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3d. Weekly.

EFFECTIVE POLITICAL ACTION.

By H. E.

This article deals with the political action recommended by Mr. Hargrave in his article in the New English Weekly of 1st September. It was submitted for publication in that journal; and its non-appearance there is due to an editorial request for the removal of passages which the writer and his colleagues in the Secretariat deemed material to the argument.

The Editor.

"The primary requisite is to obtain in the readjustment of the economic and political structure such control of initiative that by its exercise every individual can avail himself of the benefits of science and mechanism; that by their aid he is placed in such a position of advantage that in common with his fellows he can choose, with increasing freedom and complete independence, whether he will or will not assist in any project which may be placed before him."

—*Economic Democracy*, 1919.

The present position is that this *control of initiative* is in the hands of finance; ultimately a specific ring of international financiers, who by virtue of a monopoly of money hold at their disposal, directly or indirectly, every form of substantial inducement and every type of publicity. This ring is determined at all costs to retain control; its members are past masters in the art of misleading and misguiding the public. "Divide and rule" has been their policy for generations; and should that fail, they still hold the master card; they will *destroy* and rule, rather than surrender control of initiative.

The critical fact is that finance, by legal precedent and accustomed means, rules Parliament; and therefore is in

virtual control of the Armed Forces. These they will use to preserve that which they consider their prerogative. The problem is to remove this *control of initiative* from finance and to restore it to the individual.

Mr. Hargrave, in his article (Sept. 1st) states his conception of effective political action, presumably directed towards this end. His proposals are "to secure a fighting minority within Parliament" and "to raise mass pressure without Parliament" the objective being "to bring Social Credit to the forefront as the one and only question before the British Public."* Putting other considerations aside, what then? Suppose this line of action were successful to that point—who is to *answer* "the one and only question?" The British Public? No; for Mr. Hargrave states that his party "has no intention of attempting to obtain an electoral majority." The mass pressure is, therefore, not to be directed towards gaining a majority of Social Credit Members of Parliament. *Then what is its aim?* It seems hardly possible that Mr. Hargrave imagines that finance will relax its grip for the asking. How, then, does he propose to obtain control of those armed forces which are the kernel of the situation?

Not by an electoral majority; *not* by democratic methods—then how?

Only one alternative remains and that is force. It is possible that Mr. Hargrave may envisage a successful "revolution" against those odds. I should not agree with him in that; but

*The same line of action is recommended in almost the same words, in a "manifesto" signed by Mr. T. C. Wrycroft, of Manchester.

still, what if Parliament is stormed; the Army, Air Force, and other oddments submit to superior force—what then? A return to democratic ways, "the one and only question" being Social Credit? No—for that would mean attempting an electoral majority and there is no intention of that. Again there is only one alternative—and that is for a minority to *impose* Social Credit (!) by force: by a dictatorship. And who would be the dictator? It is hardly necessary to add that to "impose social credit" is a contradiction in terms; and to envisage the success of armed revolution is as remote from reality as is Sirius from the sun.

If successful, the course of action proposed by Mr. Hargrave must lead, (1) to the futility of questions without answers—no results; (2) to an attempt to gain an electoral majority, i.e., a "Social Credit Party," or (3) Dictatorship. None of these alternatives can be effective in the restoration of the control of initiative *to the individual*.

All social creditors realise that the adjustment of the social and economic structure is not possible within the frame of reference provided by orthodox financiers and economists. Neither will the problem of "power to do it" yield to conventional methods such as party politics or revolutions. These are precisely what is expected, and, indeed, encouraged by the opposition, for they are the tools of his trade, and he knows well how to turn them to his own advantage.

The political problem required the reconsideration of fundamentals; an analysis and synthesis parallel to that which was required by finance and economics. This has been provided. In "Economic Democracy" are

stated—as in the passage quoted—the basic considerations which rule the solution. As action towards Social Credit became possible these were developed; at Buxton (1934), at Liverpool (1936), and elsewhere.

This science of Social Dynamics recognises the source of power to lie with the individual, for it is he who, in common with others, must exercise the control of initiative. This does not mean that he need necessarily understand anything more than his unit contribution; and that is to join with others in demanding results which are required. *As an elector* he is only concerned with results, which must be such as he can check and recognise for himself, e.g., to demand the titular "Social Credit" would be to ask for something which he does not understand, and would not know whether or not he got it; and so open the way for the usual tactics of misrepresentation and division to be developed by the opposition. Whereas the demand for the abolition of poverty or taxation, or for lower rates, etc., are requisitions for results which he can identify.

This reconstituted democracy consists in the precipitation of "demands" which are united, emphatic, and precise—and on the direction of the resultant pressure upon the elected representative, who with other representatives is responsible for using the powers conferred upon him by his election, to induce or compel those competent to provide the required results. *And vested in these repre-*

sentatives (in Parliament) is the ultimate sanction; the Armed Forces of the Crown.

If it be suggested that the present system is designed to supply what people want, it is ineffective to a degree for no one wants insecurity, poverty, high taxation, war, etc. The power which actuates this system comes from a small minority of individuals who know how to pull the strings—their *accustomed strings*; Royal Commissions; endless discussion of methods; falsification of news; party politics; "red herrings," etc. This power comes from a small minority; but the desire for security, freedom and "plenty" is universal, and may be brought into action by use of facts which prove that it can be fulfilled.

A small percentage efficiency in the mobilisation of this desire on correct lines (in definite demands) will outweigh the top heavy structure of false ideals, false doctrines, and false evidence which is necessary to maintain the present system. In point of fact this mobilisation should not be inefficient. Experiments conducted during the last year have been directed to trying out these principles on a small scale, and Social Crediters in various parts of this (and other) countries have proved them in practice. Many minor "objectives" have been gained, followed by larger successes; to be precise, at Belfast, Sheffield, Northampton, Poole and Gateshead; those being "demands" made by several hundred thousand electors, and

concerning a good many £100,000. These experiments have proved principles by *success in practice*; and in a degree these electors have exercised control. The *control of initiative* in the vital sense which is our aim will be operative when electors, with sufficient emphasis, make a demand that can only be satisfied by conferring upon each individual a freedom of access to "plenty" which is correctly related to potential physical resources; and which, as we know, can be arranged by the employment of Social Credit financial technique. The beginnings of such a demand are now in operation.

