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NEWS • VIEWS • COMMENTARY
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 bases of wages, the fewer the number of persons in productive industry, so output tends to markets. Export trade to-day, because of of course, because less money is paid in of producers for export trade, i.e., foreign in order not to see what is going on. It is proved, too, by statistics which have been collected by reliable authorities. showed that in the town of Bristol-con- towns in England, and one which escapes other—in Bristol, ten per cent. of the popula- It is difficult for anyone with eyes calculated of a “trade ultimatum” by Ger- that it was not until rumours were cir- many to Rumania that our press became violently antagonistic to annexation of Bohemia? 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, and inedible stuff—indeed, all her exports—should go exclu- sively and only to Germany. (3) If Rumania agrees to these terms Germany is ready to guarantee 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 imme- diately 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 mar- kets abroad where we may dispose of the very goods our own people are starving for.

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 readily 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—con- sidered 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 popula- tion 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.

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 conjunc- tion with France and Britain.

Who Are The Warmongers?

Forget the merits of the “ultimatum,” as such, for the moment, and just con- sider 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 com- mitted to a suicidal war without being told the true reason why.

Now consider this Rumanian “ultima- tum,” 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 com- petitor in the markets of the world; and with Rumania’s great real wealth in coal 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 Association

It is a common occurrence for members joining the Pensions at Fifty Association to fail to fill in the names of the constitu- ency 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 organ- ising 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.
COMMENTARY

The Tyrant

A SMALL farmer, of Fishlake, near Doncaster, has, since 1934, signed every form, supplied all the information asked for, informed the inspectors of the Milk Marketing Board at least twice each year of his activities, and from time to time has sought advice and guidance from the inspectors to ensure compliance with the wishes of the board. He has now been fined £250 for evasions in the year 1935 and each successive year. — Evening Standard, March 16, 1939.

Under any really National Government, the Milk Marketing Board would be inspected and its activities diverted from tyranny and sabotage to marketing milk.

Please Help

A strange juxtaposition occurred in the “Personal” column of the Daily Telegraph on March 13, 1939:

The first advertisement was the words from St. Matthew’s Gospel (vii. 7):

“Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you.”

The second advertisement was a charity appeal which ran:

“Two sisters with no savings, having spent their best years making homes for invalid mothers. Both now suffering from acute malnutrition, one of them being completely disabled from this cause. Combined income only 2s. per week—will soon be reduced still further. PLEASE HELP.”

Social Credit will abolish poverty—and charity, but you must “ask,” and it shall be given you.”

Bigger Pensions

“Bigger pensions for 100,000 in New Zealand.”—Daily Telegraph, March 15, 1939.

Help the Movement NOW!

With actual Money Saving Wholesale Price to Social Crediters and 3d. per lb. sent to Social Credit Funds

FINEST TEA

3/2 Choice Ceylon for 2/6
3/- “Indian and Ceylon” for 2/4
2/10 Choice Coffee for 2/2
10 lbs. Carriage Paid
5 lbs., 4d., extra for carriage

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33 Moorfields, Liverpool
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

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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 is the producer of profound and inimitable ideals. He is back to his best form in his 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 not a word she liked, said: "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 cliches 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 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 bellowing sublimities to his brass tacks; what he wants is Conscription. 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 in
a vociferous: “No.” What then? Why bother either the capitalists as such or the general public with the question? It involves a state of mind, and in this regard the Duce was right. ‘That’s the man to see. The capitalist is quite prepared to sell defence-products to the Government instead of materials to the foreigner, or for that matter a non-Aryan group to the British people. In fact, he is more willing to do the first than the others, because there are no bad debts and there is cash on delivery (sometimes cash with order). But just here there is some awkwardness. If capitalist conscripts are to be paid, so ought all citizens. Mr. Garvin’s shirkers of duty would be hard to find if emoluments were attached to the performance thereof. So, undoubtedly Mr. Norman is the man to see. It is he who can make this country independent of revenue from abroad and keep British capitalism solvent while working exclusively on products for home defence and consumption. All he has to do is to expand credit and regulate prices, as explained in Social Credit, March 8. On March 24, Mr. Norman’s own campaign is as much a “slow-motion” one as Sir John Anderson’s. Whipping up the emotions of newspaper readers is the slowest possible way in which to get great changes made. All it does is to get them into the mood to approve such changes before they are made, and, as a cynic might say, to lay on them the responsibility for them if they do not like them when put into operation.

