

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

Vol. 2. No. 25.

Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper.
Postage (home and abroad) 3d.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd, 1939.

3d. Weekly.

POST WAR POLAND

The present (or, by the time this appears, let us hope, past) crisis would seem to turn upon that unhappy oft-partitioned country of Poland.

We must not, says the press, allow still another Democracy to be swallowed up by Germany, we must Stand by Our Word, etc., etc.

From the beginning of the Middle Ages and up till the eighteenth century Poland was one of the centres of world jewry and at the end of that period the country was in such a state of exhaustion that the surrounding Powers presumably 'in the interests of Poland' deemed it necessary to divide the country among themselves. The largest part (containing the majority of the Polish jews) went to Russia.

Some centuries elapsed. Then, at the Conference of Versailles*, Poland was reborn. Danzig, we note, was to be a free city under the protectorate of the League of Nations, and was to be included within the Polish customs frontier, its foreign relations and the protection of its citizens abroad to be entrusted to this power. (The question of Danzig was a perennial cause of friction; its economic importance for

Poland, its racial and historical bonds with Germany was never forgotten, adds the historian).

"As a signatory of the Treaty of Versailles, Poland was an original member of The League of Nations. The Treaty was not popular in Poland."

During the early twenties a gentleman by the name of Grabski was prime minister and minister of finance. He:

"made financial reform his principal task. On January 3, 1924, Grabski's government was granted emergency powers for that purpose . . . fulfilling partly the recommendation of a British financial adviser Mr. (now Sir Edward) Hilton Young. Grabski strenuously reorganised the financial system of the country. A Bank of Poland was once more created on a basis of private subscription. The Budget was balanced by draconic reductions in expenditure . . . the currency became stabilized at the disastrous rate of exchange, etc. . . ."

Result:

"A period of heavy economic depression, exports declined rapidly, industrial stagnation ensued, and bankruptcies became numerous . . . The consolidation of the Polish debt to America (November, 1924) and to Great Britain (December 10, 1924) produced a favourable impression, but . . . an Italian loan which the administration managed to obtain, was unsatisfactory both in amount and rate of interest and the trading away of one asset of the state after another . . . disquieted opinion at home."

Things became worse and worse:

"Meanwhile internal dissension intensified while the conclusion of a new Russo-German treaty in Berlin (March, 1926) increased the general nervousness. Matters came to a crisis when, owing to dissensions over the budget, the Socialist ministers left

the Cabinet."

And so the scene was ready for the entrance of the strong man:

"On May 12, Pilsudski, whose following grew from day to day, entered Warsaw at the head of troops. The Government opposed his demands and declared him a rebel . . . after two days of heavy fighting in the streets Pilsudski was master of the capital. Pilsudski became minister of war, and a few months later, officially assumed premiership in the cabinet."

Pilsudski adopted the policy of most strong men of whom we have record:

"He proceeded to reform the constitution in the sense of limiting the power of parliament, and strengthening the executive . . . many points in state organization which it had been impossible to get settled by parliament, were now settled by decree."

He introduced innumerable changes in the administration; which were

"not always improvements as far as professional efficiency was concerned but they invariably strengthened the Government's grip of the country."

"The freedom of political discussion in the press was curtailed by two severe decrees which called forth much protest . . . the budget was strictly balanced and reserves created."

"The government at an early stage after the coup d'etat engaged the services of the American currency expert Professor Kemmerer, and the principal recommendations of his mission concerning reform in financial administration were carried into effect by presidential decree. An American loan of \$70,000,000 was obtained by Poland in the autumn 1927 and was used principally for the final stabilization of the currency system."

"The oppointment of an Ameri-
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"Meanwhile"

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BALLOON BARRAGE

Marion Drake sat with her back against a yellow corn-stook and drank tea from the top of a thermos. The tea was not good, but she was thirsty and didn't much care. She looked abstractedly over the rim of the cup at the sloping field, yellow in the evening sunlight, and across the still water of the estuary at the two shining silver and unbelievable entities floating many feet up from the ground, but seeming level with her hill top.

It was low tide, and in the estuary the water ran smoothly on each side of a flat reach of sand. At least it looked like sand—it might be mud. Across the water the shore was flat, rising smoothly on both sides to abrupt hills. One of the hills was patched with the red buildings of an old factory, and the uncompromising geometric pattern of its newer dormitory estate. The other hill was covered with woods and meadows; and here each fold of the ground, each clump of trees, catching the sun on one side and throwing a long shadow on the other, outlined the contour of the rising ground. The hills repeated themselves in the still water of the estuary, and even the mud banks reflected the light of the sky.

The clear pure colours and the sense of light and air had reminded Marion of French impressionist painting. She idly turned over her scanty knowledge of the subject and decided that Monet most fitted the bill. Then she began considering the essential kindness of natural things that consisted not in 'being kind' (horrible thought) but in simply existing effortlessly and without excuse or implication or fuss. You didn't have to read it from the printed sheet before you knew that the stubble was honey-yellow at a distance and yet amongst it were little green plants and poppies that had missed being cut and stunted clover; and that it felt prickly and damp and had a specific and pleasant smell . . .

Then she had seen those two silver floating balloons.

She emptied the dregs of tea on to the stubble and watched the activities of the little flies about it. It was time to go back. Suddenly all the thoughts about the Political Misuse of Things came huddling up from the recesses of her mind, and the images put there by the newspapers ran riot alongside the

rationalised corrections.

As she walked back across the fields to the car she reflected that this in itself was a form of war. Propaganda pro anything immediately made her want to contradict, but mere contradiction was probably just as incorrect and as a reaction was quite likely to be one of the results wanted by the Thing behind all this muddle. What you had to decide was what you wanted to come of it. She knew nothing—or very little—about Danzig or Poland or China, but she had a savage will to prevent the immense catastrophe of War for an Abstract Principle. People got hold of principles. They also made them. Look at Hitler. In England he wasn't a man any longer—he was a Principle either of Good or Evil according to your political persuasion.

She started the car and moved slowly down the lane, past more fields, past some ugly new bungalows to the village green. From within the church came the strains of a psalm tune. She pulled up at a cottage opposite and bought a bunch of chrysanthemums. They were early this year, with their glowing golden heads and slight bitter scent.