Mr. Hargrave's selection of extracts regarding action in Alberta are ingenious, but lack the perspective gained by an understanding of this mode of action advised by Major Douglas. It seems obvious enough that ideas which involve the reorientation of democracy, put into practice after failure on conventional lines, and with and against other currents of action, must produce considerable complexity of reaction. The valid estimation of results in differing conditions and at successive stages requires, as well as access to authentic sources of information, the ability to sum up with suitable detachment their correct relation to a datum based upon reality.

Evidence of Mr. Hargrave's capacity in this direction doubtless exists, and is, of course, a matter for individual assessment. H.E.

Recipe

Ground Rice Soufflé.

- 1 pint of milk.
- 1½ ozs. of ground rice.
- 2 ozs. sugar.
- 2 eggs (which must be new laid)
- Lemon rind, or other flavouring to taste.

Separate the egg yolks from the whites. Beat the whites as stiffly as possible. Whisk the egg yolks with the sugar, and a tablespoonful of milk. Mix the ground rice to a thin paste with a little milk. Bring the remainder of the milk to the boil, stir in the ground rice, and boil gently until thick, stirring all the

time. Remove from fire. Stir in the egg yolks and sugar. Return to the fire for a moment—take care it does not curdle. Add the flavouring. Remove from the fire, and gently fold in the stiff whites of eggs. Pour into a well-buttered glass, fireproof dish, and bake in a very gentle oven for twenty minutes to half-an-hour.

On no account must it be allowed to boil while in the oven. The egg whites should rise well if the instructions have been carefully followed. B. M. P.

Significant Fact.

Total national income in 1914 was about £2,000, millions.

Total increase in bank deposits between 1914 and 1918 was about £1,100, millions.

Total increase in national debt between 1914 and 1918 was over £7,000, millions.

How could the British people SAVE in four years what was four times their income in one year?

"Social Credit is the belief inherent in society that its members, in association, will get what they want." — L. D. BYRNE.

Mrs. Palmer's Page

1914 -- 1938

Very early in the morning, a young girl crept down the long flights of stairs to the basement, to wait till the newspaper was thrust through the area door. Everyone else was asleep—asleep on a morning like that! She spread it out, trembling, on the kitchen table.

Yes, there were the words—"England Declares War." Prayer seemed to be unheard. It was too late—they would have to go through it. But why did so many seem to think it would be a picnic, and everyone home by Christmas? She knew, with a certainty almost prophetic, that it was going to be terrible.

Our memories play us strange tricks. When I went into the A.R.P., depot about my gas-mask, and saw the cheerful efficiency with which the women volunteers were tackling their job—for all the world like the bedside manner of the family doctor who means you to believe you are so much better than you really are—those twenty-four years fell away, and I was back in 1914. The war seemed to have been on all the time. And so it has been!

And the first thing I found myself thinking was, how wonderful our people are. At a time like this you see them at their best. I have, in the past, complained of their reluctance to accept new ideas, but as to facts, once they are set plainly for them, I doubt if there is any nation in the world with greater power of adaptability. This, together, with their sense of fair play, is what I am counting on in the next few months, when, whatever happens, people will be receptive as they have never been before.

I am proud of the little town in which I live, swamped as it is now by the spreading tide of London suburbia. People who can behave as these people are behaving in the face of the gravest crisis that has ever occurred, are worth working for, worth all that can be given. I take back every word I have ever said about the suburbs. For it is now plain to me that if the world is to be saved, it will be saved by the grit, self-control, and wonderful common-sense of the people who

live around me. When I recognise the truth about them I feel ashamed.

Common-sense and courage—what grand qualities they are! Nothing is impossible to people who possess them if they are inspired to act correctly. We know where that inspiration can be found!

Ours is the task to be the connecting link, the live wire that will set these two mighty forces together and change the world. It matters little what happens to the wire. It will disappear when its work is done.

I am writing these words on September 28th. No one knows what the next few hours may bring forth. But while I can see clearly, let me set down what must be your task and mine, too.

We are scattered now. There are no meetings, no cosy chats over cups of tea. Some of us have memories of friendships which strengthened and inspired us, but which, for a time, we must forgo. Each of you is alone, in a sense, but you know that the faith that is in you is shared by thousands of others, and you can work on in the knowledge that they are working too.

You must draw close to the people of your immediate environment, and prepare yourself by study and self-discipline, to speak the truth when your instinct tells you that the moment to speak has come. Whether you are listened to will depend on yourself—it is character that will count, now.

Remember, you are fighting something which has been called the Devil Incarnate, the Father of Lies. Among your weapons must be personal integrity. You will find the people ready to listen as they never have before. I know this from my own experiences this week. It is generally recognised that there are unseen forces at work.

On Thursday, September 22nd, there was published the first number of the "Woman's National Newspaper," said to be owned and controlled entirely by women. I do

not know yet whether it is going to help us very much, but for your encouragement, I must quote this paragraph from an article on peace, by Captain Cuthbert Reaveley:

"The men behind Peace Treaties—not necessarily the signatories—are the men behind war. Who are they? The answer to that question is outside the scope of this article. Under present conditions, perhaps, it is outside the scope of any article. But a few "pointers" may be included.

"To understand what is going on robs these sinister forces of more than half their potency. Therefore, the situation should be carefully studied by everyone; by no means all that is published in the newspapers should be believed; and attention should be concentrated on the machinations of the only section of the community which must win and cannot lose by war—the International Money Power.

"The mere fact that ever-increasing numbers are becoming aware that potent hidden influences militate against peace is, in itself, a most valuable asset to those who have this great ideal at heart. Few details will be available.

"Instinct and inspired influence will have largely to be relied upon.

"Here woman's unerring intuition should prove invaluable in bringing these disturbing elements to book and paving the way for peace."

Perhaps some of this, and certainly the rest of his article, is too vague to be of very much value. But in those few lines, he has hit upon the truth.

