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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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YOUR RIGHT TO YOUR OWN HOME

By Lt.-Col. J. CREAGH SCOTT.

An abridged version of a speech made by Lt.-Col. Creagh Scott at Chichester, on December 10th, 1938.

All over the country there is revolt against the compulsory billeting of refugees during air-raids, not because people are inhuman monsters, nor because they are unwilling to do their utmost in a national emergency as sections of the Press try to pretend, but because they have a right to demand that common-sense measures be taken to succour those who are living in localities in close proximity to special targets.

If our homes were filled with conglomerations of people, in a very short while they would become shapeless confusions with little or no chance of compensation, and the refugees themselves would ultimately derive little or no

benefit. Who is to supply the necessary food, fuel, and utensils for cooking, general living equipment? What is to become of sanitary amenities? Doctors have given evidence that leads unmistakably to the conclusion that such measures would damage the health and well-being of the whole population.

I submit that the whole matter of evacuation of personnel has been ill-conceived, if conceived at all. There has been dilly-dallying enough in the past, but now when the whole safety and morale of the nation is at stake—reprehensible is not the word for it. A menacing situation demands drastic action. Will the People do anything? That is always the question these days. The matter of policy in all things is your prerogative i.e., the sole right of you—the people—and nothing I could say could over-state its importance. It is you, in the matter of billeting policy, who should decide what is to be done and not to be done with the physical, natural or structural facilities available, and it is the special function of your paid and unpaid public representatives to see that what you say is to be done—is done. It is high time that the people awoke to the vital necessity of refusing to allow public policy and national requirements to be dictated any longer by the financiers. For a moment's consideration shows you that you and even Parliament are controlled in all things by these people.

The first factor to guide you in

your decision upon a sane policy in regard to the provision for proper shelters for refugees, should be an understanding of the provisions of the Petition of Right, which no Minister has any kind of right or power to over-ride without your permission. And yet at the eleventh hour, in order to make arrangements for a matter in connection with the national defence which should have been thought out and planned long ago, your paid Ministers of State calmly usurped your prerogative for policy in the whole matter, contemptuously disregarding the provisions of the Petition of Right which expressly forbids compulsory billeting, and ordered your homes to be made the dumping ground of personnel for whom other adequate preparations should have been prepared long ago. You are on the verge of surrendering the last of your liberties if you do not resist. I am recommending you to demand and insist that the laws of the land be carried out by your public servants, and that they be over-ridden, modified or amended only at your will and not at theirs.

You have great natural features all over the country which offer a perfect solution to the billeting problem within a comparatively short period. There are the North Downs, the South Downs, the Mendips, the Chilterns, the Peak district, and other numerous similar natural features which offer the best protection possible for millions. At Edinburgh, the Lord Provost has already given instruc-

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tions for the surrounding hills to be tunneled and excavated, and underground dwellings complete with warmth, water and sanitation provided for emergency. Such shelters would be comparatively safe, they would be out of harm from high explosive and incendiary bombs and the only risk would be that of gas; and with the provision of proper anti-gas requisites, the risk from gas would be small.

The labour to provide these dwellings—the materials—the tools—the willingness—everything, is right for the word "Go." All this time there have been no physical difficulties, only financial obstructions. In fact it is considerations of money and money only which decides whether or not we can have guns or butter or both; whether we are all to be bombed to bits or not; whether we are to save life or to sacrifice it.

Now it is not my purpose to lecture you on the subject of money but I simply must ask you to answer one question; "Is money an end in itself, or just a means to obtaining a desired end?" Surely there is no doubt in the mind of any member of this audience that money is nothing but a means to an end i.e., a mechanism to enable public demands to be met—in this particular case to enable us to

protect the lives of those who cannot protect themselves.

Where is the money to come from for such a colossal scheme as the provision of adequate bomb-proof dwellings for millions of our people? The money will come from where it comes from now; but with a clear understanding of the evidence and facts about money, you will be able to demand what you want with about 90 per cent. less cost to taxpayers and rate-payers—with benefit to all, and injustice or injury to none.

All money could have been in the past, and again now can be made by banks, practically costlessly, i.e., with only the cost of book-keeping. In addition, the banks must be paid a reasonable fee for their services, and this fee should be a single charge against the public, and there the transaction should end. The only objection likely to be raised by the banks is the bogey-bogey of inflation. Ninety-nine per cent. of any audiences does not know what inflation is. There is no inflation of the currency by the operation of increasing the amount of money in circulation provided prices are not allowed to rise. There is no reason why prices should rise if methods are adopted to prevent them rising, which, of course, is essential. Our financial experts are perfectly capable of devising these methods and—under pain of dismissal—should be made to. The essential thing is that you demand debt-free money to finance your policy with a demand that a mechanism should be devised for preventing the rise in prices.

It is imperative that arrangements be made quickly for evacuating personnel from special target areas; there are public buildings which should be prepared and equipped for housing and feeding refugees until adequate shelters have been made habitable. Then the temporary help of the householders might be invited.

One thing is certain—unless you take action along these lines, you will become soulless fractions of the State with all public policy hereafter manipulated and repressed more and more, and even life itself at the mercy of a mere mechanism.

Mr. Norman's Excursion to Berlin

Newspaper Views.

From Daily Herald, Jan. 4th:—

The urgency of Mr. Norman's visit is, I believe, much more closely connected with Dr. Schacht's own position in Germany, which Mr. Norman has always wished to maintain against the "extremists."

Dr. Schacht, having failed in his London visit, is again being assailed by the Nazi Party leaders, who are (according to reliable City reports) threatening new anti-Semitic outbreaks if Dr. Schacht does not deliver the goods pretty quickly.

The two central bank chiefs would like to arrange a deal by which Germany could quickly regain lost export markets—which could be represented as a blow to the "extremists" (both in Berlin and London).

So Mr. Norman approves the proposed talks between German industry and the Federation of British Industries on the possibility of sharing markets industry by industry.

So also Mr. Norman's visit is closely connected with the internal struggle in Germany . . .