The woman who sold them to her was pleasantly excited. "Well, Miss, the news isn't any too good," she said cheerfully.

"Oh, I don't know," said Marion idiotically, answering the unspoken question, "Mr. Chamberlain may pull us through yet."

"My son was called up yesterday," went on the woman, shaking her head but still with that vibrant note of excitement in her voice. She added: "That there Hitler . . ."

As Marion turned on to a larger road she saw a small car with the label "Military" across its windscreen. Inside were two very solemn young men in khaki, both sitting bolt upright. On the main arterial road another vehicle labelled "Military" lumbered by, a clumsy-covered van on the side of which were pictured three immense lemons. The khaki clad youngsters leant out as it went and made good humoured noises at the passers-by.

There was a crowd along the railings of the aerodrome—but in a quick glance Marion could not see what was

going on. More comings and goings labelled "Military" she supposed. As she neared the centre of the town the atmosphere seemed to get more tense. The outer suburbs were encased in their usual Sunday calm, but as gardens became smaller and vanished and houses turned to flats, the pavements and boulevards were full of people gossiping, strolling, enjoying the summer evening and the exchange of rumours. Yes, of course they are being brave and putting a good face on things and showing their backbone and not being yellow . . . but the occasion for the display of these qualities should surely be more judiciously considered. There was some danger that they might cause the very event.

The huge lighted lozenge of a tram screeched past her in the opposite direction, draining all thought and exhausting all conjecture by mere pressure of sound. Into the silence, when it had gone, fell the thin, desolate gaiety of a barrel organ.

Saplings and Striplings

Striped umbrellas . . . fifty foot plane trees . . . blue skies above . . . music in the distance and trams over the wall—lunch hour in the Embankment Gardens.

From a table nearby a pleasant voice murmurs "Striplings grow, don't they?" . . . That wide spreading plane was a sapling once, was it sapling he said; can this be some gardener enthusiast? Or a nurseryman from Sussex or Berks., quietly cogitating on his plantations; sturdy young chestnuts, graceful birch and flaming maple; pushing upwards, aspiring, out-topping—yes, saplings grow!

Or maybe it is some meditative parent musing on his brood . . . It seems no time since they were not—and were born. Infancy, childhood, youth and there they are, fourteen and sixteen; racing around or buried in books; now all crack-brained giddiness, and then sometimes a surprised solemnity peeps out. Skinny, chubby, leggy, coltish; how they come on—yes, striplings grow, don't they?

A discreet turn of the head disclosed the speaker. He and his companion, heads together, with earnest gaze and pondering visage . . . and on the table—a crossword puzzle! Away flies the pretty pink balloon of fancy, but who cares? Striplings *do* grow, don't they?

J. D.

BLACK LIST

MOSES ISRAEL SIEFF,
STELLA, MARCHIONESS OF READING,
SIR HENRY STRAKOSCH.

Members of the following families:

KISCH (Civil Service, etc.)

WARBURG

SCHIFF

and

MISS ROSA ROSENBERG.

Human beings are usually very much what they look like if they are over 45 years old. Compare Mr. Montagu Norman as photographed and reproduced in the "*Sunday Express*", August 27th.

C. H. D.

NEWS AND VIEWS

"A war will bring an economic collapse," King Leopold of the Belgians said in his recent broadcast on behalf of the seven "minor powers."

"Everywhere armies are getting ready to enter into war in which there will be no victor nor loser. There will be the loss of spiritual values acquired during centuries of civilisation.

"There is not a single nation which wishes to send its children to death. It is still possible to negotiate. The worst can be avoided, but time presses.

"We solemnly hope that those responsible for the guidance of the countries will agree to submit their differences and claims to negotiations.

"This is the vow of the King of Denmark, the President of the Finnish Republic, the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, the King of Norway, the Queen of Holland, and myself."

"It may not be too much to say", remarks Gregory Macdonald in the *Catholic Times* of August 25th, "that the death of Mannheimer is as significant for Money as the death of Louis XVI., was significant for Monarchy. It is part of a world movement, the consequence of a world wide attack, entailing political consequences which will profoundly change the structure of our civilisation."

See also page 12. A previous Black List has appeared in *The Social Crediter*, Vol. 1, No. 19, of January 1st, 1939.

Mannheimer had been selling Dutch currency on the "inside information" that the guilder would be devalued and that he would make a profit on delivery. His "inside information" was wrong: he would make a loss.

From one source it appears that he had been selling sterling in the same way, and making a profit depended on the devaluation of the pound.

On August 25th, the pound sterling was devalued. There seems to have been some friction previously (*Daily Express*, August 26) between the Bank of England and the Government (Sir Horace Wilson) over the latter's reluctance.

The full effect of Mannheimer's bankruptcy cannot be estimated for some time, as many of the securities he gave cannot yet be sold without creating a panic . . . Sooner or later, however, the landslide will start.

A really large crash is likely to disillusion the world about the "soundness" of orthodox finance.

The only circumstances which could cover up such a crash would be—war.

Rumours (probably invented) circulating in Poland led peasants to distrust the paper money issued by the Government and to hoard silver coins against the threat of war. This caused an acute shortage of small change in some districts in Poland.

At Gdynia the Komunalna Kasa (Municipal Savings Bank) issued token notes which were in fact savings certificates. Clients going to the bank for small sums—there are no bank notes of a lower denomination than 20 zlotys (16s. 7d.) and silver change had disappeared—were given certificates each "for one zloty" in numbers equivalent to the sums they wished to withdraw. They were readily accepted by tradespeople. The Komunalna Kasa seems to have acted not only without the Treasury's authority but without even informing Warsaw at all.

Small change has now been sent from Warsaw.

Most machinery installed in Russia in the early days of the Soviet, came from Germany. It is, therefore convenient for them to replace it with the same type of machinery. On the other hand, Germany is in urgent need of primary materials, notably foodstuffs and metals, which Russia more than any other single nation is in a position to supply. Hence the Russia-German trade agreement.

It is said (*The Week*, August 23rd) that during negotiations Russia pointed out that whereas the German Government has made repudiation of its debts ("freezing of assets") a major feature of financial policy, the Soviet Union has not only been able to pay, but has paid in gold at pre-devaluation rates, its own obligations.

