

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

Vol. 3. No. 12.

Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper  
Postage (home and abroad) 4d.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, 1939.

6d. Weekly.

## THREE MONTHS OF WAR

By H. E.

Mr. Chamberlain has preserved a long-sighted steadiness in his insistence on keeping open some possibility of a return towards sanity; while the underlying forces which made and continue to make for disintegration have not resulted in the carnage which seems to have been anticipated in London and our other great cities. Therefore the blindness of war psychology—seeing red—is so far a missing element.

The public is in sounder mind than is sometimes allowed. Hitler's tactics, if allowed free play, would end the independence of nations; and the independence of Great Britain is something which we must preserve. This is seen as of central importance, and so it is; for although international finance is the pivot upon which all turns, no nation can take effective action towards the control of its own credit unless it is free. But nations may lose their independence by other means than military conquest; they may be bluffed as well as bullied into its surrender.

The internal political structure of Germany is becoming less coherent, and the certainty and centrality of Hitler's leadership decreases; but the military machine remains intact. Continued pressure by the Allied Powers is likely to cause further internal disturbance, resulting in an intensification of external war and internal suppression, not in reconstruction. The power of Germany is unbroken; and in further stages the chaos resultant on its disintegration will produce conditions more favourable to Moscow than to London and Paris. The Soviet Union—her Baltic flank consolidated, her strength still undiminished, her frontier now in direct contact with Germany—is quite prepared to wait for that.

The underlying objective is the financial control of Europe by Wall Street, with its central core of Jew

financiers; and the instrument of this control is now disclosed as *Federal Union*.

Federal Union has been launched with a blast of propaganda in the press of U.S.A., and Great Britain. The contention is that "Peace comes through there being overwhelming force behind the law"—(Lord Lothian), and it is proposed that nations should agree to abandon their sovereign rights in respect of "finance, armament, fiscal policy and judicature"—(*The Times*). The Federal Union would enforce its decisions by international police adequate to suppress resistance by any nation.

Anyone who watches the press will recognise this as a deliberate move. It is an internal attack upon the sovereignty of Great Britain; the sovereignty which we are now trying to preserve from destruction.

The issue of Peace or War is not obscure; either can be had upon demand.

To secure war it is only necessary to arrange for sufficient people to be in a state of insecurity; tied to a wage system with an appropriate absence of work, with consequent penury and semi-starvation: that is, a progression in the degrees of personal slavery.

To secure peace, arrangements must provide substantial security, and that means individual access to goods and services in a form which (according to

current productivity) is suitably detached from "work": that is, a steady development of personal freedom.

Either of these objectives can readily be attained by the use or adaptation of the money system; for lack of money involves dependence and slavery, and its possession brings independence and freedom. That physical resources are capable of providing both freedom and security is made still more obvious by the fact that they are adequate for war.

Federal Union disregards such realism and proposes to impose Peace by Force. But Peace is the result of freedom, and can never be enforced except among slaves. Friendliness and real co-operation between nations are the natural consequences of individual security, and it is the typically Jewish debt finance system which stands between nations.

The origin of this plot towards world domination is hardly concealed. It was suggested (*The Times*) that a sum of the order of £100 million a year should be spent according to an international programme to raise the standard of living, etc. And who will issue such "loans"? To international finance they are small beer—a paltry counter with which to secure control of the central government of a "stabilised" Europe. A Europe firmly pinned to Peace and Slavery is sound security for Finance. Europe in pawn to Wall Street; that is the objective.

The refusal of U.S.A. to sanction loans for war purposes is a calculated form of pressure. The reversal of this decision may be expected if and when the Allied Powers are persuaded to adopt Federal Union as the official war aim. But it is not certain whether Great Britain and France will answer to this whip; and throughout the country

### ON OTHER PAGES

After the War

American-Russian Programme

THE ALBERTA FRONT

Liquidation of Czarism

and in the City of London there is considerable apprehension regarding war finance. The position with regard to the taxpayer is recognised as delicate and what with one thing and another financiers do not quite see how it is going to be done. We have the advantage, for Major Douglas in the proposals recently published, has shown how war may be financed while at the same time relieving the taxpayer, avoiding the substance of debt, and also that bane (or weapon?) of orthodoxy—inflation.