There have been signs that the Treasury has lost authority, and the Bank of England gained it, in monetary affairs ever since Sir John Simon took over from Mr. Chamberlain at the Treasury in the summer of 1937. Has Mr. Norman's political influence also begun to revive since then?

From The Times, Jan. 4th:—

Treasury and Bank officials here have grown more and more uneasy at the way German economy is turning, and Dr. Schacht himself has given several warnings that even the present straitened situation can be held only by a slackening in the rearmament drive, combined with a judicious alteration in the mark standard. Neither course has so far appealed to the leaders of Germany, although they can hardly be easy as they see last year's substantial export balance changed this year into an adverse balance of about 200,000,000m.

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COMMENTARY

A week ago, newspapers and cabinet ministers opened their eyes to a small avalanche of telegrams, letters and postcards asking who sent Montagu Norman to Berlin.

* * * *

The B.B.C., gave full publicity to the banker's impudent remark to a reporter: "You *look* nice; but the less I see of you the better I shall be pleased."

* * * *

The arrogant have been run through for less.

* * * *

Next day "Low" depicted the Schacht baby in Norman's arms *en route* for the British nursemaid.

* * * *

"SO BRITAIN VILL HOLD DER BABY, JA?"

* * * *

On the same day *The Daily Express* announced the figures of its colossal circulation. It stated its policy at the same time—and by 'policy' it appeared to mean what Douglas means—not methods, but results.

* * * *

To increase the purchasing power of Britons.

* * * *

And to go on increasing it.

* * * *

Clever man, Beaverbrook! But not yet a proved friend.

* * * *

"*Will There Be War*" by C. H. Douglas has appeared in most of the newspapers to whom application was made by readers of this paper seriously and confidently. And where anyone "wrote and wondered" it didn't!

* * * *

The Times has thrown overboard the billeting of adults.

* * * *

One of last Sunday's newspapers announced that the "Voluntary Register Plan" was "doomed from the start." The Cabinet had so little faith in it (so it was said) that they had a complete compulsory scheme all ready pigeon-holed.

An army officer says the watchword of his unit is "order; counter-order; dis-order."

* * * *

Which way goes the stream? Backwards? Forwards?

* * * *

Seamen (and landsmen too) know a line which seems an eternally changing line. Only its position is always the same—and its distance.

* * * *

They call it the 'horizon'—one may travel for ever and never gain it (and never lose it).

* * * *

It is time we tore our gaze away from the horizon.

* * * *

If we do not get our heads down vast forces will blow us away, sweep us from our feet.

* * * *

Genius in surveyance, in insight, in direction is unavailing in the absence of alert, ready, intelligent, resolute and resourceful instruments.

* * * *

But there are signs . . . !

* * * *

Signs of the unready dividing their tribute, generously and equally between God and Mammon.

* * * *

All the gods, and all the mammons.

* * * *

Nice people!

* * * *

Still! By the breadth of a hair split and split . . . and split again; by one division of a second into many periods—we with ours may press and squeeze and hasten into the new order.

* * * *

As the *Sunday Express* says:—

The NEW ERA

296 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Australia's Social Credit Weekly

24 Pages. Illustrated. 12 months, 12s.

The New Era, Radio House,

"No resolute action can be looked for from the Government until it is demanded with a prolonged and increasing uproar by the citizens."

* * * *

No newspaper thrown into the inn parlour has so instant an appeal to common-sense as

* * * *

THE SOCIAL CREDITER.

THE POLICY OF THE DAILY EXPRESS

On Friday, January 6th, the Daily Express published the following account of its policy together with a certificate giving the average net daily sale of the paper:

2,478,843 EVERY DAY

The Purpose of the Daily Express

The *Daily Express*, which is the most widely read daily newspaper in the world, believes that—

The business structure in Britain depends on the purchasing power of the public. It is essential to maintain that capacity to buy goods. But it is not enough.

We must also go forward to constant and cumulative increases of purchasing power.

If we fail to secure these progressive increases, we cannot maintain ourselves at the level which we have reached.

For here is the economic law to which we are subject: When we have attained some standard favourable to ourselves, we do not simply rest there. We cannot do so. Forward or back is the rule.

The *Daily Express* encourages and sustains the forward movement. This newspaper adheres to the philosophy of constant advance. It believes in the necessity of progressive increases in the power to buy and to consume.

It is the purpose of the *Daily Express* to extend, develop and increase the buying capacity of the people. The standard of living is always lifted up and the salesman is exalted.

— Beaverbrook.

Mrs. Palmer's Page

STRAIGHT IS THE GATE

Here is a passage from one of my letters:—

"The Crisis has cut completely across my life. Ever since, I have given myself up to work for the refugees, and Spanish relief and other political measures tending to combine all these units of energy into a true democratic body, strong enough to resist the present dictatorships . . . It has seemed to me that here was the great opportunity for 'Social Credit.' This, I regret to see has not been taken. There has been no co-operation . . . It was the moment for 'Social Credit' to throw the whole force of its united strength into whatever movements or groups were working for a true democracy.

"The time is short, and I appeal to you to do your utmost in the cause of a united party, which has as its motto Lincoln's words—'Government of the people, by the people, for the people.'"

This letter was written to me by a London woman who says she has been a Social Crediter since "Economic Democracy" was first published. My reply to her may possibly be of use to others who are beset by conflicting counsels.

London has become a terrible place. Drive across the southern half from east to west. There are fifteen miles of crowded, characterless suburbs to be passed through. If you pause for a moment to think of the millions of people who live and move therein your mind quails.

In no other place is it easier to lose sight of your friends.

There are people in North London whom I have known all my life, and whom I have not seen for three years. Families get lost in the amorphous mass. It has long been impossible to realise where one borough ends and another begins. Nowhere else in the world could you find so many people who have no group consciousness. They spend two or three hours a day travelling to work, and their homes are mere dormitories. They never

use their municipal or parliamentary vote, and scarcely know the names of the men who are supposed to represent them, and to whom they have, in reality, delegated their own power—though not their responsibility.