The Records Tell the Story in Alberta

By D. NOLEN FORBES

"Alberta is going places!"

You hear that statement scores of times as you travel through the West these days—and it comes from those who by no stretch of imagination could ever be termed social crediters.

Why?

The Aberhart Government, in four years, has reformed Alberta's system of land settlement; instituted state medicine for tubercular persons and victims of infantile paralysis; paved nearly 400 miles of highways; reformed education to take metropolitan facilities to every rural district; recognized the teaching profession on the same basis as those of law or medicine; reduced the male minimum wage age from 21 to 19 years; recovered in one year for more than 1,100 underpaid workers more than \$32,000 in wages; reduced the public debt in the face of increasing public debts elsewhere in the Dominion; saved from eviction thousands of farmers who, had it not been for the Aberhart Government, would have lost their farms, and has cancelled all drought area tax arrears and relief advances incurred by farmers prior to 1936.

Premier William Aberhart and his associates have done even more. They have set up a marketing board not only to conduct the orderly marketing of products within its sphere but to buy in bulk for manufacturers. The Aberhart Government, without damaging trade outside the Province, has dealt a master stroke for Alberta industry and its workers by paying to consumers a 3 per cent. bonus on Alberta-made goods purchased by voucher.

Aberhart Money

And that brings up the unique institution of Treasury Branches. By harvest time there will be about 30 branches and 550 agencies operating throughout the Province. Already 22 branches and 292 agencies are in operation. More than two-thirds of the retail merchants—approximately 4,400—are doing business through these institutions and accept Treasury Vouchers as cash as eagerly as they accept bank cheques. Workers engaged in public works, members of the civil service and others in the government's employ, accept from 25 to 100 per cent. of their pay in vouchers and all the

banks clear cash orders on the Treasury Branches or agencies exactly as they clear cheques on other banks. The Treasury Branches are actually branch offices of the Provincial Treasury. Agencies are sub-branches and several of them operate under each Branch. Through this organization, in spite of the fiercest possible opposition from financial institutions, Premier Aberhart has actually established a medium of internal exchange without borrowing a penny and without going into the banking business. This is the first great successful step towards socialized credit and it is really going over in a big way. Through it the Aberhart Government has been able to finance extensive road-building programmes and other public works; has put thousands of men to work; and now plans, through the Marketing Board, to give financial assistance to manufacturing industries.

Insurance

Through previous administrations hail insurance has been a state matter in Alberta but not a successful one. Premier Aberhart reformed it, placed it on a new footing and at the end of the first year's operation—a disastrous one—came through with a slight margin of profit. It's a sort of community co-operative proposition. The premiums from the fortunate go to pay the losses of the unfortunate, and the secret of its success is that Aberhart insists that the fortunate pay their premiums. Last year more than 98 per cent. of the premiums were collected. This year, Premier Aberhart, taking a page from the New Zealand Government's success in this line, launched a programme of state fire insurance.

Aberhart has courage. Take his school reform, for instance. For fifteen years the U.F.A. Government had advocated the "larger Unit" system, but, because of opposition from rural school trustees, had done nothing about it. In 1936 Aberhart entered a trustees' con-

vention in Calgary to explain his plan of school reform. He was hissed and booed as he walked down the aisle but he took the platform and said his piece. Then, casting aside political popularity, he went back to Edmonton and put his plan into effect. Within one year, school conditions were improved, better services were given, teachers' salary arrears which totalled \$250,000 were paid off, high school facilities were extended in rural areas, education costs were equalized throughout the province and a saving of more than \$51,000 was effected for the taxpayers.

Recognition

The truth of these accomplishments is beginning to seep through the rest of Canada—a Dominion whose people have too long regarded Aberhart as a sort of ring-master in a political circus.

Said the magazine *Liberty* recently in an editorial:

"No figure in Canadian History has aroused more bitter enmity on the one hand and more faithful loyalty on the other than Alberta's Premier Aberhart. Yet, long after the loyalties and the enmities engendered by social credit have been forgotten, Mr. Aberhart will be remembered as the great emancipator of Canadian education. He has blazed a new trail for all the provinces to follow in eliminating costly, wasteful, inefficient school governments. The resultant pattern represents a maximum of centralized management together with a minimum of political 'meddling.'"

The *Calgary Herald* has been one of Premier Aberhart's worst enemies. It has never lost an opportunity to pillory the man; to print ridiculous cartoons of him and to cause him embarrassment; no matter how personal, no matter how distantly removed from public matters. Yet on June 19th this year, the *Herald* published a full-page feature article on the service rendered by the Government's travelling health clinic and described it as unique in all the Dominion. It is actually a motor caravan of mercy, carrying relief to suffering rural children, performing minor operations, inoculations, vaccinations and dental work for those far removed from medical care or unable, for financial reasons, to obtain it.

Tolerance

Aberhart is tolerant of everything except inefficiency and privileged orthodoxy. He surrounds himself with

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the best brains he can find and asks no questions about a man's political leanings or religious convictions. This fundamental Baptist evangelist has in his cabinet a French-Canadian Roman Catholic, two Mormons and two United Churchmen. Two of his first Cabinet appointments went to an outstanding Liberal and a prominent Conservative.

Premier Aberhart is criticised most severely because Alberta has defaulted payment of its maturing bond issues. The fact of the matter is that payment of saving certificates was suspended before he took office. When he went into power the treasury was empty, banks were carrying an overdraft of several millions of dollars, the provincial debt amounted to more than 155 million dollars, the farm population having experienced four crop failures was taxed to the limit, unable to pay any more, and thousands were faced with eviction. Thousands of unemployed walked the streets, created disturbances in stores, ate in soup kitchens and slept in "flop" houses.