I must add, however, that I have never thought of women's instinct as being very much more wonderful than men's. My experience of life, as far as it goes, leads me to believe that instinct is surest in people of common-sense and integrity. I do not think there is anything 'uncanny' about it. The pure in heart can feel evil when it is present, in the very air they breathe.

So I thank Captain Cuthbert

Reavely for his "pointer," and hasten to assure him that there are plenty of women on the trail which he has pointed out to them.

For the rest, read THE SOCIAL CREDITER carefully, and read the books which are mentioned with approval in it. A page a day

for 25 years means over 9,000 pages. I wonder whether most of the ideas which matter could not be got into a quarter of that bulk? Bring every sentence into relation with every-day life, and see that it stands the test of reality. Do not accept vague ideas, but seize on facts, and never let them go. Books

should be food, not drugs.

Show this paper to every one. It ought to be easier now to get new readers.

The future of the world depends largely upon those who read this paper. Most of you know this.

B. M. PALMER.

The Social Credit Secretariat Responsibilities of Members of the Board.

The account published last week of the Constitution of the Secretariat should be kept. However familiar to many Social Crediters, it embodies principles of correct organisation which were strange to all of us when first they were stated by Douglas. As everyone in our movement knows, they have been widely misunderstood and misapplied. But, as a 'blue print' for any organisation of individuals along sound and effective lines, for the attainment of any specific objective, they are essential now, and they may provide the near or distant future with the KNOWLEDGE to which reference is made in the famous sentence from "Social Credit":

A comparatively short period will probably serve to decide whether we are to master the mighty economic and social machine that we have created, or whether it is to master us; and during that period a small impetus from a body of men who know what to do and how to do it, may make the difference between yet one more retreat into the Dark Ages, of the emergence into the full light of a day of such splendour as we can at present only envisage dimly.

The duties of the Chairman are a part of the Constitution. Personnel, with this exception, is invariable only so long as the Chairman determines, in regard to individuals and responsibilities alike. The following represents present practice. All in italics is unchanged as it appeared in the first printed statement:

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—The Deputy Chairman can exercise any powers deputed to him by the

Chairman. (August 26, 1938).

DIRECTOR OF REVENUE.—*Responsible to Chairman for seeing that a flow of funds sufficient to meet the requirements of the Social Credit Secretariat is maintained.*

TREASURER.—*Responsible to the Director of Revenue for budget of estimated expenditure, and of revenue required; for audited accounts of all funds received and disbursed; and for payment or non-payment of all accounts.*

ASSISTANT TREASURER.—*Responsible to Treasurer for keeping accounts, and to handle general correspondence of the Treasurer. To maintain contact with the Secretary and with the instrument of publicity. To inform the Director of Revenue of the state of subscriptions.*

DIRECTOR OF POLITICAL STRATEGY.—Responsible to Chairman for proposing, conducting and supporting campaigns of action capable of enlisting support from all members of the community as such, and not as members of functional groups within the community. The business of this department has precedence over all other business, at the office of the Social Credit Secretariat, in the official organ of publicity, THE SOCIAL CREDITER, and as between the Secretariat and Groups, etc.

DIRECTOR OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS.—Responsible to Chairman for proposing and conducting campaigns of action capable of enlisting support from members of the community as members of functional groups.

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.—Responsible to Chairman for sufficient and correct instruction of members of the public who desire

to receive instruction and are capable of profiting by it.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY.—Responsible to Chairman for decisions in relation to publicity. To initiate schemes for the assistance of propagandists.

DIRECTOR OF OVERSEAS RELATIONS.—*Responsible to Chairman for maintaining contact with Social Credit activities overseas, and for obtaining information and co-operation from individuals and organisations overseas.*

DIRECTOR OF ORGANISATION.—*Responsible to Chairman for the organisational structure of the Social Credit Secretariat and of the personnel in relation to it. To act as consultant in regard to questions of personnel. (Vacant.)*

DIRECTOR, WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.—Responsible to Chairman for organisation of a Centre for the reception and guidance of visitors from abroad, and for organisation for similar purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICATIONS.—(This is at present under special supervision, in consultation with the Chairman.) (The phrase "and Executive Board" has been removed from the statement of responsibility because of its redundancy).

To complete this account of what we deem to be a correct mode of association to reach an agreed objective, mention of two points may be desirable:—(1) Effectiveness does not necessarily bear any relation to the size of an 'organisation'; to be effective, means must be 'the appropriate' means—whatever experience discloses them to be—policy (in the sense of the objective to be gained) being adequately stated and agreed upon. (2) "We descend to meet"—"all people" are only likely to agree upon what all "all people" want.

A Social Crediter's Letter

We are able to publish the following letter from Mr. Norman Webb:—

"My Dear Willox, I conclude that the wire I received asking for my attendance at the Cora Hotel on September 17, was sent at your suggestion, or Powell's. So I am writing to make my position clear. Not, of course, in explanation of my non-attendance; that requires none, since C. H. D., had resigned from the Chairmanship of the organisation calling the conference, and neither he, nor any of his executive were to be there. I assume the conference is merely postponed.

"Possibly you think I should have come to the Cora to hear your side of the matter. I say quite frankly, I don't want to hear it. Doubtless there are many details in this affair unknown to me. But, as is the nature of details, they will remain matters of controversy to the end of time. Nor was I ever in the least interested in legal quibbles.

"What ultimately and really counts are principles: the foundations of our mutual faith. You and I have often discussed these things together.

"Now here is my position as a member in association of the D.S.C. Movement. I gave my vote last year to Douglas for a period as the man responsible to me for the achievement of a specific result, the establishment of Economic Democracy; and I take it you did the same, since you were then one of his lieutenants.

"With that act (the casting of a vote) our freedom, in an executive sense, ended. In another sense it is, of course, perfect. We can always, in Douglas's phrase, "contract out" of the association when we please. And if we disagree with the methods being employed, that is our remedy.

"The count I find I have against you is just on this simple, fundamental principle of social engineering. You disagree with Douglas on methods, and you have a perfect right to do so. But you have *not* taken the one and only remedy, and contracted out.