To be a good Social Crediter in London is the most difficult thing in the world. For the problem of Social Crediters is to learn how to bring existing institutions under our control. When you are living among people who have no group consciousness, and therefore, no conception of how they can control or even make use of their institutions, it is easy to forget the meaning of "Social Credit," and to think only of schemes for monetary reform, or big, exciting plans for uniting "democracy" against the dictators.

And this is exactly what your enemies want you to do; so don't do it. I wish I could print those words in red ink. Or make a sound-picture of the propaganda that is going on around all you Londoners, and which, by constant reiteration, will wear you down unless you deafen your ears against it.

Hear the cry of the refugees for food and shelter, the call from the pacifists to end war by refusing to fight, the subtle propaganda of the radio news broadcasts, and the money-controlled press.

And the brigade home from Spain. What does my correspondent say about them? "They are real men, filled with conviction and purpose, and the determination to build a new and better Britain. They understand the meaning of true fellowship, and have pledged themselves to bring this into being."

All that is highly romantic, and I have no doubt that the brigade, are perfectly sincere in their determination to build a new and better Britain. But they are not the only people who are prepared to put a plan over on to us. And anyone who forces a plan on to the people is a dictator, no matter whether his shirt is red, black or green.

There is a great gulf fixed between Social Crediters and the planners, so wide and deep that it is impossible to bridge it. There can be no possible unity or co-operation between them. For planners of all colours are all working towards more and more government control. But Social Crediters are determined that people shall have more and more individual power and responsibility.

I wonder why the words "unity," "fellowship" and "co-operation" cast such a spell over people of to-day? I think it is because they bear within themselves a feeling that where they are, war can never be. Those words are spell-binders, blinding people to the fact that there can be no useful co-operation, fellowship or unity between people who are not agreed about their objectives.

How can Social Crediters possibly unite with any of the political parties of to-day, when there is not one that is not bitterly opposed to our objective?

How delighted our enemies would be if they could get us to unite with the planners! They would then have nothing to fear from us. Our sting would be drawn.

Once more, what is our objective?

To bring existing institutions under our control, to exact obedience from our public servants, from our borough councillors and members of Parliament. Not even to abolish high rates and taxation, or even to give the people a national dividend, *unless they want it.*

Social Crediters don't go to people and say, "Look here, you've got to have this, that and the other because we say it's good for you." This is the cry of all political parties who are dominated by dictators, not excepting the party "isms" in this country. But Social Crediters do say, "Tell us what you want, and we'll show you how to get it."

And this is such an astonishing

saying that the people can hardly believe their ears. We are straining every nerve to try to make them believe it, *in time*. To make them know that as soon as they have exacted obedience from their public servants, they will be able to get everything they want, within physical possibility.

You may say this is a narrow path. I'll admit that it is in one sense only, that there is only one right way of doing anything, and about a thousand wrong ways of doing it—that do not give quite the desired result. Broad is the way that leads to destruction. Hundreds of people are walking along it at the present moment, singing "the more we get together the happier we shall be."

It is sad when Social Crediters give up their faith and join them, but there is nothing for it but to wave farewell.

I wish you would all read again the article "More Greatness" by Major Douglas, in No. 4 of THE SOCIAL CREDITER, October 8. I hope you all keep your back numbers so that you can re-read them until you have all the facts at your finger-tips.

And here is a definition of social credit, which we might all learn by heart:—

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

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

This definition of Social Credit is far more valuable than the words of Lincoln, quoted by my correspondent.

In a democracy, or social credit state, the people dictate policy through their representatives, who, in their turn, appoint experts to see that the people's orders are carried out.

Whether this was what Lincoln intended to convey by his vague remark it is impossible to say.

B. M. PALMER.

LONDON LETTER *from Miles Hyatt*

It is obvious that Germans do not want to be enslaved again to the long-term international credit ring, and therefore, when Dr. Schacht comes over here, he is not seeking a loan in the ordinary sense. True the British newspaper public are encouraged to make no distinctions, and perhaps Schacht's own personal inclinations are for an orthodox loan. German industrial and military leaders, however, want primarily credit for ready trading facilities in Britain, and through Dr. Schacht they are using an argument that Montagu Norman will well understand.

"I indicated at the time" (of Schacht's visit) says a *Daily Telegraph* reporter, "the warning Dr. Schacht had conveyed—that unless Britain were prepared to give substantial assistance to Germany, it might be impossible to check the policies being advocated by the extreme influences in the Nazi hierarchy." "It became known . . . that Dr. Schacht had taken the opportunity to explain certain other aspects of the Nazi economic system and the results to which they might ultimately lead, during his conversations in leading London financial circles."

For some reason, possibly connected with Mr. Norman's eminence in the steel trade, the press has given full publicity to this piece of financial intrigue projecting beyond its camouflage.

The threat that is discernible in the situation is not simple—nor is it yet defined—but apparently it is devastatingly effective. It has had the effect of causing Norman to travel to the fortnightly Basle meeting of the B.I.S., by way of Berlin—no doubt to see for himself. British taxpayers, when they read that "ostensibly his Berlin visit has a purely private and social object, associated with a domestic event in the family of Dr. Schacht," will be duly touched, and join in hoping that both are doing as well as can be expected.

This week I have received the

prospectus of the Engineers' Study Group on Economics, which is now obviously under new management.

This Group may have started life as a sincere and spontaneous move by certain engineers inspired by Douglas to, as their own first tenet states, "discuss why the paradox arises," that is, of poverty and plenty, the gap between standards of living and technological advance. Early in its career it was recognised as a highly-charged source of potential danger to finance, and steps were taken to make it innocuous, with the result that it has now developed into an attractive little fly-trap for engineers and others who manifest signs of restiveness and bewilderment. The second objective in fact has become the major one; "to bring together by means of meetings and correspondence, and by co-operation with other organisations, engineers and scientific and other professional workers interested in such study and research." Finally, a brilliantly academic gloss has been smeared over the whole, warranted to slay any hopes of ever getting anywhere after a few sessions. Here is the Autumn programme:—

Oct. 20—Mr. L. R. Sandford spoke on the beneficent work done by the *Economic League*.

