably the work of producing it, during a period in which more than half the resources for doing so were withdrawn.

The time has now come for all readers to make a decision that must prove vital or fatal for the continuity of the paper.

In the first place, no Social Credit journal can possibly meet its financial costs of production entirely from sales, until circulations have grown much larger than they are now. Low circulation figures, and the policy of Social Credit, together, practically prohibit the sale of advertising space, which provides a large part of the revenue of non-Social Credit newspapers and journals.

Further, the printing cost per copy, whilst showing a decrease as the size of the order increases, nevertheless has a basic figure—the cost of setting the type—which is the same regardless of the number of copies required. This item of costs is the same for ten copies as for ten thousand, and explains why comparatively low circulation necessitates an impossible selling price or otherwise some sort of subsidisation.

The Social Credit Secretariat Limited in the past were enabled to subsidise the paper from a flow of revenue made up of direct donations by individuals to their funds, together with a flow from Social Credit Groups which were affiliated.

During the past six months the Company has had no organised revenue coming in from Groups, and even previously this source had shown a steady diminution.

In addition, since the withdrawal of Major Douglas from the Company, direct donations by individuals have declined considerably, though the Company were still left with heavy liabilities incurred prior to that event.

It will be seen by all, therefore, that the production of SOCIAL

CREDIT week by week during the ensuing period has been beset with difficulties unprecedented, and if readers have found any improvement in the paper during this period, it marks an achievement also unprecedented, for the paid staff has been drastically reduced.

An appeal by circular has been made recently to a number of those who have directly given to the funds in the past, but the response was not sufficient to avoid this present appeal to all readers of the paper itself.

The question each reader must ask himself or herself now is: Do I want the paper to continue or to die?

If you want it to live you must act quickly and register your desire by filling in the form below, saying how much you are prepared to give *regularly*, on each quarter day of the year, that is, on Lady Day (March 25), Midsummer Day (June 24), Michaelmas Day (September 29), and Christmas Day (December 25), and enclose your first quarter's donation.

We know quite well that most of our readers cannot afford much, but where the will exists, let no single reader hold back because of the small amount he can give; it will be accepted and used in the same spirit that it is given, whatever the sum may be.

This appeal applies to every reader, including those circularised.

The need is vitally urgent. If the response is enough to enable us to continue producing the paper in its

present form we will do so. If not, we will try to publish it in a form commensurate with the means offered.

## Important Notice

After six months without organised revenue, the Social Credit Secretariat Limited has now reached a position in which the weekly publication, SOCIAL CREDIT, must receive substantial monetary support. Otherwise the Company will have no alternative but to go into liquidation. The situation is such that a response in practical form is urgently necessary by next Monday, March 27, if the paper is to survive after this week.

J. W. CANNAN (*Secretary*),  
Social Credit Secretariat Ltd.

## Finance

Since September last the Social Credit Secretariat Limited has been faced with the task of producing the weekly paper SOCIAL CREDIT without any regular revenue from Groups that were formerly affiliated. During this period readers have had an opportunity to judge the merits or otherwise of the paper as an instrument of service to the cause all Social Crediters have at heart.

I regret to have to announce that our financial position is now such that we must get substantial monetary support, in addition to subscriptions to the paper, by Monday next, March 27, if the publication of this journal is to continue. The decision of "live or die" is now entirely in the hands of you whom this paper serves weekly—and the decision, I regret to say, cannot be delayed one single week.

P.S.—The amount required in this office by Monday to save a powerful instrument of service is £800. This sum is easily within the power of our readers if the WILL to provide it is present.

J. E. TUKE (*Treasurer*),  
Social Credit Secretariat Ltd.

### SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED.

163A STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

#### DONATION

In order to enable SOCIAL CREDIT to continue, I am willing to contribute quarterly the sum of £ : : in addition to my subscription for the paper itself.

I enclose my first donation.\*

Name (block letters) .....

Address .....

\*(1) This donation is conditional on the paper continuing, in one form or another, under its present policy.

(2) This donation is unconditional.

(Cross out (1) or (2) whichever does not apply.)

# Spot Lights

By Allan-a-Dale

**A** DDRESSING the Air Raid Protection Institute in London, Mr. Oliver Simmonds, M.P., said:

Those who know something of Germany's aircraft industry, and have visited its factories, would support the view that it would not be difficult for her in the first few weeks of a war to despatch to this country 3,000 tons of bombs a day.