Well, let us break off here and turn to a subject that ought to interest advocates of Social Credit more directly. It is an item of news from Italy. The Duce has given orders for wages to be raised. The increase will accrue to seven million workers. So far, splendid. But there is more to come. The Duce has also given orders that prices must not be increased. The wage-increases are to come into effect as from March 23 (this year) the twelfth anniversary of the foundation of the Fasci. Details were announced at a meeting of the Central Corporative Committee on March 8. On March 11 this Committee announced their decision to maintain at their present level the prices of goods and services. Only in the “most exceptional cases of indisputable necessity” have certain slight revisions been authorised for some agricultural products and transport tariffs.

It appears that, taking 1928 as 100, the cost of living rose from 75.35 in 1934 to 99.97 in 1938. Of this inclusive cost of living, food costs rose from 70.30 to 94.01 during the same period. In the same period average wages per hour rose as follows (again taking 1928 as 100):—1935, 84.3; 1936, 89.4; 1937, 100.5. A commentator in the Stampa points out that: “The progressive increase of wages reveals a constant concern to compensate for the increase in the cost of living. However, a comparison of the figures reveals the necessity for the further adoption of Social Credit by the Duce for its elimination.”

“The policy of the movable wage is a corrective aimed at preventing the fall of purchasing power and consumption of the workers, in which it is not the amount of cash received, but the amount of goods that can be bought with it that matters.”

And so say all of us. Good common sense. Let the Stampas go on repeating it. But the next passage is not so good: “The adjustment of wages is an act of social justice which cannot be delayed, and its incidence on the cost of production will be minimised as the general employment of the Nation becomes better organised.”

There is no necessary relationship between an administrative act such as the organisation of employment and an arithmetical problem such as is indicated by the phrase “incidence on the cost.” However, the writer may be intending to say that if the collective output of consumable goods is increased without an increase in overhead charges (which could happen if present plant-capacity is not fully engaged), unit costs would fall, and might fall sufficiently to yield the producing organisation as much profit as they had made before they had to pay out more wages, despite the fact that prices had not increased. That is theoretically possible, but hardly to be expected unless the Duce has in reserve some plan for assisting the underlying tendency for costs to rise faster than do incomes in general, which ultimately have to defray them.

Leaving this aside, the striking feature of the news lies in the Duce’s formal recognition of the desirability of making the wage-increases catch up the lag in consumption. It would be an encouraging thing if he formally recognised the desirability of doing this without reducing prices. At the moment his policy seems to be to raise wages at the expense of profits. There is no hint of new credits being provided by the banks even as loans, much less by the Government as a national gratuity. Short of this the only ray of hope from this technical aspect of the policy emerges from the possibility that the wage-increases will be furnished out of industrial surpluses which would otherwise be allocated to reserves. Indeed, when you come to think of it, what does a corporate combine of industries under the control of a totalitarian State want with money reserves? Receives are a logical precaution under a democratic (or pseudo-democratic) system where business enterprises are left free to compete with each other for trade, profits, and reserves —the last in order to win the foremost places in the queue for loan-accommodation at the door of the banker’s parlour. But the idea of the Duce of an all-in industrial economy has to be taken seriously. Whatever reserves for any such purpose is incomprehensible except on one assumption, namely, that he is the servant, and not the master, of the financial institutions operating nominally under his jurisdiction but actually outside it.