Nov. 29—Sir George Gillett on the Special Areas: "How to find things for unemployed hands to do."

Dec. 8—Mr. N. F. Harrod on the Trade Cycle, during the course of which he quoted Professor Tinbergen on "oscillations gradually flattening out in a diminishing sine-wave, but any random shock would disturb the damping process and again generate further oscillations."

On January 17—Mr. S. S. Metz, banker, will address the Group—Social Crediters will remember our review of his book, "New Money for New Men," and will judge of the value of his address accordingly.

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

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A HEROIC AGE?

The distinguished Cambridge classicist whose opinions on art were quoted in this journal last week also gave expression to a comment on those ages designated "heroic."

She says, whether sighing or satisfied the reader can only guess, that the world has seen several heroic ages, "though it is, perhaps, doubtful if it will ever see another."

But the setting of this remark contains points of present interest. The background of Achilles, Patroklos, Hector is to be understood.

Such figures, clear, vivid, valiant, quick, passionate friends and haters are not hereditary kings and upstart natural protagonists.

They are thrown up by "a society cut loose from its roots," and the ages they populate and astound have a sheen of pathetic splendour which is necessarily a passing splendour. "A heroic society is almost a contradiction in terms. Heroism is for individuals."

Ulysses at last goes away back home. If he continued to play the hero in a social order becoming settled—taking root again—he would be the sort of person sober communities clap in prison, and keep in prison.

The heroic ages are periods of impact between new and old. Once the new is established its champions must become law-abiding, and their followers "must abate their individuality and make it subserve a common social purpose."

For Social Crediters there is here a *non sequitur*: the dogma is that association is destructive (in part at least) of the objects of

association: society is for man; but only for man *minus* his individuality. (The point need not be pressed).

If there ever was a heroic age, is not the age we live in the potentially most "heroic"? Was ever so vast a new in conflict with so mighty an old? Surely not! Those little Greek vineyards and most unsatisfactory Helens: mere land and wives!

It is not only this cultural perspective, but this setting that (probably) inflames the imaginations of our own messianists—histrionists, mahometists, leader-worshippers: the sort of folk who want, at least, to dress up Douglas in an oratorical escapade even if they stop short (during waking hours) of a conscious desire to see him in shining armour.

Like the party-minded, they have not taken the measure of their age. They kneel before what Bacon called "the Idols of the Cave" which "are the idols of individual man, for every one (besides the errors common to human nature in general) has a cave or den of his own, which refracts and discolours the light of nature."

They seek heroism in their own "lesser world."

But at their doors, pressing for recognition, is a larger world than any man has inhabited in the past.
T. J.

The old despotism, which was defeated, offered Parliament a challenge; the new despotism, which is not yet defeated, gives Parliament an anaesthetic.

Lord Hewart in *The New Despotism*.

MINERS AND NATIONAL SERVICE

A resolution recommending provisional acceptance of the voluntary service scheme and the schedule of reserved occupations for coal miners was passed by the Durham Miners' Association council. The council endorsed the action of the National Council of Labour in accepting the voluntary scheme of civil defence *in preference to compulsory service*.

It is now admitted that the government already has schemes for conscription, ripe for putting into operation should voluntary service not be a success.

People are flocking to register for voluntary service *in preference to conscription*.

Why this restriction in alternatives?

Another alternative to voluntary service (free but unpaid) and conscription (compulsory but paid) would be voluntary service with pay.

Well, why not?

The unwilling man-power conscripted for national works would be *paid*.

So why not pay for the far more valuable work of those interested in what they are doing and choosing the work they have the ability to do . . . voluntary service with pay?

Social Crediters are advised to give this idea all the publicity in their power — to repudiate the misleading alternative placed before us and emphasize through all the channels open to them the physical possibility of the far more acceptable solution.

Bye-Election in East Norfolk

Nominations for the bye-election in East Norfolk will take place on January 17, and polling on January 26.

Candidates

Mr. J. F. Wright (Conservative and Agricultural)

Mr. F. Medicott (L. Nat.).

Mr. N. R. Tillett (Lab.)

Mr. Medicott is supported by the Conservative Central Office and the Liberal Association.

Mr. Wright is supported by a local movement, the East Norfolk National Conservative and Agricultural Association. He farms 1,000 acres in the division.

THE DEVIL IS GOD UPSIDE DOWN

At Major Douglas's invitation, the Directors, the Secretary, and the Treasurer of the Social Credit Secretariat and Mr. Torben Laub, Mr. John Mitchell, Commander Richardson, and Captain Story met at lunch shortly before Christmas.

Dr. Tudor Jones expressed the satisfaction of those present at being together again, and in thanking Major Douglas for his hospitality, asked if he would care to speak to them.

Major Douglas said:

The primary purpose I had in mind in inviting you to lunch with me was to enjoy the personal pleasure it gives me to see you all. Any enterprise, such as we contemplate, must involve, in itself, a sifting process. We have just experienced something of that kind, and, while having taken very little part in it, I have watched with the greatest attention, the sifting process going on. It has been, to a great extent, a sifting of character. If this sounds like rudeness it is really far from it—but it has been a sifting of character far more than of brilliance or superficial ability. I discount brilliance and superficial ability for very much the same reasons that even a salesman discounts "flashy" brilliance. There is a process by which, to use the jargon of modern psychology, things become driven down into the sub-conscious, and it is by a steady process of that kind that the composite parts and tendencies of individuals become character, which is something very important. Dr. Tudor Jones has very properly defined character as "the policy of the individual."

Well, it is almost exactly twenty years ago that the first article specifically devoted to our interests was published by Austin Harrison in *The English Review* for September, 1918. It would be a very dull man who had devoted twenty years to a subject of this kind without learning something, and I think I have learnt something since that time. When I first started, I had the idea that I had got hold of some specific technical

information and I had only to get it accepted: I had the idea that I was like a clever little boy and that I had only to run to father and he would be very pleased about it.