"Had you done that: had you

said, in effect, "I can't see that that is the way to do it. I'm off to try my own way. Good-bye," all would have been well, and that unity which your Cora Hotel deliberations asked for need have been in no way disturbed. Instead, and in violation of that understanding of the matter which I know you have, you are attempting to stay in, and, to put it bluntly, appropriate *my* movement and, whatever the silly legal technicalities may be, *my* paper, and to deflect them in what you think is the right direction.

"The suggestion in the account of the Cora meeting in *Social Credit* is that the difference between the Secretariat *Limited* and the Secretariat is one solely of procedure and methods. You must realize by now, surely, that it is one of fundamental principle. Means are becoming ends with you, and justify, in your eyes, a break with the principles of social engineering for their attainment.

"I feel impelled to write this to you, because of our friendship and past fellowship in the movement. C. H. D., is not only the elected head of the Movement, he is the natural and inevitable head of it, not because he is "God-appointed," in the manner of Dictators, but simply by virtue of the fact that he "knows" more than, shall I say, you or I: knew more in 1918 than any of us are likely to know in our lifetime. And, for that reason I am confident he will remain, whether he likes it or not, the head of the Movement, if this civilisation holds together.

"Yours always sincerely,
NORMAN F. WEBB.

P.S.—"It appears to me that, under the circumstances, Douglas has taken the only wise course in shifting the centre of gravity of the Movement. Without any personal reflection on his girth, I think he possesses the necessary weight to do so. So, luckily, there is no need for further disturbing the situation by a fight over a London address or the name of a paper, though, personally, I think you and Powell have taken on a very grave responsibility

in the case of the paper, without any mandate whatsoever.

"I shall probably send a copy of this rather hastily typed letter to the Editor of THE SOCIAL CREDITER, to print if he feels it clarifies the situation at all."

The Caravan Moves On.

We believe that, as soon as a correct estimate of the reaction of Social Crediters (and others) to recent events can be put before Major Douglas, the 'hard core' of the Social Credit Movement will have less reason to be ashamed of it than has been feared, much as they may regret a certain confusion between events 'inside' and 'outside' our ranks. The distinction is artificial. The gravity of the 'external' situation is the true measure of our own recent (and present) danger.

The crisis, whatever form it may assume, has begun.

A force at least potentially adequate to the task of influencing its course and outcome is in being. Douglas created it.—*The Editor.*

Without Comment

"The Social Credit Secretariat Limited must work according to the direction of either the political vote or the money vote; and because the political vote can be rendered impossible to implement by withholding the money vote, the latter direction is the one that must be followed in future

"Working under such control, the Social Credit Secretariat Limited cannot possibly attempt to dictate or govern"

From a statement in "Social Credit" for September 30, signed Brian Reed, G. F. Powell, J. E. Tuke, W. A. Willox, L. Wylde, who are described as Members of the Council, Social Credit Secretariat Limited.

Medical practitioners who are Social Crediters are urgently requested to send their names to the Secretary, Social Credit Secretariat, 10, Amberley St., Liverpool, 8.

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

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Saturday, October 8, 1938.

More Greatness

In all the welter of "views," half-views, prejudices and superficialities which have deluged a bewildered public during the past few weeks, I have only seen one statement which appears to me to go to the root of the matter. There have been able "appreciations" of the international situation (perhaps the best was that reprinted last week in this paper) but that is not what I mean.

These bear, on the whole, the same relation to fundamentals as does a description of a battle to the causes of war.

The statement to which I refer did not proceed from a politician or an economist or even from the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was made by the Poet Laureate, Mr. John Masefield. Poets are intuitive not rational and Mr. Masefield's elaboration of his fundamental statement need not detain us. He said in effect: "**If we are to have a great war every twenty years, then individuals will get tired of great nations (groups). They will refuse to co-operate with them.**"

Mr. Masefield, quite properly, did not explain how this non-co-operation could be achieved. It is not his business. But he stated a postulate correctly in relation to his hypothesis.

I have suggested many times to those who, for the most part, will read this article, and to others, that the fundamental problem of civilisation is the relationship of the individual to the group. May I repeat that this does not mean the abolition of groups any more than (what is threatened) it means the abolition of the individual.

The proper sphere of the group

is functional—*ad hoc*. We understand this quite clearly in daily life. We refer matters regarding cricket to the M.C.C., but not matters regarding golf or tennis, still less does any sane man suggest (so far) that a combination of the M.C.C., The Royal and Ancient Golf Club, and the All England Lawn Tennis Club should decide the game-playing destiny of every infant at birth.

Now the fine flower of the misapplied group idea is the Conference. If any proof were needed that the average conference is founded on either a deliberate plot of some interest, or a lack of sufficient ability to qualify its participants for serious business, the history of every major Conference ought to supply that proof.

Of course, the next conference is always going to be different. But to those who are sceptical of sudden reformations yet feel that the meeting of well disposed human beings ought to have a use, I may perhaps be allowed to make the following suggestion.

It is entirely proper to have a conference between people who are already in agreement *about the specific objective*. A conference about Lower Rates, on the one hand, or whether Mr. Hargrave or Mr. G. F. Powell shall be the English Aberhart on the other is quite sound. Such conferences have already decided that they want lower rates or an English Mr. Aberhart.

A conference to decide Social Credit Policy, in case anyone should suggest it, would be about as sensible as a conference to decide whether there shall be Chemistry.

The problem of Social Credit is:

How do we bring existing institutions under control? The objective is that they shall be free within their function and powerless outside it.

It is *not*: How do we start one more institution to deal with matters outside its competence. Please notice that although you may not have the faintest notion what the present crisis is about, the fighting was (or is) going to be done by you. It was on *your* doorstep that the evacuated children were to be dropped. Without in the least wishing to detract from the Greatness of the Leaders under whose guidance we stagger from one crisis to another (how fortunate that they were all alive at the same time, wasn't it?) may I suggest that if we really, each of us, minded our own business, things could hardly be worse and as Mr. Masefield suggests, great wars would be impossible. And then we might learn the fallacies in the "get-together" bleat.

C. H. Douglas

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World Crisis

As occasion arises, important statements by—Major C. H. DOUGLAS, will appear in The Social Crediter. It will rarely be possible to announce such articles beforehand.