Re-establishment

Aberhart stepped in! Virtually he told the wealthy and the financial corporations they would have to wait for their money until his own people had been taken care of. No needy holder of saving certificates or provincial bonds has ever been refused payment. Aberhart has paid them more than a million dollars a year since he took office. By a process of steady farm placement, Aberhart did away with soup kitchens and to-day more than 5,000 farm homes are available for the settlement of transient families on relief. These families are being gradually re-established, supplied with poultry, some livestock, grain and garden seed, groceries, fuel, clothing and even medical attention until they become self-supporting. Aberhart has moved hundreds of farm families from the drought areas to fertile lands. During the first quarter of this year Alberta was the only Province in the Dominion to show a decrease in unemployment. The provincial sinking fund has been revived from a sink-hole of frozen book accounts to a paying reserve of liquid assets, and Alberta, her decks cleared for action, is in a better financial position to-day than any other province in the Dominion.

New Security

Assuming power in a poverty-ridden province handicapped by tremendous burdens of public and private debt incurred during the war period of

inflated production; assuming power in a province handicapped by high tariffs and expensive freight hauls, and pinched by declining prices for agricultural produce, Aberhart had to change things. Inexperienced in politics and government, fought every inch of the way by financial institutions and all but a few members of the press, hamstrung by vetoes and disallowances of legislation or by defeats in the Courts, Aberhart, beset even with insurgency in his own ranks, has battled through to remarkable achievement in his fight for the underdog. High finance will continue to fight him; the press will continue to ridicule, misrepresent and malign him; but if the people, realizing what he has already achieved, re-elect him at the next election, Aberhart will win through to establish a new standard of economic security; a new standard of security for workers in industry, for farmers and, what is more, a greater security for the future of youth.

When the rest of Canada learns the truth about what Aberhart has accomplished in Alberta, Canadians may clamour for him at Ottawa as Albertans clamoured for him before they sent him to Edmonton. Be that as it may, Aberhart has brought new life and new hope to Alberta and now—"Alberta is going places."

(This article appeared in the June, 1939, issue of "The Canadian Unionist", official organ of the Canadian Trades Union Movement.)

The *Social Crediter* has been receiving for some time questions concerning certain of the articles appearing in an Australian contemporary.

The *New Era*, formerly conducted by Mr. Barclay Smith is no longer edited by him.

"Post War Poland"—continued from page 1.
can adviser as a member of the board of directors of the Bank of Poland established a useful permanent connection with American capital."

And a final quotation to be found under the heading of 'Constitution':

"Taxes and customs duties can be established only by law, and a supreme board of control superintends the management of state finance."

B. J.

*At which the secretaries of the three Great Powers had Jewish secretaries, and the fourth was himself a Jew.

This article is based on information in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

New Democracy

"Vers une Nouvelle Démocratie" par Louis Even. Reprinted from *Les Cahiers du Credit Social*, Vol. II, No. 4, Gardenvale, P.Q., Canada; June, 1939.

Monsieur Even would have preferred to have called his pamphlet "Towards Democracy", but since we are accustomed to calling the existing caricature by that name, he has had to add the adjective "new" to show that he is not writing about "the absurd chaos which sickens us to such a degree that the weak sigh for a dictatorship if not a revolution."

The pamphlet is, in the main, an essay condemning the party system and showing how it should be replaced. Monsieur Even demonstrates extremely clearly and simply the futility and servility of the said system, with its programmes consisting entirely of conflicting methods, and its central electoral funds, pointing out that only corruption, fear of economic pressure, and "chloroform" applied to these who seem disposed to act, make its continued existence possible.

The new democracy must be one without parties, without electoral funds—the union of citizens around a common objective. To impose an objective is dictatorship. In the choice of the objective lies all the difference between dictatorship and democracy.

The writer then comments on the political outlook in Canada and welcomes the Herridge movement, explaining that it differs from the Social Credit movement in insisting on a free parliament to effect economic reform rather than the economic reform to be effected by a free parliament.

Monsieur Even began by quoting the Larousse definition of a party, "the union of a number of persons against others who have an opposite interest." Canadians have really a common interest—their common well-being. "There is no real conflict between the interests of members or groups of the same nation especially in a state where abundance is possible for all." It is the Social Credit philosophy which is enabling Canadians to take a long view.

J. H.

"Experience is the name everyone gives to their mistakes." — *Oscar Wilde*.

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

This journal expresses and supports the policy of the Social Credit Secretariat, which is a non-party, non-class organisation neither connected with nor supporting any political party, Social Credit or otherwise.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Home and abroad, post free: One year 15s.; Six months 7s. 6d.;
Three months 3s. 9d.

VOL. 2. No. 25.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd, 1939.

12, LORD STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 2.

MEANWHILE

A dreamer is a man who thinks he has done something when he has only thought about it. It may be true that no complicated piece of purposive action is brought to a conclusion without thinking about it; but all the thinking about it doesn't do it and many actions, important in their results, seem to be done without thinking about them.

In a universe which in the last analysis, exists entirely in *events* (happenings: things *done*) to complete the thinking and not to get on with the job is to leave the job half-done (which is to say *not done*).

Literary folk: 'thinkers', writers, dreamers are notoriously hard to live with. They are discontented, unsatisfied folk. The satisfaction, the sense of sufficiency (and of self-sufficiency), which they demand from Life (as all men do) is denied to them because they have half-done their job (which is to leave their job *un-done*). And, somewhere deep inside them, not very far from their lives perhaps, but more probably interpenetrating their thirsty tissues from the crowns of their heads to the soles of their feet, is the gnawing inner certainty of utter eventlessness and emptiness. This is the thing that was to be *done* (not dreamt), and it is *un-done*.

All the thinking in the world cannot un-think the un-done job. It is only as a preliminary to the job and the job well-done that thought has any meaning or bears the promise of the slightest human satisfaction.

These facts (for they are facts) explain a great deal concerning the personnel of the Social Credit movement. (They explain, for example, why a part of this 'movement' moves and part of it doesn't: why a part of it is relatively satisfied and a part of it profoundly, irritably, deeply, constitutionally, mysteriously, inexplicably — to itself! — dis-satisfied).

'How may I rid myself of this dissatisfaction?' — By action: by doing; and by doing not just 'something' but the 'something' that is the natural, strong, purposeful, outcome of what you have been thinking about. That is the answer, and if it is unheeded; there is nothing more unless it is pity, the palest and saddest of emotions, to bestow upon the sufferer.