I got rid of that idea in about 18 months or two years, for very far from anyone wanting to put what I had to say into operation, it took me about two years to grasp thoroughly why it was that it was not likely, at that time, to be put into operation. It was pointed out to me that there were two things to be done at the same time, outlining the job and getting the job itself done—the latter a matter of strategy not of design. I then grasped that I was in for a political job that was going to last a lifetime. I developed from that stage into the third stage, namely that it was not only going to last my lifetime, but it was going to last a great many people's lifetime: the knowledge that we should do no significant part of it unless we touched a great many aspects of life that were a long way away from A+B. That was the third idea—1935-6.

Now in one of the books I wrote about that time I quoted the English translation of the Latin proverb *Daemon est deus inversus* and I have been continually impressed by the fact that there are very few policies of modern governments which would not be first class policies if they were turned upside down. The excellent example of the policy known as Collective Security comes to mind. It does not seem to be perceived that this is excellent if it begins by being not collective but individual security, in which case, the collective security would follow—as a matter of course; but if it means security for anything but the individual it means worse than nothing at all. That is the meaning of the idea that you would not have war if you had an omnipotent League of Nations; whereas actually, if every individual were secure no one would want, or could be made to fight. We know, as a matter of fact, the nearer you get to the idea of the omnipotent

world state, the more the friction; and the wars and dangers of wars increase. And everywhere you see this tendency towards making things bigger. I dare say some of you saw in a Sunday newspaper a peevishly tendentious article hoping that there might be a referendum to increase the power of the Australian Federal Parliament at the expense of the power of the State Parliaments. It is all the same thing. And the total drift of the official and orthodox policy at the present time is towards making things larger and larger, and with that goes—at any rate contemporaneously—this increasing friction and danger of war.

Now, in dealing with this problem, I wish first of all that you should recognise the essential falsity of what you are told is the result of orthodox policy; to recognise the determination to assert that success is being achieved, when the reverse is the case. "Shall the railways be allowed to die?" Well, who has been running the railways? The Bank of England of course! Continuous dissatisfaction has resulted from that. What are they going to do as a result? Have fewer railways and group the few that are left so that there is only one railway, under the Bank of England. All the time you have one policy which is pursued in defiance of the results which ensue from it. A miniature picture of this may be seen at the present time in New Zealand, where they get exactly the same result: the railways don't pay! Therefore, reduce the number of trains. They don't pay! Therefore, take off all the restaurant cars. There are none at all now. You have to travel two or three days in the hope that you will be able to get a meal at one of the eating stations.

The primary problem in all this is to realise that there is increasing divergence between facts and words. All the time you are being given a word-picture of something which is not in fact happening.

That brings me to what I have already suggested to Dr. Tudor Jones, namely that the keynote of our immediate action should be what has been called moral re-armament. I don't want to give any special personal meaning to moral re-armament. One of the principles upon which the power of those forces which seem to be driving our rulers to destruction is based, is "divide and rule."

Therefore the reply is *unite and don't be ruled*. Another basis of (I hope) realism to which I come is this: don't at all assume that you are going to do something with large masses of people, without being perfectly clear as to *why* you should be able to deal with large masses of people. In this matter, we are dealing with forces which,

however different they may be from mechanical forces, are nevertheless forces, and obey laws which have all the appearance of being just as rigid. I am sure many causes failed by basing action on the assumption that if you take a perfectly good and sound thing you can get a very large number of people to attend to it, or enlist a large number of people who, by their attention to what you have to put before them, would get the thing done. Much more important is to find out why they are already joining battle over some objective. If you can, get hold of what already someone else is doing and help him to get it quicker. Our friend C.H.J., has been showing us what may be done in that way. He is not telling farmers what they have

to do. They are telling him what they want done. My impression is that we have to develop that principle to the maximum possible degree. We have to get organisation which works on what lawyers call "enabling bill" lines. We have not to suggest what to do, to be done, but make it easier to get it done. In doing that I believe we shall be pursuing a novel method with attention to that supremely wise saying if any man would be greatest among you let him be your servant.

Major Douglas then outlined the specific method of embodying these principles in the work of the various departments of the Social Credit Secretariat.

"FREE" PRESS

"The Press" by Wickham Steed. "Penguin Specials" (Harmonds—worth 6d.)

Human progress, as this journalist understands it, "has not been brought about by 'mass-thought' or 'like-mindedness.' Such steps as men have taken from barbarism even to their present low level of enlightenment have been prompted by great individual minds. The worth of freedom is that it gives a chance to individual minds to wrestle with error and ignorance, to seek what is true and to proclaim it, and, no matter at what risk, to bear witness to the truth they have found. It is an opportunity for personal enterprise and endeavour; and, politically and socially, an opening for public service. It is the antithesis of dictatorial constraint . . . *How far do the men who control the British Press to-day understand the worth of this freedom?*"

What is an opportunity for personal enterprise? The "worth of freedom" is!

Who are the men who control the British Press to-day?

The writer answers this question in part in a post-script dated October 14, 1938, to a text written "before April, 1938, but revised to include matter from a "PEP" report on the British Press.

The postscript alleges that at

"foreign dictation" "certain large advertising agents had warned journals for which they provide much revenue, that advertisements would be withheld from them should they 'play up' the international crisis and cause an alarm which was 'bad for trade.' None of the newspapers thus warned dared to publish the names of these advertisement agents or to hold them up to public contempt. And this at a moment . . ." etc., etc., etc.

But 'foreign dictation' is at least as abstract a quantity as 'the worth of freedom,' and we are at least as far from ascertaining *where* to fix responsibility for present restraints upon personal enterprise and endeavour after reading Mr. Steed's brochure as before. He may, himself, be ignorant on this point. It is more likely that, like most of the willing servants of the present rulers of the world, he is just muddle-headed even to the extent of blowing a gaff on a trick of publicity-control which he feels in his bones (and quite rightly) to be not indispensable to his order.