The progress of events has been by no means entirely according to schedule; but once war was declared plans could not wait, and Federal Union is only the last of a host of schemes which have been launched upon the public. The pause in hostilities which has "broken out" was disconcerting. London crashing to destruction, thousands of dead and hundreds of thousands of casualties; corpses in sacks and quicklime; some-

thing like that was expected but did not occur. Everyone, of course, is delighted that it did not; but it would be idle to deny that if it had happened like that the many and various plans which were propounded would have been absorbed like mothers' milk. They have not been so absorbed; the opposition to what is called "bureaucracy" is confused, but it is genuine, arising as it does from those who have been hard hit—losing business, losing jobs, facing bankruptcy, forced into evasion and actual physical hardship.

The principal deterrent of the expression of this resentment is an honest and praiseworthy desire not to impede the national effort. To many there seems in this a clash between public and private interests, but beneath this confusion of thought there is the sound instinctive knowledge that private disaster cannot be to the public interest, and not far off is the realisation that hosts of rules and regulations kill the essence of enterprise—personal initiative

—and cannot replace it.

"The real problem is to make this a war against the supreme Enemy rather than a fratricidal war."

In the events above outlined some of the main lines of the attack of this supreme Enemy can be distinguished, e.g., in Bureaucracy and Federal Union. In their essence these are contrary to the general desires of humanity; they do not represent the conditions which people want. For this reason they develop their own opposition, although it may be obscured. This opposition contains no element of resistance to the genuine desire of the public to resist oppression from without; but if clarified and made effective would add vigour and strength to that resistance. *The Social Crediter* contains information both as to clarification and action. It is for us to use this to the assistance of the public so that they may turn this war into a war against the supreme Enemy.

H. E.

## AFTER THE WAR

By J. SCOTT KYLE

The common topic among business-men these days is not so much the war as what is going to happen after the war. Memories of 1920 combined with bureaucratic control have precluded rosy optimism and encouraged a weary scepticism which is increasing as the days go by. Savage taxation, soaring prices of raw materials and that thinly disguised capital levy, the Commodity War Risk Insurance Scheme, are all giving the business-man furiously to think and the thoughts are not pleasant. On top of all these grounds for anxiety is the financial policy of the Government which, apparently, is following the lines which brought about the great slump of 1920 et sequitur. No Government spokesman has even mentioned the enormous burden of debt which is piling up and only the vaguest references have been made to the collapse of business which would follow a cessation of war production. The fate of the small business-man, in many ways the most important class in the country, is fraught with foreboding. The truth is that he has no place in that "plan" which is being insidiously foisted on the people of Great Britain; he is petty bourgeois; he is ripe for liquidation. If any of his numerous kind should chance to read these words let him consider the following.

The outbreak of war has, with suspicious quickness, brought before the world one idea and one fact. The idea is Federal Union and the fact is Russian aggression; the implication of both must be thoroughly grasped.

Take Federal Union first.

The widest publicity has been given to this idea so there is no need to describe it here. But look at two examples of Federal Union; the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. With regard

to the first, here are four different quotations from the *Observer* of 19th November, 1939.

### 1. "U.S. PRAISES ALLIES DECISION.

*New York, Saturday.*

"Commenting on the Allies' decision to pool their resources, the *New York Times* writes:

"It is natural that the imagination should leap from this picture of unified wartime effort to a vision of peacetime federation that should serve as a starting point for a federated Europe.

"It is altogether likely that if the war is protracted a considerable residue of this co-operation will, in any case, survive the coming of peace."

### 2. "AMERICAN HELP.

"Mr. Thomas Lamont, of the firm of J. P. Morgan, addressing the Academy of Political Science in New York on Wednesday, outlined a way of American help for Britain and France. He assumed a Franco-British victory over 'the strange practices that have so shocked Western civilisation' without American belligerent co-operation. He then suggested American co-operation in a post-war 'economic United States of Europe', which he described as 'a counterpart of the great free trade area of our own United States.'"