We cannot evade the issue: this is all *we* do in this paper; just sit and think and commit the symbols of thinking to paper. In this elaboration of the *symbols* for things done lies the subtle temptation of the literary to confuse the symbols for things done with things done. By the mistaking of this door countless men have gone to hell. Writing is in itself but the lengthening of the road to things done. To keep this road *short*—that is the objective if satisfaction is to be gained: if the job is to be done.

If in the coming hours our hopes and the hopes of the millions of the earth's people are at last dashed to the ground this road from *our* thought to events real and tangible in the Life of mankind will inevitably be lengthened, not shortened; and a word here may help to limit this tragic lengthening of our way to the minimum. In war everything becomes a function of war. And yet everything sane and healthy is unwillingly a function of war. Most unwilling, because clearest in its perception of the reality, is that health and sanity enshrined in social credit. (It is not necessary to pursue the theme). In the continued absence of war there are the forces leading to war,—not merely the megalomaniac in Germany, but the megalomaniac in Wall Street as well.

It is said that Mr. Chamberlain is aware of both. He may be. What is certain is this rocking world is rocked by that vast illusion whose fictitious

terror (effective in our inverted order) was personified by the bankrupt Mannheimer offering fictitious millions to European governments as the price of their 'salvation'. To achieve release from this evil domination nothing is needed but to will it, although it is not enough for me to will it or for you to will it or for the willing to be the willing of relief alone without identification of the evil from which we would find relief. Nor is it enough merely that the world should say 'I will' without carrying its words over into at least that action which is the impressing of its will upon those who are pledged to implement it.

From week to week this paper has offered *guidance*. It is not action. It presumes the desire to act in others. That desire grows and will grow to effectiveness *unless* there is war. If there is war it will be "sublimated" in new channels of national purpose and, for a time if not for ever, lost for its own fundamental social and individual purposes. This alternative is not the present (or indeed the pressing) topic.

Where are our social credit groups in this? Are they transmitting this *guidance* in sure accents? They too may now presume the desire to act in others, for it is there. T. J.

British 'Brain Trust' Planned

A British "brains trust" was recently foreshadowed by the Premier, according to a report from the General Council to the Trades' Union Congress next month.

In July, Mr. Chamberlain received a deputation to discuss the establishment of a permanent body to deal with the unemployment problem. He did not think that a body such as that proposed by the T.U.C. could have executive authority.

"The Government", he added, according to the report, "probably ought to be provided with a thinking machine whole divorced from executive responsibilities. Such a machine ought to have intimate knowledge of government or industry or both and ought to have an adequate and properly trained staff. Such an idea had been in his mind for some time, and that he had not yet put it into application was due to the very heavy pressure of other business."

This divorce of power from responsibility for the results of using it is the most effective method of cheating the majority of individuals of the results of their association as a nation. Nor do its effects in the United States justify its further development here.

WINSTON CHURCHILL. (I) THE WAR

"There is surely something very significant", says Mr. Bechhofer, one of Churchill's many biographers, "in the fact that the most picturesque and indubitably the most highly destined figure in the House of Commons is half-American by birth."

In 1873, Lady Randolph Churchill (a celebrated American beauty of the New York plutocrat family of Jerome) gave birth to a son.

"Beyond a remarkable disposition to naughtiness, Winston made no particular impression on the world in his boyhood."

After school (where he distinguished himself as an actor) he entered Sandhurst and subsequently became a subaltern in the 4th Hussars. He always expressed the wish to see active service. In 1895 came his first chance: Spain declared war against the Cuban insurgents and Churchill went out as the War Correspondent of *The Daily Graphic* and took active part in the fighting on the side of the Spaniards (he was not disfavoured towards the Rebellion, but "did not like the rebels" says his biographer.)

In 1897 he "hastened to the scene of fighting in India in the hope of using his sword as well as his pen." He joined a squadron of the Bengal Lancers and although officially a non-combatant, General Hamilton tells how Churchill "all day was out stalking the enemy's snipers."

He next went out to Egypt (having obtained an appointment for the Nile Expeditionary Force), and secured a commission to represent the *Morning Post*. The battle of Omdurman occurred shortly afterwards and Churchill was delighted to be under fire again."

Politics

Back in England he put himself in touch with the Conservative Party headquarters, and he was approved as a candidate for Parliament. Relations with France were strained at the time and at a dinner at Dover "he brandished his right arm and challenged a nameless foreign power to 'come on'."

In June, 1899, he stood for Oldham. "The Radical Party", he declared, "was composed of prigs, pruders and faddists." He came in third, and went (again as correspondent to the *Morning Post*) to the South African scene of war. On

his journey to Ladysmith his train collided with a rock. He showed great presence of mind telling his comrades: "Keep cool men, this will make good copy for my paper." Behind the rock was the enemy and he was taken prisoner, escaped miraculously and returned to England where he was celebrated as a National Hero.

"The fervour of the welcome," the biographer continues, "suited his projects. Five days after landing he went to Oldham as senior prospective conservative candidate. He addressed 150 meetings in two months and gained the election. One of the congratulatory telegrams ran: "Good Business. Harmsworth." He ended the year with lecturing to American audiences under the sponsorship of Mark Twain, the humorist. An impressario advertised him as "the hero of five wars, the author of six books and the future prime minister of England."

First Turnings

Discoursing on his Boer War experiences in his Maiden Speech he said:

"It should be made clear to these brave and unhappy men that whenever they are ready to recognize that their small independence must be merged in the larger liberties of the British Empire there will be full guarantee . . . etc.", and in same speech:

"What the Empire has lost in men and money in Africa, it has gained twentyfold in Canada and Australia where many inhabitants now realize . . . that they belong to the Empire and the Empire to them."

He early showed his sense of economy in National matters.

On the Army Bill in 1901:

"I cannot view without grave apprehension the continuous growth of purely military expenditure . . . I am glad to lift again (his father's slogan) the tattered flag of retrenchment and economy."

In 1906 he broke with the Conservatives and joined the Liberals forming a close alliance with Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Reginald McKenna, and Mr. Runciman. On the occasion of the General Election he stood as a Liberal member for North West Manchester. An expression of sympathy with Zionism, and his opposition to the late

Government's Aliens' Bill made Churchill the hero of the many Jews in his constituency. One of them Mr. N. Laski, took the chair for him at an all-Jewish meeting and declared that any Jew who voted against him was a traitor to the common cause.