There is much factual information in the book which Social Crediters should know. The more correctly the setting in which they work (or in which some of them work) is pictured the more efficiently can that work be done.

What They Say (II.)

Man, being the servant and interpreter of Nature, can do and understand so much and so much only as he has observed in fact or in thought of the course of nature: beyond this he neither knows anything nor can do anything.

Neither the naked hand nor the understanding left to itself can effect much. It is by instruments and helps that the work is done, which are as much wanted for the understanding as for the hand. And as the instruments of the hand either give motion or guide it, so the instruments of the mind supply either suggestions for the understanding or cautions.

Human knowledge and human power meet in one; for where the cause is not known, the effect cannot be produced. Nature to be commanded must be obeyed.

* * * *

The Idols and false notions which are now in possession of the human understanding, and have taken deep root therein, not only so beset men's minds that truth can hardly find entrance, but even after entrance obtained, they will again in the very instauration* of the sciences meet and trouble us, unless men, being forewarned of the danger, fortify themselves as far as may be against their assaults.

There are four classes of Idols
(continued on page eleven)

* renewal.

NORMAN TO BERLIN:

Letter Bag

On January 4, Mr. Montagu Norman paid a visit to Berlin on his way to Basle. There was some evidence that he intended to discuss economic matters affecting the people of the British Islands.

Here are copies of a few of the letters (selected at random) that the circumstances provoked:—

10, Warrington Road,
Fawdon,
Newcastle-on-Tyne.
January 4th, 1939.

Colonel D. Cruddas, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Westminster.

Dear Sir,

As my representative in the House of Commons, I am writing to ask you to register a vigorous protest against the sending of Mr. Montagu Norman (Governor of the Bank of England) to Berlin.

The country is supposed to be governed democratically and Mr. Montagu Norman has no authority whatsoever to negotiate or make commitments on behalf of the citizens of this country.

It is, therefore, obvious that Mr. Norman has undertaken this visit at the invitation of some member of the Government. Would you please find out who is responsible for this invitation to Mr. Norman and what is the real purpose of the visit.

You will be receiving many such letters to this from all quarters of your constituency and we are taking steps to give this action the maximum of publicity.

Yours faithfully,
W. A. Barratt.

To the four M.P.s for Cardiff.

Dear Sir,

I would like to call your attention to the absolutely unconstitutional actions of a private banker Mr. Montagu Norman who is reported as negotiating the terms upon which foreigners (German Jews) shall be received into Great Britain.

I am not concerned for the moment with the rights or wrongs

of such an immigration, but as democrats we cannot remain unmoved when our rights, vested in you particularly and H.M. Government generally are coolly usurped by an irresponsible and self-appointed ambassador.

You will realise that if we continue to tolerate such invasions of our sovereignty, all pretence of responsible government might as well be thrown to the winds. Where too, is our boasted freedom when a self-elected book-keeper rules the roost?

Kindly make known these views in the proper quarters.

Yours etc.,
Pasco Langmaid.

St. Kitts,
Boston Spa,
Yorks.
January 5th, 1939.

The Prime Minister,
Downing Street.
Dear Sir,

It is evident that the visit of Mr. Montagu Norman to Berlin is not restricted to purely private matters. His reported visit before leaving, to Whitehall, and his reported preoccupation with matters economic brings his visit within my purview as an elector.

Who sent Mr. Norman to Berlin?

I wish to register the strongest protest against the lack of information as to object and possible outcome of his visit and against any negotiations and/or commitments being entered into on my behalf by the head of a purely private institution such as the Bank of England.

Yours faithfully,
Colin Presswood.

To the Editor, *Evening Standard*.
Mr. Montagu Norman, it is reported, will meet Herr Hitler during his visit to Berlin with a view to transacting a loan.

*

Who, in the British Government, has authorised this action? Or, if Mr. Norman is acting in-

dependently, what measures, if any, have been taken to control a step which may bring calamitous results to millions of people?

Marjorie A. Fearn,
Hill Brow, Haddon Road,
Chorley Wood.

Not published in later edition.
* Paragraph deleted by Editor.

"World affairs are in a critical enough condition without the interference of private commercial interests."

Prepaid reply telegram. Jan 4, 1939

Sir John Simon,
11, Downing Street, S.W.

Are you responsible Norman's visit Berlin query if not who query please reply Wilson, 34, Newcombe Park, N.W.7.

Answer received following day.

Wilson,
34, Newcombe Park, N.W.7.
Understand visit is private and personal stop Government has no responsibility.

Private Secretary.

Further telegram

Sir John Simon,
11, Downing Street, S.W.
Public watching Norman will hold Chancellor Exchequer responsible results any loan arrangements Germany. Wilson.

Buying a Car?

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It was probably at Ernest Sutton's

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LAZY HARRY

A folk tale from Grimm newly translated from the German by Dr. H. Hughes.

Harry was lazy, and although he had nothing to do but drive his goat out each day to the meadow, he gave a great sigh every evening when he reached home, and said, "Truly it's a tiring job, driving a goat out into the fields, year in, year out, until late in the autumn. If only I could lie down and sleep meanwhile. But no! I must keep my eyes open, so that she doesn't harm the young trees, or push through a hedge into a garden, or run away. How can I find time to rest and enjoy life?" He sat down to collect his thoughts and began to consider how he could shake this great burden off his shoulders. For a long time all his cogitations were in vain, but suddenly the scales fell from his eyes. "I know what I'll do," he cried. "I'll marry fat Trina. She has a goat too, so she can drive mine out with it, and I won't be plagued any longer."

Harry stood up, set his tired legs amoving, crossed the street to where fat Trina's parents lived, and asked for the hand of their 'hard-working and virtuous' daughter. The parents needed no great time for consideration. "Birds of a feather," they thought, and gave their consent. So fat Trina became Harry's wife and drove out the two goats each day. Harry had a fine time; the only thing he had to do was rest from his own laziness. At times he went with her, saying, "It's just to make sleep pleasanter; otherwise a man loses all taste for it."