Social Crediters and others who wish to profit by Major Douglas's guidance should make sure of

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

LECTURES and STUDIES

Courses available at lecture centres or by correspondence. CALENDAR AND PROSPECTUS, 3d., obtainable from headquarters, or from the Information Supervisor of the nearest Group. All applications to join Correspondence Course to J. M. B., Social Credit Secretariat, 10, Amberley Street, Liverpool, 8.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. A. Barratt Brown, M.A., Principal of Ruskin College, Oxford, in the "Swarthmore Lecture," said:

"Leadership, and democratic leadership supremely, is a relationship, and not a one-sided affair. Just as we have distinguished different types of leaders, so we may distinguish different types of followers. There are sheep who follow blindly, whether to the pasture or the slaughter; and there are hounds who follow with keen noses for the scent and keen eyes for the quarry. There are bickering baboons and gloomy gorillas who clamour or sulk with equal ineffectiveness.

"Similarly, among humans, there are the docile and the critical, the agitators and the grouseers. There are those who hesitate to make up their minds until they see how others are responding; there are those who make up their minds with equal indifference, both to their leaders and their fellows; there are those who never make up their minds at all, and those who

have no minds to make up.

SELF-APPOINTED CRITICS.

"There are self-appointed critics who reject a lead because it is given by someone else; there are disappointed candidates for leadership who oppose a course of action which they would have sponsored if they had had the chance. There are those who demand strong leadership to-day and resent it when it is given to-morrow; there are those who denounce as tyranny in a rival party what they extol as initiative in their own.

"These are among the types who bring Democracy into despair and disrepute. But there are others who have saved it, again and again. They are alert and intelligent in following both in the sense of following an argument and in the sense of following a lead.

"They are constructive in criticism, persuasive in opposition, ready to see the point at which

co-operation is wanted, and indifferent who has the honour of doing a job for the cause, so long as the job needs doing and is done. They are neither aggressive nor diffident, neither impetuous nor dilatory. They waste no time in words, but they put in an effective word when a word will save time. They put policies before personalities, and the common welfare before their own interest or private ambition. They are generous to their opponents without concealing or abating their opposition to policies they disapprove. What is more, they discourage the internecine differences and jealousies which often separate more deeply those who have everything else in common than those who belong to opposing camps. They know that the 'self-government' of a city or a nation begins with the self-government of the individual, and that until we can govern our tempers and our prejudices we cannot hope to govern our communities."

Professor Pshaw

writes:-

By the time this appears in print I trust that we shall know whether the finest opportunity for securing employment for all since 1914 has been seized by the authorities, or whether they have bungled the business once again.

It is the acknowledged first duty of every Government to secure the fullest possible employment for its citizens. To omit to do so when the opportunity arises is the worst type of treason, for without employment no man has any moral right to an income, unless, of course, he is fortunate enough to inherit one. It follows, therefore, that any Government which deliberately rejects an opportunity of obtaining full employment for all its citizens is condemning a number of them to starvation, or far, far worse, to the shame of living upon the charity of their fellow-beings.

Of course, under modern con-

ditions of power production, and practically costless credit money, it would be quite easy to keep a large part of the population in the lap of comfort, if not luxury, without their doing a single hand's turn to earn their livelihood, but such a prospect naturally fills all sound persons in positions of authority with the deepest type of moral indignation. It would be far, far, preferable, they feel, to insist upon everybody's working hard, and to provide adequate opportunities for destruction of the enormous production which would ensue. Otherwise, we would of course, be faced with the most appalling gluts of goods which would bring about a slump to which that of 1930-33 can only be regarded as a slight foretaste.

Such opportunities for continuous destruction, are, of course, only provided by war, and it is nothing but short-sighted, unwillingness of populations in general, to support this valuable measure, and their lazy and often cowardly refusal to carry it on indefinitely, once it has started

which has been responsible for the great evil of unemployment, at any rate, since 1914.

The duty of the Government (as, I am sure, the Press has insisted) is clear. However, apparently unpleasant some of the consequences may be, it must not flinch from grasping the nettle, and with a stiff upper lip, and in the best interests of everybody, it must take the unique opportunity which is offered by a war with Germany, of restoring the blessings of full employment, not only to this country, but to the whole of Europe—indeed possibly to the whole world.

The alternative — depression, unemployment, and the growth of cranky movements, critical of the moral principles of orthodox Government and Finance, is too horrible to contemplate.

URGENT.

Ask your Group to arrange for supplies of "THE SOCIAL CREDITER" for sale to non-subscribers.

SEA BIRDS CAN DROWN

Ironbound cliffs in early summer sunshine; the strata in unbroken curves, unyielding, elemental stuff and dressed in terms of transience; soft haze of bluebells, scyllas and sea pinks.

Sea birds in spring. Guillemots, elligeigs, puffins, oyster catchers; thousands of sea birds whirling around their nestling ground, screaming and chattering. And the great black-backed gull, with effortless ease surmounts the cliff, or glides in steady spirals—in key with his surroundings; in tune with his own aspect of reality.

Competent, he has an answer to each problem; he will live, and he will die, in certain serenity.

But put a sea-bird in a cage and he will lose all; or if you bring near to the centre of his being, some slimy trick; then he may lack the answer. Sea birds can drown.

A ball of sodden feathers, feebly flapping on the quiet flow of the rising tide; a puffin. We fished him out and cleaned him of the oily mess discharged by some steamer, and set him on a high rock which faced the sea. There all the afternoon the wise bird stayed, preening his feathers, shaking his wings; and there we left him, quaint image—round eyes and parrot beak—staring at the setting sun.

Did he recover? Whether or not, the black-backed gull still soars serene above the other birds; the busy guillemot will still flap-flap his circuit of the bay; the oyster-catcher dives, and the young cormorants persist in their harsh, strident clamour.

They fit. And they have escaped that patch of slime. J. D.

WELL?

First Social Crediter:—You know that article from the *Catholic Times*—why did they print that?

Second—Why not?

First—Well, I don't know. Some of our readers might think . . .

Second—Think what?