There was another cause, however, whose supporters viewed the candidate with anything but enthusiasm. Some months before the election the first clash between the Suffragettes and Churchill had taken place. Some ladies (Miss Pankhurst among them) had interrupted one of his meetings, and, refusing to pay the fines demanded, had been taken prisoners. From then on they interrupted and heckled him wherever he appeared, till he finally declared that he was being "henpecked". He won the election notwithstanding, but did not forget the militant ladies.

Ascending

In his new post as undersecretary for the Colonies he was

"intrusted with the duty of priming Liberal members of the Upper House with these and other Government measures (Education Bill, Licencing Bill, etc.)"

In May, 1907, he became Privy Councillor and the King (whose intimate friend and financial adviser, Sir Ernest Cassel, was also an old friend of the House of Churchill, as well as of the all-powerful American financial house of Schiff) "showed him special consideration and held him back in conversation when the others left."

At a Manchester Bye-Election the Suffragettes did their utmost to turn votes against Churchill, and in vain did he plead conversion to their cause. He lost, and as he descended the stairs from the Town Hall a Suffragette seized hold of his arm: "It is the women who have done this Mr. Churchill; now you will understand that we must have the vote."

Fortunately a seat fell vacant at Dundee where he arrived four days later. But a group of suffragettes from Manchester were hot on his heels. One of them, Miss Malony, sought to drown his eloquence with a dinner bell, and the same lady was, on the day of the poll, seen driving to the station ringing her bell defiantly out of the window of her

cab. But Dundee returned him.

Legislator

In the House, Churchill himself introduced the Port of London Bill framed to institute official control over all docks and wharves in the port, and further "he established courts of industrial conciliation."

At this period "he married Miss Clementine Hozier, daughter of Colonel H. Hozier (secretary of Lloyd's for many years) and Lady Blanche, whose mother, the Countess of Airlie, was a power in Dundee, Churchill's new constituency."

Churchill saw eye to eye with Lloyd George in the plan and tactics to be followed: New taxes on land, the increment duty, reversion duty, and undeveloped land duty.

As president of the Budget League he addressed his fellow radicals, "heating Radical fervour to boiling point with his vivid phrases, and violent contrast between the 'vulgar and joyless luxuries of the under-serving Tory rich, and the miserable destitution of the deserving Radical poor'."

Of the legislation he introduced in 1909 the best known was the establishment of Labour Exchanges as a means of combating unemployment.

Minister

The "battle of Sidney Street" took place while he was Home Secretary.

In Sidney Street, Stepney, some criminals had made a fort of some old houses, defying the police and using firearms against them. Scots Guards, Artillery and Engineers were summoned, and when the houses were ablaze the fire brigade were forbidden to quench the fire.

The criminals succumbed in the fire. It was the first time that troops had been called out in London since 1887, and the first time soldiers had actually opened fire in the city since 1820.

In the strikes of the following years the resulting disorders were at once met by drafting military into the excited areas. An intense bitterness was created. Lord Cecil said in 1911,

"There could not have been a better example of the growth of the powers of bureaucracy in this country than the deeds of the Home Secretary. In recent times no minister has in so few months committed a greater series of outrages on Liberty and Justice."

"From the time of the Agadir incident . . . the details of his

departmental work at the home office . . . ceased to interest him, and he saturated himself with the technique of defense and counterattack."

Preparing the Fleet

In the beginning of 1912 Mr. Churchill exchanged office with Mr. McKenna, becoming the First Lord of the Admiralty. His appointment was regarded with favour by Germany as he had always before been known to advocate economy in military matters, and insisted there was no real enmity between Germany and England. Sir Ernest Cassel had written to Mr. Ballin: "I have known him since he was quite a young man and he has never made a secret of his admiration for the Kaiser."

But Churchill threw himself into putting the Fleet into a state of complete preparedness, "he electrified the Admiralty" and never ceased clamouring for money in the House.

He was responsible for the "fast division of battleships" (which incidentally led to the Government's purchase of a controlling share in the Anglo-Persian oil-company).

In 1913, the Cabinet succeeded in allaying the medical profession's opposition to the new compulsory insurance legislation.

They also passed a Trade Union Act ("The New Bill permitted the allocation of funds to a Political Party") which "became a fertile source of mischief that in fourteen years' time an older and presumably wiser Churchill was vastly concerned to repair."

In the same year he was asked to give evidence at the House of Commons inquiry into the charges brought against the Attorney General (Sir Rufus Isaacs, later Lord Reading, Viceroy of India) and Mr. Lloyd George, of improper speculation in the shares of the Marconi company.

1914

In 1914, he was fiercely attacked by the Unionists for his share in the Government's supposed plot to coerce Ulster. He had sent a squadron of battleships to the Island of Arran, in the Firth of Clyde "where", he stated, "they would be in proximity to the coasts of Ireland in case of serious disorder."

Mr. Amery inquired in the House if Churchill "expected and hoped that purely precautionary measures to look after shores would lead to fighting and bloodshed. When Churchill repudiated "this hellish suggestion", he was asked by the Speaker to withdraw that

epithet. Churchill explained that "he did not think that Ulster would fight but if she did 'Well, there are worse things than bloodshed.'"

The Dardanelles

Churchill was the prime author of the attempt to force the Dardanelles in order to cut off Turkey from the Central Powers. Defending himself against the many severe criticisms that the complete failure of this attempt brought forth, he said that he had approved the Naval Plan, recommended it to the War Council "not as a certainty but as a legitimate war gamble with stakes that we could afford to lose." When called upon to explain this latter statement he explained that he had referred to the battleships, not the men.

Churchill's great resourcefulness and initiative as regards administrative detail is shown by the fact that he in March, 1915 himself ordered 18 trial tanks to be built for the Admiralty ("he kept his action secret from the Sea Lords, the War Office too was left in happy ignorance and he said nothing either to the Treasury officials who would have been horrified at this high-handed appropriation of £70,000, but the tanks proved the most successful innovation of the war.")