He estimated that casualties in this country in the first week of a war would be 100,000 killed and 200,000 wounded.

He added that if evacuation were carried out, and plenty of shelters were available, "these figures would assume an entirely different complexion."

My own opinion is that a short period of bombing by an enemy in this country would arouse our own people to a quick awareness of the enemy within and their henchmen, and regardless of what measures may be prepared to repress it, a revolution would arise and succeed.

The subtle campaign for complete conscription in this country is making headway as the hate-Hitler propaganda develops; indeed it is all part of the plan, and there are quite a few Social Crediters who are being taken in by it. You will observe, however, that the protagonists of the Hitler-hate have no love for English men and women who starve in cruel poverty in England. Oh, no.

Lord Wolmer (Con., Aldershot), in a speech in the House of Commons on March 15, backing Mr. Eden's plan, said: "If the world suddenly realised that Eng-

land, the greatest democracy in Europe, had decided to institute compulsory national service, the greatest blow would have been struck for the liberty and peace of the world."

Mr. Eden has a plan all right; the question is, "Whom did he get it from? Whom is he speaking for?"

A London gossip writer says England has only had three dictators, all Welshmen. He enumerates them as Henry VIII., Cromwell, and Lloyd George.

Mr. S. W. Alexander writes in the *Evening Standard*, March 15, 1939:

Czechoslovakia is one more instance of the folly of political loans. The first thing in lending money to anyone should be security. There was never any security about the position in Czechoslovakia.

It is to be hoped that the day of political lending is over. If we go on long enough we shall not have the funds available to lend in directions where it might be profitable.

Now isn't that a real peach? What will Nicholas Mere think of that?—because Nicholas keeps saying that money is made by writing or printing figures in books. Perhaps Mr. Alexander doesn't know this? It might save him a lot of worry if somebody told him.

News cutting:

The £2,000,000 Ordinary capital of the African Explosives Company is held by Imperial Chemical Industries. In the four years to September 3, 1937, Imperial Chemicals received payments to a total of 81½ per cent. on this holding.

This appears a better financial business than catching herring in the North Sea, or rearing pigs or growing potatoes or barley on British farms, eh?

I am informed that Mr. Montagu Norman looked shocked when, on leaving Broadcasting House after his lecture to the world, he was greeted by a chorus of slogans, "Social Credit is Coming," and "Down with the Bankers' Combine." Members of the S.C.P. were there with placards, and distributing handbills, headed with the slogan, "Conscript the Bankers First!"

An animated discussion on the question of public lighting by the members of Burntwood Town Council, recently, was abruptly disturbed by a loud and incessant banging at the door of the meeting hall.

Finally the door opened, and an inquir-

ing voice exclaimed: "Excuse me! Is this the gas class?" A chorus of members answered, "Yes," amidst laughter.

A gossip writer says that the largest steelworks in Czechoslovakia is controlled, or was controlled, by the Rothschilds, who, according to this report, hold 60 per cent. of the shares of the Company.

A question in the House of Commons last Monday was put by Mr. Henderson in this form:

"Is it not true that the present armaments of Germany, Italy and Japan are largely manufactured from goods supplied from the British Empire and America? Are you prepared to take steps to stop it immediately?"

At a meeting of the Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare Work at Worcester recently, the Bishop of Worcester, Dr. A. W. T. Perowne, told of one girl who had worked as a "slavey" in a house in the diocese for ten years at a wage of 3s. a week. "Slavery in domestic service is one of the things that should be tackled by the State," he said, "but I do not know how. Perhaps the trade union might do something."

All London banks, I hear, were recently requested by the Bank of England not to pay out any Czech balances, or to hand over any Czechoslovak securities without official permission.

The banks were informed that they would be indemnified by the British Government against any losses resulting from this policy.

## FOREIGN STAMPS A Source of Revenue

THOSE of our readers who live abroad—especially in the British Colonies—or who receive letters from abroad, are requested to collect and send to us the stamps from the envelopes.

Those who are in a position to make office collections are specially asked to co-operate.

Don't attempt to dismount the stamps; just tear off the corner of the envelope and post the accumulation periodically.

Small quantities or even odd stamps enclosed with correspondence are very welcome.