First—Well, I don't know.

Second—Did you?

First—No, of course not!

Second—Well?

WAR!

Whatever the newspapers may say, the condition of crisis has not passed.

We must expect new phases of crisis. They will come in quick succession and in various guises. Their common effect will be the demoralisation of the individual.

* * * *

When people are in a state of nervous distraction, they are more than normally subject to hypnotic suggestion. At such a time, a few resolute individuals who know what they want, can, with a minimum of effort, impose a Fixed Idea upon an entire community.

We Social Crediters are the only body of people who are consciously instilling the idea which will lead to permanent peace. Now is our supreme opportunity to fix that idea in the public mind. Hypnotic receptivity will make it easy to get the idea across; yet, once the idea is across, it must, by its very nature, make the subject immune from further hypnotic suggestion.

* * * *

The enemy also is busy preparing Fixed Ideas for the public. Each of these ideas will be estimated to carry the people a step nearer to despair and disruption. Our idea brings new hope, and a return to reason. Everybody is craving for peace. We shall win.

* * * *

But it must not be forgotten that the enemy is as clever as we

are and that his resources are infinitely greater. In a single day he can, through the press and radio, launch an idea in every mind from Land's End to John O'Groats. The only minds that are safe from his virus are those which already possess *our* idea.

At this vital stage of our campaign it is absolutely essential that we beat the enemy by hours every day, by minutes every hour. We must all act together. We must all act *immediately*, and go on and on until our idea is not only fixed in the minds but is keyed to the will of a majority of the population.

* * * *

If you have two legs to stand on, you will help in this glorious push to success. If you have two sixpences for a shilling, you will support the funds. The coupon below is for your IMMEDIATE use. W. WILSON.

CRISIS CAMPAIGN

I enclose £ : : , towards expenses.

Name

Address

(Post to the Treasurer, The Social Credit Secretariat, 10, Amberley Street, Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool.

Peace Salvo

The new War Debt propaganda let loose by lower rates associations all over the British Isles last weekend, exposing the bankers as the real enemies of Peace, provides readers of this journal with a magnificent opportunity for organising crowded meetings.

STOP WAR BY LOWERING THE RATES.

All are invited to co-operate by organising meetings in their district during the fortnight starting October 17th. Get the shopkeepers to help. Invite them to put a broadsheet in their window.

The Social Crediter

If you are not a subscriber to THE SOCIAL CREDITER, send this order without delay.

The Social Credit Secretariat, 10, Amberley Street, Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool.

Please send THE SOCIAL CREDITER to me

Name

Address

For Twelve Months—I enclose 15/-
 „ Six „ „ 7/6
 „ Three „ „ 3/9

SPACE RESERVED
BY:

**THE UNITED RATEPAYERS'
ADVISORY ASSOCIATION**

SECRETARY:
JOHN MITCHELL.

YOU WERE READY!

As a matter of permanent record and for information of overseas readers, the following text of the U.R.A.A., broadsheet distributed during the last week-end is published.

It is estimated that at least a million ratepayers will be instructed

directly by this method. The correctness of the assumption that members of the public were ready for the broadsheet is abundantly demonstrated by the eager acceptance of it, accompanied in some cases by offers of money to support the work. Co-operation was in-

vited by U.R.A.A., and the Secretariat separately. Only a few let the chance pass, believing the news to be stale or uninteresting, a belief formed usually before the broadsheet appeared. "Every instrument requires to be made by *experience*."

It is vitally important that this be passed from house to house.

**PLEASE READ AND
PASS ON QUICKLY.**

WAR!

**YOU DO NOT WANT WAR. THE GERMAN PEOPLE DO NOT WANT WAR.
THOSE WHO BENEFIT BY WAR ARE NOT THOSE WHO FIGHT.**

KNOW THE REAL ENEMY.

THE PEOPLE WHO BENEFIT FROM WAR ARE THOSE WHO FINANCE IT.

THE PEOPLE WHO BENEFIT FROM WAR ARE THE BANKERS.

During the last war, the National Debt multiplied twelve times—it rose from £650,000,000 to nearly £8,000 millions.

On this DEBT since the war, the British taxpayer has paid loan charges totalling £6,000, millions, which is nearly as much as the debt itself, AND THEY STILL OWE THE DEBT.

Bankers create this money practically costlessly by book entries.

In face of widespread publication of FACTS by lower rates associations all over Great Britain, the banks have decided that it is no longer possible to deny that they create credit. In the July issue of their journal "BRANCH BANKING" they admit this. Under the title "Lower Rates Associations," the editor writes "there is no more unprofitable subject under the sun" than "to argue any banking or credit points," because, he says, "there are enough substantial quotations in existence to prove to

the uninitiated that banks do create credit without restraint and that they do create the means of repayment within themselves."

The "Encyclopædia Britannica" says so, The Chairman of the Midland Bank, and leading bankers, financiers and economists have recorded statements in speeches and reports that BANKS CREATE CREDIT. The truth is that 90 per cent of the War Debt was created by banks. Future war will be financed by costless credit, created by the banks—If you DON'T STOP IT. And other vast and ABSOLUTELY UNNECESSARY debt will be loaded on taxpayers—IF YOU DON'T STOP IT.

Bankers and financiers behind the scenes, have been causing the economic and political trouble which is now leading to war.

RATEPAYERS; here is the way to avert war with certainty: not for the moment only—but for all time.

In a recent issue of a City of London newspaper there appeared a letter from the Marquis of

Lothian on the subject of a policy to be pursued by this country in the grave crisis with which we are confronted. His recommendations amount to this:—Conscription of life and property with complete 'freedom' in everything that is then left.

Save Us From This.

The limits of folly to which we may yet be committed by persistence in policies which have never yet succeeded, are difficult to estimate. But before we surrender the last of our liberties, there is this alternative. That the Bank of England, the Joint Stock Banks, Loan and Discount Houses, and Insurance Companies, be informed that on the outbreak of war or the conscription of life or property whichever is the earlier, the whole of their shares will be taken over at the original issue price, payment being made in Government stock.