Fat Trina, however was just as lazy. "Harry, dear!" she said, one day, "why should we make life so needlessly uncomfortable for ourselves while we are young. The two goats waken us every morning with their bleating, just when sleep is nicest. Wouldn't it be better if we exchanged them with our neighbour for a hive of bees? We could put the hive in a sunny place behind the house and never bother ourselves about it again. Bees don't need watching or driving out into the fields. They would fly out and find their own way home, and gather honey without any trouble

to us." "What a clever little wife you are!" said Harry. "We'll do it at once. Besides, honey tastes better and is more nourishing than goats' milk, and keeps longer."

The neighbour was very pleased to give them a hive of bees for the two goats. The bees were never tired, and flew in and out from early morning till late at night, and filled the hive with the finest honey, so that in the autumn Harry was able to gather a jugful.

They put the jug on a shelf which was fastened to their bedroom wall, and because they were afraid it might be stolen or the mice might get at it, Trina put a stout hazel twig beside the bed, so that she could reach it without getting up, and drive away any uninvited guests.

Lazy Harry never liked to get up before midday. "A man who gets up too soon wastes his money," he said. One morning, as he was lying among the pillows in broad daylight, resting from his long sleep, he said to his wife, "Women are fond of sweet things, and you have a sweet tooth, especially for honey. It would be a good thing if we exchanged the honey for a goose and a young gander, before you eat it all up." "Not until we have a child to look after them," said Trina. "Do you expect me to plague myself with young geese and wear myself out unnecessarily?" "Do you think the child would look after geese?" said Harry. "Nowadays, children no longer do as they are told. They do just as they please, because they imagine themselves cleverer than their parents; just like that fellow who was supposed to look for a cow, and went hunting after three blackbirds." "Oh!" said Trina, "He'll catch it, if he doesn't do what I say. I'll take a stick and tan his hide for him. Look!" she said in a passion, picking up the stick with which she was going to chase the mice, "Look! I'll beat him like this." She lifted her arm, but unluckily struck the jug of honey above the bed. The jug hit the wall and fell down in pieces so that the

fine honey ran on to the floor. "There's the goose and the gander," said Harry. "It won't need any looking after now. But it's lucky that the jug didn't fall on my head. We must be satisfied with out good fortune."

Just then he noticed that there was still some honey in one of the fragments, so he reached out for it and said, quite pleased, "Wife! We will just taste what is left and then rest a little after our fright. What does it matter if we do get up a little later than usual. The day will still be long enough." "Yes," said Trina, "we always arrive at the right time. You know; a snail was once invited to a wedding, so it started on the journey, and arrived in time for the christening. Just in front of the house it tumbled over the hedge, and said, 'more haste, less speed.'"

READERS — WRITERS

Readers with the realist point of view who have special knowledge of any subject—science or art, trade, profession or industry, etc.—and would submit articles on this subject to THE SOCIAL CREDITER when called on to do so, are asked to write to Miles Hyatt, 4, Mecklenburgh Street, London, W.C.1.

GRANNY (FRUIT) LOAF

(to butter)

- 1 lb. wholemeal flour.
- 1 lb. white flour.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Demerara sugar.
- 1 egg.
- 2 ozs. of yeast.
- 1 pint of warm milk.
- 1 grated nut-meg.
- 2 ozs. mixed peel.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of butter.
- 1 lb. of sultanas or currants.

Mix dry ingredients all together before adding liquid. Mix yeast with warm milk, melt butter to liquid state, add beaten egg and knead all up into soft dough. Put near fire until well risen, afterwards put in greased loaf tins to rise again. Bake in a moderate oven for about one hour.

Sent by Mrs. F. M. Barratt, 10, Warrington Road, Fawdon, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3.

NEW ZEALANDERS FACE THE TRUTH

A letter from a correspondent to Major Douglas has shed a good deal of light on the recent history of Social Credit in New Zealand. It will probably not be long before we are all of us very much wiser after the event—the Director of Overseas Relations as much as anyone.

Indeed the methods adopted to neutralise social credit pressure upon the candidates facing election in the autumn were calculated to take the wind out of the widest sails. Their sheer effrontery approached so closely to inspired genius as to exert an hypnotic effect upon the most critical; to make even the hardened sceptic imagine at last that he was witnessing the miracle of a real "change of heart" on the part of a government.

Such ministers as Savage and Nash, were heavily forsworn on the record of their last election promises when they were swept into power by Social Credit backing on the strength of fair words which were promptly repudiated after the election.

They continued throughout their term of office to institute and support measures liable to curtail individual freedom, and to discredit the sovereign will of the people. These very men who had done most to disrupt and paralyse the New Zealand Social Credit Movement, when they came a second time to face the grim nemesis of a general election set themselves to rob the grave of its victory by the simple expedient of enrolling themselves for a course in Advanced Social Credit, and appealing for leading experts to teach them what they ought to know about the "system."

It is not surprising that large numbers of New Zealand Social Crediters fell headlong into the trap. Interviews of great moment seem to have taken place. Seats on the bank board, demands for views to be expressed in writing, a friendly, if bashful, Savage associated with a Nash who, one felt, like Grumpy in "Snow White" would pish and pah somewhat in public, and yet would stay behind to be kissed when the others had gone—all these were almost irresistible, and indeed, it was

perfectly natural that such advances should be followed up. The serious error was, indeed in the omissions, not in what was committed.

For this "benevolent government" pose was successful in effectively immobilising the Movement **at the very time when it should have been most active in exerting electoral pressure.** I do not mean because of the election, but, paradoxical as it sounds, because of the *benevolence*.

A sincere administration, anxious to give the people what they demand, is yet almost powerless in the face of financial pressure, unless **greater pressure still** is behind it, the pressure of popular will; and this the administrators know. Such a government then, far from working for its immobilisation, *welcomes* electoral pressure. Had New Zealanders utilised this opportunity correctly, they would have doubled and trebled all the efforts being made to exert pressure on the candidates in direct proportion to the advances made to them by the politicians, and this was not done anywhere—so far as my information goes—in North or South Island.