### 3. "'BOOM WITHOUT PROSPERITY' — 'U.S. MILLIONS STILL WORKLESS', PROFITS LOWER.

*Washington.*

"American industry is now working at a level above

(continued on page 8)

# American - Russian Programme

## U. S. A.

The following table of profits made during the 1918 war years appears in "America's Sixty Families" by F. Lundberg:—

(i) *Nett Profits of Du Pont de Nemours (explosives)*

	Dollars
1914	25,199,548
1915	131,142,015
1916	318,845,685
1917	269,842,465
1918	329,121,608

(ii) *Standard Oil Companies (Rockefeller):*

	(a) of New York dollars	(b) of Indiana dollars
1914	7,735,919	—
1915	36,638,495	—
1916	—	6,590,924
1917	30,000,673	43,808,930
1918	28,642,388	43,263,877

Total profits of the 32 companies composing the Standard Oil Trust amounted to 450,000,000 dollars.

(iii) *The United States Steel Corporation (Morgan Group)*

	Dollars
1914	23,496,768
1916	271,531,730
1917	224,219,565
1918	137,532,377

## RUSSIA

Russia and the United States are the two countries which have put into practice the "federal union" nowadays so warmly advocated in the press of this country.

They are, too, the countries which stand to gain out of the war and which are in a position to exercise effective sanctions on the belligerents.

The following is reprinted from the *New Times* of Australia:

*Judging from the manner in which Russia treats her Ambassadors, it appears that these gentlemen have been a noble, sacrificing band. The following list shows how the protagonists of "Freedom" have been treated.*

**ENGLAND:** M. Rakovsky and Colonel Putna, recalled to Moscow and shot. Captain Tchikounsky, Lieut. Sivkov and Captain Tchorny, recalled to Moscow, disappeared. MM. Osersky and Bron, trade mission officials, arrested; disappeared. M. Sokolnikov, former Ambassador, sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

**POLAND:** MM. Davtian, Alexandrov, Postnikov, Barabanov, Vinogradov, disappeared from the Embassy; whereabouts unknown.

**GERMANY:** Soviet Embassy casualties include: MM. Krestinsky (shot), Youreniev (recalled to Moscow and disappeared), Nepomniachtchy (recalled to Moscow and sent to Siberia).

**SPAIN:** M. Rosenberg, Ambassador, recalled to Moscow and arrested. M. Antonovsesnko, recalled to Moscow and shot. M. Kogan, summoned to

return to Moscow, but preferred to commit suicide at once.

**ESTONIA:** M. Oustinov, died mysteriously. M. Petrovsky, disappeared. M. Stark, recalled to Moscow and shot.

**LATVIA:** M. Brodovsky, recalled to Moscow and shot. M. Pokhvalinsky, recalled and disappeared.

**LITHUANIA:** M. Podolsky, recalled and shot.

**FINLAND:** M. Ivanov, arrested and disappeared. M. Asmus, recalled to Moscow and shot. M. Briskine, recalled and disappeared.

**ITALY:** M. Levine, recalled and died mysteriously.

**BELGIUM:** M. Rubinine, recalled and disappeared.

**HUNGARY:** M. Beksadian, recalled and shot.

**GREECE:** M. Kobetzky, recalled and died mysteriously.

**TURKEY:** M. Karsky, recalled and disappeared. M. Karakham, recalled and shot.

**CHINA:** M. Bogomolov, recalled and disappeared.

**JAPAN:** M. Rink, recalled and shot.

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA:** M. Aronsef and his wife, recalled and both shot.

**FRANCE:** General Semionov, shot, and a dozen other diplomats recalled and arrested. Also General Miller (White Russia), kidnapped; believed murdered.

**BULGARIA:** Feodor Raskolnikov, 47, the former Russian Minister to Bulgaria, whom the Soviet outlawed last year for "joining the people's enemies and refusing to return to Russia," has died mysteriously in a nursing home in Nice.

## PURPOSE

"Thy purpose and the purpose of thy Priests and of thy Churches  
 Is to impress on men the fear of death, to teach  
 Trembling and fear, terror, constriction, abject selfishness:  
 Mine is to teach Men to despise death and to go on  
 In fearless majesty annihilating Self, laughing to scorn  
 Thy Laws and terrors, shaking down thy Synagogues as webs.  
 I come to discover before Heav'n and Hell the Self righteousness  
 In all its Hypocritic turpitude . . . .

I must Create a System or be enslav'd by another Man's.  
 I will not reason and Compare: my business is to Create."

—William Blake.