These shares to be placed in a Trust formed by representatives of every ratepayers' association of Great Britain, and the whole of the receipts from them, and from the stock held by them, to be distributed to the ratepayers. All war

loans issued to be underwritten by this trust.

It is certain that such an arrangement would be an effective guarantee against the very real, and possibly final disaster, with which we are threatened. Its proposal alone, if widely spread and advocated will do much to avert war.

Therefore, **KNOW YOUR REAL ENEMIES.** Whatever happens in the next few days, weeks or months, remember these are your **REAL** enemies.

The Bankers, the people who make Debt, AND ADMIT IT, have got control of the Finance of the world and of the armament firms (Directors of the banks are also Directors of all the big armament

firms). Governments, good, bad or indifferent, are all at their mercy. The Governments, (local or national) are powerless to do anything with these all powerful, vested interests, unless the people unite in demanding sane, reasonable RESULTS.

START with the rates!
DEMAND LOWER RATES AND ASSESSMENTS WITH NO DECREASE IN SOCIAL SERVICES.

We must stand united in DEFENCE of our country against the mad political leaders in Europe, but we must also retain our liberties at home so that we can unite in demands which will give our Government support and power to deal

with the DEBT CREATORS.

This time we have, perhaps, escaped war; but narrowly. For the past two years we have plunged from crisis to crisis, each worse than the last. **The same sort of crisis will reappear.**

Therefore, **ACT NOW.**

Spread this message. One reason it does not appear in the newspapers is that newspapers, like governments, are powerless unless the people demand results. **This message is vital to your future security.**

Pass from house to house.

Send us a card if you are willing to help with the work, or send a donation.

THE STRENGTH OF FACT

The deceit, the lies, the distortions, the confusion which are everywhere being used and created by the multiform paid publicity organs of the REAL enemy operating behind all Government, can only achieve their purpose when FACTS are suppressed. Ignorant of important FACTS, the man-in-the-street can be misled and fooled.

When, however, relevant FACTS are made evident to him he can see the falsity of this deceit, lies, distortions and confusion.

Behind all the political and economic confusion in the world, out of which terrible catastrophe is approaching, are the people who control the finance of all organisation, governmental, political, industrial or publicity, through the power resulting from their monopoly of CREATING the financial credit without which no organisation can function. The power which these credit creators employ derives from the fact that they can dictate *their own* terms to those who desire to use this credit.

Power is what these credit creators desire to wield. Governmental institutions have control of the civil and military sanctions which actually or potentially can compel them, the bankers, to yield their monopoly.

The power, the favours, the emoluments of office are the ruling

factors which govern those who administrate governmental institutions, and those who enjoy them will not take action to control the credit creators, unless given the full support and demand of the people, who put them in office and can put them out of office.

The People can only be united on a RESULT which they all want. A beginning has to be made at some point, and the point to start at is obviously where you can get most unity and most determination.

That point has been and is RATES. The objective of this campaign—lower rates and assessments with NO decrease in social services can only be achieved by a yielding on the part of the credit creators.

A victory at this point will give the form of action which achieved it such credit in the eyes of the public that the power to follow it up with a yet greater victory will be provided automatically.

Lower Rates Associations or other similar organisations will find such strong support from the public for continued action along the same lines that another and greater victory will be reached swiftly.

The Emergency Situation.

The critical situation created by the imminent threat of war does not

in any way, call for a diversion of pressure from the point at which the lower rates campaign is exerting it. But the changed psychology of the people resulting from this situation does definitely necessitate an intensified publicity and emphasis on certain FACTS relating to WAR DEBT and their vital connection with exactly similar FACTS relating to *Local Government* DEBT.

The creators of war debt and the creators of local government debt are bankers; bankers benefit from the high loan charges on ALL debt.

Control of the creators of local government debt *via* the local councillor in the interest of rate-payers is a logical FIRST step to control of the creator of War Debt *via* the M.P., in the interest of taxpayers. J. M.

* * * *

Sound Advice

"I do strongly advise readers to keep off arguing in the local press abstruse points of banking or credit theory. It is wholly unprofitable."—Francis Lewcock, in "Branch Banking," July, 1938. What sounder advice could a banker give? Readers should accept this advice and content themselves merely with quoting facts.

REACTIONS TO THE EMERGENCY

Here are some of the earlier responses reaching U.R.A.A., before or on Saturday, October 1st, showing how campaigners rallied to U.R.A.A., Crisis Action:—

Telegram — "Cardiff, Penarth, Newport, ready full supplies—Langmaid."

Telephone call from Bradford—"Team of workers ready for anything."

Wire—"Action 150, Leaflet 1,000—Jennings, Levenshulme."

Letter—"Am getting in touch personally or by post with all workers—shall be able to ask all our temporary helpers to do a bit more NOW." C. R. Preston, Newcastle.

Letter—"We will definitely cooperate. Hope to be able to back you up for all we are worth—until the next crisis anyway!" J. Evans, Wolverhampton.

Wire—"Two thousand Action Leaflets—Iles, Bristol."

Letter—"I shall be glad to cooperate in the way suggested."—E. Ashmore, Brinscall, Lancashire.

Letter—"Support assured."—G. W. Heath, Welling.

There were many other supporting letters and telephone calls; and many Social Crediters wired to Liverpool for supplies.

Dr. Smart, Gateshead, phoned to say that the North Durham Ratepayers Advisory Association had anticipated that U.R.A.A., would institute emergency action. Before hearing from us they had booked a large advertisement space in a local newspaper, at the same time reserving space for a letter in the same issue of the paper.

They have two thousand automatic canvassers for collecting signatures to the demand for lower rates and assessments with NO decrease in social services ready for launching immediately after releasing the automatic War Debt broadsheet.

It is hoped that all lower rates associations will take similar action. J. M.

UNPAID CREDITS.

Sir—It is a fact that ever since the prospect of war became apparent, people of better monetary position have held back from paying their bills to business houses, even in respect of accounts overdue. The smaller people are not the culprits, in that they are not, as a rule, able to get much credit.

The matter has now reached such serious proportions that retailers are unable, through sheer lack of money coming in, to pay the wholesalers. The wholesalers in turn are finding it difficult to meet their commitments to the manu-

facturers. Thus we have a vicious circle which is dangerous.