Instead, those arrangements which had been made for canalising the popular will were dropped to await on events in the capital.

After the election, another "change of heart" became visible. Savage showed himself much more bashful as soon as victory was won, and Grumpy disappointed everybody by not stopping behind to be kissed after all—indeed he signalled his return to office by increases in taxation, railway and postal charges, on the grounds that there was more money than goods in circulation. Altogether it began to look as if the New Zealand Movement was in for another period of that disillusionment which does more than anything else to kill enthusiasm.

Perhaps there is one saving reflection which may help New Zealanders to avoid this feeling; and I put it forward in no spirit of criticism or with any suggestion that, faced with similar circumstances, English Social Crediters

would have come off any better. The reflection is simply this, that disillusionment is always our own fault, because, though we have tried to do the right thing, we have done it in the wrong way; and the effects of this are far worse than if it had never been tried at all. New Zealanders have now learnt that a benevolent government is a contradiction in terms, and if such a government could ever exist, it would, itself, clamour for the *assistance* of electoral pressure. If this experience makes "tough eggs" of some of the sentimentalists, it may yet be valuable in stiffening the resistance to the now almost open dictatorship which is being set up by the methods of Nash.

MILES HYATT.

(continued from page eight)

which beset men's minds. To these, for distinction's sake I have assigned names—calling the first class *Idols of the Tribe*; the second *Idols of the Cave*; the third *Idols of the Market-place*; the fourth *Idols of the Theatre*.

There are idols which have immigrated into men's minds from the various dogmas of philosophies, and also, from wrong laws of demonstration. These I call, *Idols of the Theatre*; because in my judgment all the received systems are but so many stage-plays, representing worlds of their own creation after an unreal and scenic fashion.

* * * *

But the *Idols of the Market-place* are the most troublesome of all: idols which have crept into the understanding through the alliances of words and names. For men believe that their reason governs words; but it is also true that words react on the understanding. . . . words, being commonly framed and applied according to the capacity of the vulgar, follow those lines of division which are most obvious to the vulgar understanding. And whenever an understanding of greater acuteness or a more diligent observation would alter those lines to suit the true divisions of nature, words stand in the way and resist the change.

— Francis Bacon.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND MEETINGS

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

BANGOR (County Down) D.S.C. Group. Meeting every Monday at 8 p.m., in the Headquarters, 65b, Main Street, Bangor. Private sessions by arrangement. Visit the reading room—keys from caretaker. All enquiries to Hon. Secretary.

BELFAST D.S.C. Group. Public meetings will be held in the Social Credit Rooms, 72, Ann Street, Belfast, on Thursdays at 7-45 p.m. The meetings will be addressed by a different speaker each evening. All welcome. Admission Free.

BIRMINGHAM and District. Social Crediters will find friends over tea and light refreshments at Prince's Cafe, 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.

BRADFORD United Democrats. All enquiries welcome; also helpers wanted. Apply R. J. Northin, 7, Centre Street, Bradford.

DERBY & DISTRICT D.S.C. Movement is an active association, collecting signatures and distributing leaflets, pamphlets and printed matter in the area allotted for that purpose. Headquarters for the above is Brailsford Cafe, Green Lane. Meetings are held fortnightly at 8 p.m. Collections on behalf of S.C. Expansion Fund. Organising Secretary: C. H. Bosworth, 1, New Street, Derby.

LIVERPOOL Social Credit Association: Enquiries to Hon. Secretary, Green Gates, Hillside Drive, Woolton.

LONDONERS! Please note that THE SOCIAL CREDITER can be obtained from Captain T. H. Story, Room 437, Sentinel House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.

NEWCASTLE D.S.C. Group. Literature, The Social Crediter, or any other information required will be supplied by the Hon. Secretary, Social Credit Group, 10, Warrington Road, Newcastle, 3.

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

SOUTHAMPTON Group. Please note that the Headquarters have been removed to 8, CRANBURY PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON. Members please call to see the new and more advantageously situated premises.

SUTTON COLDFIELD Lower Rates Association. A complete canvass of every house is being undertaken. Next meeting January 24th, Co-operative Hall, 8 p.m., any assistance welcomed. Campaign Manager: Whitworth Taylor, Glenwood Little Sutton Lane, Sutton Coldfield.

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.

WALLASEY Social Credit Association. Enquiries welcomed by Hon. Sec., 2, Empress Road, Wallasey.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Rate 1s. a line. Support our Advertisers.

DERBY & DISTRICT Lower Rates Demand Association. Meetings are held fortnightly (Tuesdays) in Room 14, Unity Hall.

LONDON SOCIAL CREDITERS who would be willing to give service to the Secretariat by typing letters, articles, etc., in their free time are asked to communicate with Miles Hyatt, 4 Mecklenburgh Street, London, W.C.1.

The NORTH DURHAM Ratepayers' Advisory Association would welcome support, physical or financial from sympathisers in Gateshead and District to carry on their campaign for Lower Rates and no Decrease in Social Services. Campaign Manager, N.D.R.A.A., 74-76 High West Street, Gateshead.

UNITED RATEPAYERS' ADVISORY ASSOCIATION. District Agent for Newcastle-on-Tyne area, W. A. Barratt, 10, Warrington Road, Fawdon, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3, will be pleased to assist anyone on new Lower Rates Associations.

UNITED Ratepayers' Advisory Association. District Agent for S. Wales and Monmouthshire, Mr. P. Langmaid, 199, Heathwood Road, Cardiff.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Will readers of local newspapers please send me the names of the proprietors. This information may be found in the bottom right hand corner of the back page. In the event of the proprietors being a limited company, the names and addresses of the directors would be valuable information. Particularly is this information required in connection with Manchester Guardian, Birmingham Post, Yorkshire Post, Western Mail, Bradford Observer, Scotsman, and East Anglian Times.

T. H. STORY.

28, Ashburnham Gardens, Upminster, Essex.

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TO THE DIRECTOR OF REVENUE,
 THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT,
 12, LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL, 2.

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