Short of adopting Social Credit, here is a suggestion for the Duce. Let him give orders that business reserves be vested in the State, and let him use them to finance a retail price-discount to be allowed on all articles of consumption to all citizens alike. Of course, these reserves would have to be in money. Well, it is very probable that the Duce’s demand for them in that form would bring to light the fact that reserve “funds” are not funds at all, but merely statistical excuses for not paying out estimated profits in full to the people to whom they rightly belong. But from the Duce’s point of view, this would be an encumbrance. It would yield him some knowledge if not much cash. And the knowledge would help to put him in the way of raising cash—a problem which seems at present to beset Dictators no less than Prime Ministers.

WHAT ARE MACHINES FOR?

The Daily Herald recently pointed out in a leader that: “The 2,000,000 workers who are producing nothing and earning nothing represent about one-seventh of our total labour resources. All sorts of schemes and plans for putting these men back to work are advocated here, there, and everywhere, all the time.”

The old idea that culture and civilisation must rest on a “slave” basis still persists, although the real meaning of the new factor in economics—the machine—has now made that ancient idea a very dangerous one to hold and work to, in these days.

The coming of the machine has accelerated, enlarged, and exposed the weakness of a money-system that ignores, not only the “wages of the machine,” but the vital function of the machine, which is to produce for use and consumption more and more wealth with less and less human labour.

HEALTH SERVICE

Drugless—Knifeless—Painless
Elimination of DISEASE
Indigestion, Over or Underweight, Nerves, Rheumatism, &c., &c.
Write: DAVID JACOBS,
Naturopath Dietitian,
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 11s. 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 nitwit is this individual who refuses the blessing of civilisation—a gas mask? Out upon him, the contrary mule-headed carper below very much; there's equality for all, of air raid shelters, according to one of wicked totalitarian states where 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 2½" by 3¼", as distinct from the size of the advertisement 12" by 8", for shrapnel helmets.

Laugh With Lucian

(This is wrote sarcastic)

Charon the Ferryman, the boatman over the Styx, when he had got Magaephytes the tyrant on board, after much wrangling and trying to bribe Charon with gold, threatens to tie the tyrant on board, after much wrangling. 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 had my wife, nor to any 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 coal in winter, no sickness, and no bearings from great people. Here all is peace, and conditions seem quite reversed; 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 avarice 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 them bemused readers that money is made by writing figures in a book.

Signs of the Times

In the present dispensation when financial forces 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 Socialist 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 conception of money—of the banks and with the conception 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 thinking to feeling. 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 concealment of money.

Current News

We are indebted to the Daily Mail for the information that "Few pictures are more familiar than this white beard"—with photograph of H. 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
"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 (Encyclopaedia 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 (1873).

"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 Crazy 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 refuse to give orders to his Elector 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 reaction 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 that their false power will fall with 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.

RESTRICITION

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."

The 41 per cent. 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.
PLANTITIS!

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.

Strange 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 feeling and emotion in his reference to the Czechs. One cannot accuse this Member of Parliament 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 so important as the class of 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 warmonger 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 as methods of harnessed 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—right in the light of their plans and self-conceit.

The immediate objective of these warmongers 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 status, 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 editor 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 not 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 race is toward 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 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 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 un holy 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 recognizing 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, 1919-1938

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1919</th>
<th>1921</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Freight-km</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freight-km/km</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>Size of trains</td>
<td>100</td>
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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 steelworks are now being built, to the blast furnaces of the Ruhr, where it is used instead of imported ore carried by water in the Netherlands 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.

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.

OUT OF THE MAIL BAG—

Sowing Seeds

I cannot do much to help forward your wonderful idea of pensions for all at 40, 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 cases 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 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 accountancy 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.

Best wishes.
Co. Kerry . . . . . . M. O'C.

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

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 taken to 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.
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 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 form 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, retardation, 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 unmixed 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—Beecham in the "Daily Express."

### 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 amid sthousing 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.
READERS 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 circulation has 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 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.

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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 .................................................................