He must, however, have shown too much resourcefulness to suit those who determine the destinies of politicians and he was asked to exchange his portfolio for some insignificant sinecure, which he declined, preferring to go into active service at the Front.

When promoted to lieutenant-colonel he gave a short address to his young officers: "War is a game to be played with a smiling face."

By way of keeping his men interested and the enemy worried he initiated entirely on his responsibility night "strafes". When some of the privates showed signs of growing apprehension at this never-ceasing warfare he asked them: "Don't you like war?"

America

In 1917 he re-entered the Cabinet as Minister of Munitions. "After a while he was entrusted by the U.S. Government with an immense and almost unlimited commission to equip its growing armies in France." And the biographer adds, "Nothing indeed pleased him more than the trust the American Government placed in him after the U.S. entered the war."

Mr. Bernard Baruch ("I believe I did have more power during the war

THE DEFEAT OF POVERTY

"The Defeat of Poverty", by Hartley Withers. Jonathan Cape; London, 1939.

It is to be feared that this book will not cause the defeat of anything except the unsuspecting reader's expectation that Mr. Hartley Withers may have something constructive and helpful to say about his subject.

The book is written in a "chatty" style obviously meant for the casual reader who has gleaned some smattering of the outward trappings of orthodox finance from the daily press.

Having described the unsatisfied needs of the mass of the people, Mr. Withers expresses exasperation because just as everything was going along so nicely after the Great War the fear of further war undermined "confidence", thus moving the carrot of prosperity a few years further on. Even before the War "we were not producing enough" and "the most important task—is to increase the national product, and that without sacrificing leisure and the amenities of life." But, says Mr. Withers, mass production can only be "applied profitably" in conjunction with "mass consumption" which, he thinks, is only possible "when manual workers and salary earners are well paid and so can afford to buy." Superficial arguments

of this kind abound, and a large part of the book is devoted to exposing the fallacy of the "trade cycle" and a detailed account of the U.S.A. crash in 1928/29, which is stated to have been due to "speculation."

The general conclusions of the author may be summarised as follows: Production of consumable goods does not expand to meet consumers' needs because producers cannot foresee an adequate profit. This could be remedied by Public Works (financed by loans)—not to produce the desired goods, but to create employment, and hence wages. For "full prosperity", however, increased cross-frontier trade is necessary, and this at present is hindered by the awkward behaviour of other countries.

Now let Mr. Withers speak for himself. "Given the necessary effort, required for producing at home and buying abroad the material commodities and services needed to make us rich and healthy, the financial problem will very easily be solved."

It would, presumably, be "solved" by loans and taxation—for no other method is suggested. But there are other and more tangible difficulties to surmount, as witness the following: "Production, stimulated by man's acquisitive

instinct, increases whenever man's quarrelling instinct allows it to do so."

The existence of this Quarrelling instinct is an assumption useful to the orthodox economist who finds himself in difficulties but it is not justified by scientific and historical research. If men are thwarted and suppressed (the chief effect of poverty) they will certainly quarrel, but if quarrelling is instinctive, and if quarrelling, by hindering production, causes poverty, then the Defeat of Poverty awaits the defeat of human instincts and the whole subject is carried into realms far removed from financial technique—which is perhaps what orthodox economists desire.

Mr. Withers makes it clear that he is benevolent enough to want us all to have more of the things we desire, and even more leisure in which to enjoy them, but he takes the existing financial system for granted. We must continue to make "efforts" to bring about the realisation of the Victorian dream of ever-expanding trade and employment. With all its good intentions and nearly 300 pages the book does little more than point out some of the superficial hindrances to trade which seem to delay our entrance into the paradise of Work and Wages for all. J. G. T.

WINSTON CHURCHILL—continued from page 8)

than any other man, doubtless that is true") the chairman of the War Industries Board at Washington ascribed to Churchill's personal credit the intimate knowledge of the nitrate trade displayed by the Ministry of Munitions. This led Mr. Baruch to consult him on a highly technical point about nitrates.

In 1918 he became simultaneously Secretary for War and Minister for Air.

Russia

Coming to the War Office he found himself committed to help the Anti-Bolshevist forces in Russia.

Such, however, was the lack of co-ordination between the Governmental departments, that although the War Office was officially committed to a policy of Anti-Bolshevism, Whitehall "still cherished hopes of converting the Bolshevists into friends and allies of the British Empire. This illusion was not altogether surprising, when

one considers that for a considerable period after Lenin came to power, Litvinoff was the trusted confidential adviser of the Russian section of our Foreign Office, and Rothstein, another prominent Bolshevik agent, was employed to interpret the Russian Newspapers to the Foreign Press section of the War Office."

Churchill sent the "White" Russian general Denikin equipment and munition left over from the war stocks. Their nominal value was £47 millions and Denikin was given credit to the extent of some £46 millions.

At a speech given at Sunderland he asks "Was there ever a more awful spectacle in the whole history of the world than is unfolded by the agony of Russia? . . . it is now reduced to famine of the most terrible kind, not because there is not enough food but because the theories of Lenin and Trotsky have . . . ruptured the means of

intercourse between man and man . . ."

There was a great popular outcry against sending regular troops to Russia. Churchill maintained that "no conscripts are sent, only volunteers."

"300 men" maintains one of his critics "being embarked at Southampton for Russia, refused to go on board; claiming the promises that only volunteers should be sent, they marched to the park, bivouacked there, were surrounded by bayonets and machine guns, so had to surrender." (23 August, 1919).

In April, 1921, Churchill tried to introduce into the Army Annual Bill a new provision, making any speech or action tending to check recruiting an offence. The Bill met with violent opposition and was withdrawn.

But despite his and Lord Birkenhead's protests in the Cabinet, Mr. Lloyd George decided to recognize the Bolshevists as the Government of Russia.

B. J.

Mrs. PALMER'S PAGE

DEFENCE OF PERSONALITY

By D. M. R.

"Can one imagine the regret of the enthusiastic and disinterested artisan of a great work, delayed in the realisation of his dream by the constant lack of means? And can we think without pain of the waste, above all things irreparable, of the nation's greatest good: the genius, strength and courage of its best sons? It is true that the discovery of radium was made in precarious conditions: the shed which shelters it seems clouded in charms of legend: it wore out our strength, and delayed our accomplishment. With better means, the first five years of our work might have been reduced to two, and their tension lessened."