Pictorials and high values are specially desirable.

Post to:  
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London, W.C.2

## DECIDE QUICKLY

While the position indicated on page 12 of this issue is the fact of the matter, the spirit of the request for response by Monday the 27th March, 1939, should not be read as that of an ultimatum.

The ultimate decision does, in simple truth, lie in the hands of all of you who are for SOCIAL CREDIT as a movement and a periodical.

The reality of the urgency creates a situation upon which every reader must make a personal decision.

# RESIST CONSCRIPTION

By W. L. Wilks

**T**HERE was published in 1517 an essay, "The Complaint of Peace" by Erasmus, and although it was written over four hundred years ago, his arguments and pleas for peace should be broadcast to-day.

Amongst other things, he says, "But suppose the cause the justest in the world, the event the most prosperous, yet take into account all the damages of war of every kind and degree, and weigh them in the balance with all the advantages of victory and you will find the most brilliant success not worth the trouble."

"Why should men show more sagacity in creating misery than in securing and increasing the loveliness of life? Why should they be more quick-sighted in finding evil than good? All men of sense weigh, consider and use great circumspection before they enter upon any private business of momentous consequences. Yet they throw themselves headlong into war with their eyes shut. And usually war from a little one, becomes a very great one—and at last rises to a storm which does not overwhelm one or two, the chief instigators of the mischief, but all the unoffending peoples also, confounding the innocent with the guilty."

This was written over four hundred years ago, yet to-day the world's *real* wealth is being wasted, the world's *main* energy is turned to the making of machines of destruction, and the lives of the people of the world, the lives of the *children* of the world, have become pawns in a game, and the ultimate of this game is that the people will be looked upon, and known as, "aerial targets," while our sons will be represented by little flags pinned on a map and moved hither and thither by red-tabbed staff officers.

Our "rulers" are like children building houses with toy bricks. They get on well, until a brick gets out of place in a "wall." Gently they push it back into position, but in doing so dislodge another, and another, until finally their "building" falls. So, with our present economic system, crisis will follow crisis, until the whole structure collapses in ruins.

The initial cause of the fall of the "building" was probably "insecure foundations," but most children will "not be told"; they, like politicians, financiers, bankers and orthodox economic experts, refuse to see anything wrong with their "system," and persist in learning by experience. The only difference being that children *do* learn in time, and their refusal to be told harms only themselves; but our rulers' refusal to be told that their economic structure is unsound will bring misery, starvation and death to millions of men, women and children.

Make no mistake about the cause of the

world's unrest. The *real* cause, never mind what your daily paper says, or your radio, or your banker, or your Prime Minister; the *REAL* cause lies in the fact that we are trying to run a twentieth century world with seventeenth and eighteenth century economics.

Many people fondly imagine that Britain is a democracy, but in fact, when it comes to economics, our Parliament is under the orders of financiers and bankers *and must do what they say*, irrespective of the fact that the wishes of these men are definitely antagonistic to the well-being of the British people, irrespective of the fact that their policy of restriction is entirely contrary to the proven facts of present-day abundance and that this same policy pits man against man, nation against nation, in a fierce struggle for existence, the logical end of which struggle must be war.

If it is proposed to perpetuate a system in which the only way a man can get food for himself and his family is by possessing money, you must make sure that he has opportunity of getting sufficient to satisfy his reasonable wants. If you do not do this, do not blame the man if trouble occurs, but blame the system which tries to compel him to do something which is against all the laws of common-sense. No "live" man would allow his family to starve in the midst of plenty without making a fight of it.

Four hundred years ago, Erasmus said, "In all countries the greater part of the people certainly detest war and most devoutly wish for peace. A very few of them, indeed, whose unnatural happiness depends upon the public misery, may wish for war.

"You plainly see that hitherto nothing has been effectively done towards permanent peace by treaties, neither by violence nor by revenge. Now it is time to pursue different measures; to try the experiments of what a kindly disposition and a mutual desire to acts of friendship and goodwill can accomplish in promoting national peace."

"It is the nature of wars, that one should sow the seeds of another; it is the nature of revenge to produce reciprocal revenge."

"Now, let kindness beget kindness, one good turn productive of another; and let him be considered the greatest and wisest potentate who is ready to concede all exclusive privileges to the happiness of the people."