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*(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.)
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."

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 will Nicholas Mere think of that? -

"Down with the Bankers' Combine."

"Social Credit is Coming."

"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.

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.
The refusal to be told harms only themselves; that children experience. The only difference being but our rulers' refusal to be told that their "system," and persist in learning by "building" was probably "insecure founda-

collapses in ruins: until finally their "building" falls. So,

gently they push it back to its position, but until a brick gets out of place in a "wall:

houses with toy bricks. They get on well, the game is that the people will be looked

the people of the world, the lives of the machines of destruction, and the lives of

filters pinned on a map and moved hither and thither by red-tabbed staff officers.

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 commonsense. No "live" man would allow his family to starve in the midst of plenty without making a fight of it.

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 "insect foundation," 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 bank, 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.

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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 tranquility with greater plenty, and plenty with greater tranquility 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 thing that worries them is that every time they begin to feel they are 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-circu-

lated 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 compul-

sory."
WANTED

Readers everywhere to buy a quantity of leaflets (Nos. 1, 2 and 3).

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J. B. Kendall: The League of Nations was actually an attempt to rule the world by force—The International Air Force—with all powers of resistance withdrawn from each separate nation. The plan has gone awry, hence a campaign of hate against Hitler, who was partly instrumental in spoiling it. Some of the opponents working for the World Plan occasionally betray their repressed, frustrated, and neurotic state by furious outbursts of abuse; several have occurred lately in Parliament—violent words, delivered in a scream or a shaky shout.

L. H. Dennis: Is it true that conscription is being planned; the people could, if they want to, defeat this by insisting that bankers and the stocks bought by created credit, should be conscripted FIRST.

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS

R. Bristol: We are constantly receiving requests to answer this, that, or the other oblique attack appearing in thousands of newspapers and periodicals. It simply cannot be done without a much larger staff than we have.

F. Mitford: Glad you noticed the realistic touch in the "Hitler's Friendly Treaty" and the "Dollar Diplomacy" articles. The last paragraph of the latter, as you say, was particularly appropriate to what was broadcast by the U.S. Acting Secretary of State on the same day it was published. Yes, it is true that U.S. Marines shot up the Nicaraguans. The policy of the U.S.A. in the unhappy country of Nicaragua belies the words of the Secretary of State, Welles, last Friday, from which we quote, "This Government has expressed the need for respect for the sanctity of treaties and of the pledged word and for non-intervention of any nation in the domestic affairs of other nations, and it has on repeated occasions expressed its condemnation of a policy of military aggression." The treaty referred to in the other article was signed in 1935, limiting Germany's naval power to 35 per cent. of that of Great Britain.

If you want the historical facts regarding Czechoslovakia, over its twenty years of existence, read Pitt Rivers' book, "The Czech Conspiracy." The author is a scholar, and probably the best-informed writer in Britain on that part of the world.

F. T. Bishop: Why worry about so-called Social Crediters who, as you say, seem to spend all their time whispering calumny about other Social Crediters? You should be able to recognise all such as dangerous to our cause, whoever they are. Use your common sense; the forked tongue always was a great weapon of the enemy we are fighting, and those who use it are his servants. It is also known as a technique for the power-luster.

C. Payne: The question is not whether we are friends or enemies of Hitler, we
Announcements & Meetings

Miscellaneous Notices

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

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

Advertisers are requested to write for space rates, to Advertising Manager, Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A Strand, W.C.2.

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 11, 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, Urnula Grove, Elm Grove, Southsea.

SOUTHWINCEND Group. Please note that the Headquarters have been removed to 8, CRANBURY PLACE, SOUTHWINCEND. Tuesday meetings are postponed temporarily. Members please call to see the new and more advantageous-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 31, 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 Lasenby, Hastings Road, Pembury, near Tunbridge Wells?

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

WALLASEY Social Credit Association. Enquiries welcomed by Hon. Sec., 3, Empress Road, Wallasey.

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