"Madame Curie", by her daughter Eve, is a biography of the great Polish scientist, who, in collaboration with her husband, Pierre Curie, discovered radium, presenting yet more avenues of exploration to the scientist. The books stands, in the eyes of a social creditor, as an indictment of our money system which constantly lays a restraining hand on progress of all kinds. The Curies were not the first great personalities to fight their way through a labyrinth of unnecessary difficulties, in order to present to the rest of the world gifts of knowledge beyond price. We may stand ashamed that we allow these great dreamers to pay so heavy a price to realise their dreams. The Curies, particularly Marie in the earlier days of her research and study, lived in the very meanest of circumstances with scarcely enough money for their own material needs. "She hardly ever entered the butcher's shop, much less the restaurant: it was too dear. For weeks at a time she ate nothing but buttered bread and tea." From the beginning their work seems to have borne the stamp of genius, yet the more delicate part of it was achieved in a poor, draughty, damp shed.

To say that these difficulties stimulate effort is merely to excuse our assumed blindness. We have set up—or allowed to be set up—a most ridiculous code of conditions for living, and the harder they have pressed upon those who, in spite of them, but not *because* of them, have achieved anything worth while, the more we have eulogised upon the self-sacrifice involved.

"Virtue *may* flourish in the gutter, but if Virtue can *only* flourish in the gutter, as some people would have us believe, then it is time that the nature of Virtue received severe scrutiny."

One of the most fascinating qualities of the human race is its wealth of variety. Apparently it is Nature's decree that even members of the same family born into the same economic conditions shall be different one from the other. We all instinctively fight to preserve this difference of personality. In time gone by it emerged constantly in the daily work of most men and women but with the onrush of mechanisation the struggle to preserve it was increased. Money played a constantly increasing part in the management and distribution of life's necessities, and as massed labour became necessary for production, ways of procuring money became more difficult if one was not to submit to the desolation of repetition and drudgery. Great numbers of English people, and later all peoples, were engulfed, unnecessarily as we see to-day, in the nineteenth century sea of work which so buffeted its sailors as to deprive many of them, at least apparently, of their ability for self-development. Their personalities were subjected to severe pressure until they were so crushed as to be almost completely malleable to the master hand of Finance.

But machinery is perfected: the control of power is now far greater than any scientist of the nineteenth century could have visualised and the breathing space before the last war was just *not* long enough for recovery from the revolution which had taken place in the economic lives of men in such a phenomenally short time. Again we were caught up in the whirlwind of a war we only partly understood. Again differences of personality were most cruelly neglected, and conquests of humanity were utilised only for human destruction.

Marie Curie has said that "dreamers do not deserve wealth because they do not desire it. Even so, a well-organised society should assure to such workers (as disinterested scientists) the efficient means of accomplishing their task, in a life freed from material care and freely consecrated to research." The present day has to offer to *all* people the efficient means of accomplishing whatever is theirs to accomplish. To all people could be assured at least the right to Life; and whose is the right to deny it? Whose the right to offer only the mere miserable existence which threatens to strike personality completely out of the masses of our people?

There may be comparatively few who have escaped this diabolic treatment but, as Major Douglas has said, "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, or the emergence into the full light of a day of such splendour as we can at present envisage dimly."

It is most important, in these difficult times, that the social credit philosophy should not be lost. It is social creditors who can turn the unfairly weighted balance of Finance in favour of Life instead of Death. If, once more, we are unwilling material for the war machine it is this philosophy which will be the restorative; if "war" is averted it will be the greatest source of strength to those who are determined to remove the influence of the immense quantity of propaganda which is coming so near to reduce our people to a nation of "YES" men.

D. M. R.

Rendezvous

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is at home to friends on Wednesday afternoons from 3 to 5 p.m.

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Notes to Page Three

MOSES ISRAEL SIEFF

Closely connected with Political and Economic Planning (see *The Social Crediter*, Vol. 2, Nos. 15 and 17, for June 24th and July 8th, 1939) and associated with Marks and Spencer Ltd., chain stores.

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Chairman of the Women's Voluntary Services, A.R.P., since 1938; chairman of the Personal Service League; Member of Overseas Settlement Board since 1936; Member of Imperial Relations Trust. A daughter of Charles Charnaud she married the first Marquis of Reading in 1931. In 1935 she was

a member of the Broadcasting Commission.

SIR HENRY STRAKOSCH

Chairman of the Union Corporation, he is closely associated with South Africa. He is an "authority" on financial and economic subjects. He recently presented to the Union Parliament on behalf of Bernard M. Baruch, a portrait of General Smuts.

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During 1938 a total of 2,158 aliens were granted certificates of naturalisation. Of these 1,319 were European, "Germans" heading the list with 293, Russians following with 229.

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- Social Credit 3/6
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Also

- The Douglas Manual 5/-
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THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR,
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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. Headquarters: 72, Ann Street, Belfast. Monthly Group Meetings on First Tuesday in each month.

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. 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 and District—THE SOCIAL CREDITER will be obtainable outside the Central Bus Station on Saturday mornings from 7-15 a.m. to 8-45 a.m., until further notice. It is also obtainable from Paynton's and Sons, Market Hall, and from Morley's, Newsagents and Tobacconists, Market Hall.

LIVERPOOL Social Credit Association: Meeting for Social Crediters and their friends who are not satisfied with present conditions next Thursday, at 8-0 p.m., in room 4, 98a, Whitechapel (Tunnel end), next door to Lloyd's boot shop.

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, Elm Grove, Southsea.

SOUTHAMPTON Group—The Monthly Meeting will take place on Monday, September 4th, 7-45 p.m., at the Adyar Hall, Carlton Crescent. Special Speaker for the occasion:—Mr. H. A. Carre, on "Clear Thinking." All communications to C. Daish, Secretary, 19 Merridale Road, Bitterne, Southampton.

SIDMOUTH, Devon — Association for Lower Rates, Hon. Sec. Mrs. Miller, Squirrels, Redwood Road.

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

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