"The people will possess tranquillity with greater plenty, and plenty with greater tranquillity than they have ever yet known.

"Then the Christian profession will become respectable to the enemies of the cross."

As with Erasmus, so with us, treaties and suchlike have proved futile. The only result we can show after years of Government by party politics and the laws of "sound" finance is world-wide chaos. There's nothing much wrong with the people anywhere, providing they are able to get security and a square deal, and the only thing that prevents millions of them getting this is the world-wide scarcity of money, therefore who makes money—who benefits by the fact that it is scarce—are the laws of finance made by some power over which we mortals have no control, or are they made by human financiers who will stand by and see the world in ruins before they will alter anything?

If we want peace and security, we **MUST** learn to control the power of finance via our political representatives. We **MUST** prove immune to suggestions of hate propaganda against people and conditions fixed comparatively on the ends of the earth.

Says scripture: "The eyes of the fool are on the ends of the earth."

How true that is! Bring your eyes to your own feet, to your own circumstances, and endeavour to put those right to your satisfaction **FIRST**. Conscription is aimed at now, conscription of your liberties; resist this; the way to freedom cannot be the way that primarily demands the surrender of personal liberty.

## Conscription !

This is an extract from the leader column of a well-known and widely-circulated Sunday newspaper (last Sunday's issue):

"For the warning bell is clanging. The red light shines forth. The signals are at danger. We have come to the point where now and here the nation must be mobilised.

"The time has gone past when we can afford to pass our days discussing with our friends whether or not to volunteer for some form of National Service. As an essential measure of security, on which the future of all of us may depend, we need a register of our national resources of manpower. And that register must be compulsory."



**Announcements & Meetings**

**Miscellaneous Notices**

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**BIRMINGHAM and District.** Social Crediters will find friends over tea and light refreshments at Princes Café, Temple Street, on Friday evenings, from 6 p.m. in the King's Room.

**BLACKBURN Social Credit Study Group** meets each Tuesday at 8 p.m. in the Y.M.C.A., Limbrick. All welcome. Enquiries to Hon. Sec., 47, Whalley New Road, Blackburn.

**COVENTRY PENSIONS AT 50 ASSOCIATION.** Enquiries to 22 Allesley Old Road, Coventry.

**DARLINGTON.** Residents' enquiries welcomed through Mr. J. W. Jennings, 1, Bracken Road.

**DERBY S.C. Association.** Meetings are held fortnightly (Tuesdays) at the "Unity Hall," Room 14, at 7.45 p.m. Next meeting, April 4. "United Social Club" cater for refreshments to all bona fide members of S.C. Association.

**THE Liverpool Social Credit Forum,** an autonomous local group, is prepared to arrange for speakers to address meetings on Social Credit and will welcome enquiries regarding other activities in the Social Credit Crusade. Address communications to F. H. Auger, "Malvern," Corbridge Road, Liverpool, 16.

**LONDON RESIDENTS AND VISITORS** are welcome at the Social Credit Rendezvous, 163A, Strand, W.C.2 (entrance in Strand Lane, close to Aldwych Station).

**NOTICES**

**MEETINGS FOR WOMEN** at the Social Credit Centre. Every Thursday at 5.30 p.m. Simple Tea 6d.

**A ROUND OF NEW BOOKS!** The Westminster Book Club (open to town and country members). For details of this interesting plan, apply to the Hon. Sec. of the Club, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

**PORTSMOUTH D.S.C. Group.** Weekly meetings every Thursday at 8 p.m., 16, Ursula Grove, Elm Grove, Southsea.

**SOUTHAMPTON Group.** Please note that the Headquarters have been removed to 8, CRANBURY PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON. Tuesday meetings are postponed temporarily. Members please call to see the new and more advantageously-situated premises.

**SWINDON Social Credit Group** have arranged six fortnightly lectures to be given by Mr. Robinson, of the London Social Credit Club, commencing February 14, at 32, Victoria Road, Swindon, at 7.30 p.m.

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS and District.** Will Social Crediters please get in touch immediately with W.L.W., Cor Lactum, Hastings Road, Pembury, near Tunbridge Wells?

**TYNESIDE Social Credit Society** invite co-operation to establish a local centre for Social Credit action in all its aspects. Apply, W. L. Page, 74-6, High West Street, Gateshead.

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