Taken at its worst, it means that, in businesses with limited capital, it is going to be impossible to meet wage bills, with the result that employees are being discharged.—Yours faithfully,

FAIR PLAY.
London, S.W.1., Sept. 29.

— From the "Daily Telegraph."

U.R.A.A., is also the victim of unpaid credits. What about it L.R.D.A.'s? Only the loyal support of those who liquidated their unpaid credits enabled us to take the vigorous action we did during and after the crisis.

MAKING CREDIT.

To the Editor of the Newcastle "Evening Chronicle."

Sir,—Why do correspondents keep on reiterating that "Bankers make money out of nothing," which either amuses or confuses your readers? The case stated plainly is—Bankers make out of the ink-pot, a fact which can be proved by demonstration.

For argument's sake and as an illustration take the case of the new Town Hall. The final estimate of the cost being £1,000,000, the Corporation goes to a banker to arrange for what the banker fictitiously calls a "loan." The banker readily accepting the proposition, takes up his pen, dips it in the ink-pot and enters in a ledger, "Newcastle Corporation, £1,000,000, term 20 years, interest 3 per cent." By writing these few words and figures, the banker has "pinched" one million worth of credit belonging to the citizens of Newcastle, turned it into a debt against them and proposes to charge them another million for its redemption.

Allow me to anticipate the question of that simple person, Mr. John Citizen—does not the banker pay over one million pounds to the Corporation? No, John, all the banker hands over to the Corporation is a book of cheques and a pass book.

You see John, about 90 per cent, of the business arising from the building of the Town Hall will be carried on by the passing of cheques and only 10 per cent by the use of common currency.

But John, don't blame the bankers, the fault lies with the citizens who have allowed such a system to grow up. Certainly, only a few people have realised the position up to the present, but more are becoming enlightened. But when the next slump arrives and the ratepayer finds himself being bled white by the banker on one hand and the pauper on the other he'll surely turn "Red"* if only from anger.—Yours, etc.,

CONCLAVIST.
Newcastle.

(*The correspondent's prediction may be correct; but turning colour won't help the ratepayer any more than will altering the colour of the rates demand note.—Ed.)

SALVO!

OCTOBER 17

AND AFTER

U.R.A.A., SENTINEL HOUSE,
SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W.C.1.

The NEW ERA

Australia's Social Credit Weekly
24 Pages. Illustrated. 12 months, 12s.

The New Era, Radio House,
296 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

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.

BELFAST D.S.C. Group—Public meetings will be held in the Social Credit Rooms, 72, Ann Street, Belfast, on Thursday evenings 13th, 20th, 27th October, at 7-45 p.m. The meetings will be addressed by a different speaker each evening on the subject "The Money Business." 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.

CARDIFF Social Credit Association. Hon. Sec., R. W. Hannagen, The Grove, Groveland Road, Birchgrove, Cardiff.

DERBY S.C. Association. Meetings are held fortnightly (Tuesdays) at the "Unity Hall," Room 14, at 7-45 p.m. Next Meeting, October 11th. "United Social Club" cater for refreshments to all bona fide members of S.C. Association.

LIVERPOOL Social Credit Association. Fortnightly public meetings in Reece's Cafe, 14, Castle Street, admission free. Next meeting on Friday, October 21st, at 8 p.m. Speaker: Mr. L. R. Hill. Subject "Debt and Taxation." Further enquiries readily attended to by the Hon. Secretary, "Greengates," Hillside Drive, Woolton.

NOTICES

Newspaper cuttings concerning people who are important to us (the opposition) and things which are important to us (facts of economic and political life) should continue to be sent to McG, c/o this paper.

Non-subscribers to this paper are ordering copies by the dozen. Group Secretaries should see that all who desire copies can get them *and that back numbers are available.*

Accurate post-card reports weekly

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

SOUTHAMPTON Group. Please note that the Headquarters have been removed to 8, CRANBURY PLACE, SOUTH-AMPTON. Next meeting October 11th. Speaker, Mr. G. Bromby: Short sketch of Social History. Members please call to see the new and more advantageously-situated premises.

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.

WOLVERHAMPTON D.S.C. Group. Fortnightly meetings in the Ante-Room, Central Library.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Rate 1s. a line. Support our Advertisers.

NORTH Newcastle-on-Tyne Lower RATES Association. All interested please get in touch with J. W. Coward, Deepdale, Holly Avenue, Fawdon, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3.

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

ANYONE having "The A.B.C. of Finance and Social Credit" by R.L., for disposal, please inform the Director of Publications, c/o THE SOCIAL CREDITER, 10, Amberley Street, Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool, 8.

are needed from all Group Secretaries. (The opposition probably knows all our business except—we hope—what we are going to do next. Sealed letters are permitted).

Group Secretaries are requested to revise their advertisements in THE SOCIAL CREDITER and keep them up-to-date. Latest copy Monday.

Temporarily, contributed matter should be addressed to 133, Thingwall Road, Liverpool, 15, and posted not later than Sunday.

READY NOW!

IMPORTANT PAMPHLET.

IMPORTANT PAMPHLET.

LOWER RATES

Published and issued by
U.R.A.A.

This pamphlet contains a masterly statement of the **FACTS** upon which the demands for lower rates and assessments with **no** decrease in social services chiefly rests

It will be an invaluable aid for informing new workers, councillors, and all those who, lacking a knowledge of the **FACTS**, support "economy" campaigns.

There will be a discount of 33/1-3% on quantities of 50 and over to all Quota Associations.

Price 3d. each.

U.R.A.A., Sentinel House,
Southampton Row, London, W.C.1

The Response

That the members of the Social Credit Movement still have their eyes well and truly fixed on the ball is shown by the magnificent response to the circular issued by the Director of Political Strategy. A steady stream of telegrams and post cards has been pouring into this office.

However, this emergency work required of the staff during the reorganisation consequent upon moving to Liverpool has set back normal work considerably; so the Secretary asks correspondents to be forbearing and patient concerning delay in answering letters.

Published by Tudor Jones and Miles Hyatt for the Social Credit Secretariat.
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