Mrs. PALMER'S PAGE

## PEACE BY FORCE

The enforcement of "peace" by an International army and the imposition of "freedom" by means of an all-powerful police force—this is what we are asked to believe possible by those who are working for Federal Union.

J. B. Priestley, the Archbishop of York, Dr. Benes, Anthony Eden, Eleanor Rathbone, the leaders of the Labour and Liberal parties, and most of those who helped to establish the League of Nations are now telling us that Europe must federate or perish.

Federal Union has gained so much prestige from the support given to it by the intelligentsia that it needs a good deal of courage to stand up against it and declare the blunt truth—that fundamentally, there is absolutely no difference between an international air-force imposing "peace" on sovereign states, and the Gestapo imposing tranquillity on disaffected citizens.

It is intimidation on a world-wide scale, in which sovereign states play the part of individuals, and "an international authority" the part of the Gestapo, but a Gestapo with terrific powers, with a world for a chess board, and nations for pieces.

And who is the international authority? "It would be unwise to set out in detail the exact nature of such an authority," says Mr. Attlee.

The wide support that is forthcoming for Federal Union comes from two distinct sources. There are a number of individuals who have a great deal of personal power to gain from the world dictatorship of an international authority. The names and addresses of these people have been published in this paper from time to time. A second class of supporters consist of woolly-minded idealists who do not understand the function of the sovereign state, or the meaning of the word democracy.

"The peculiarity of a sovereign state" says H. N. Brailsford, "is that it is a law to itself. It has the right to injure itself and its neighbours, and for this it is accountable to no one."

"A faith in equality, a respect for intellectual integrity, a trust in free discussion, and a resolve to make an end of cruelty—that is democracy," says the same writer.

All of which excellent qualities

might be possessed by a gang of prisoners working in chains.

What is the use of faith, respect, trust and resolve without the power to bring them into action and to some concrete result?

Let us repeat that in a sovereign democracy policy, or the result desired, is decided on by the people, to whom the whole of the administration is responsible. It is a lie to say that a sovereign state is responsible to no one. It is responsible to its own nationals.

But at this moment of history there are no completely sovereign states because no nation in the world is in the complete control of its own policy. Some of them have the form of democratic government, and it is to retain this form that the present war is ostensibly being waged. But let it be said at once that the form of democracy is of little value without the reality.

We English think of ourselves as being in the forefront of democratic progress. Our members of Parliament are supposed to represent their electors, and the will of the people is supposed to prevail in forming policy. But it is doubtful whether the will of his constituents is ever expressed even to the individual member. He comes before his electors, not to ask them what they want done, but to offer them a choice of party programmes.

The party programme is only partly understood by the electors. It does not offer them concrete results in the form say, of more goods and services for their money, or more leisure. But it *does* offer them, first and foremost, a choice of means for balancing the budget. Our present financial system with all that it involves, high taxation, poverty and enforced idleness at home, relentless competition for foreign markets culminating sooner or later in war, is to be sacrosanct; it must not even be questioned. All that the sovereign democracy may do is to decide on the method, right or left, of trying to make the vile thing work.

The policy of the sovereign state is thus decided upon by the banking interests who control the international financial system. Because of the positions which they hold, a few score of individuals

throughout the world exercise enormous power. *They intend to keep this power at all costs.* And this can only be done by a system of centralisation.

During 1938 and 1939 there was a vigorous attempt in several provincial towns in England to regain control of their own finances and put an end to the ruinous increase in rates. Its success would have meant the decentralisation of financial control, and the power, never before possessed by these towns, of deciding upon their own policy. But the attempt had to be abandoned when the Emergency Act was passed.

War can only be waged by means of intensive centralisation in the administration, and this helps the bankers because it takes power away from smaller groups in the country who might be in a position to challenge their supreme control.

But although the bankers' system leads directly to war by reason of the struggle for foreign markets which is inseparable from it, it is doubtful whether they wish for a state of continual warfare. This might threaten the very existence of the system itself.

If the well-meaning idealists of the world can be persuaded that the cause of war is the existence of national sovereignty, and can be persuaded to abandon their rights to an international authority with an all-powerful international air-force of BOMBERS at its disposal, then the system can go on unchallenged.

"But the international authority will be appointed by the people!" screams the Labour party.

Will it?

If the people will not control the policy of their own small countries, how is it possible that their desires will carry the smallest weight with an international authority?

The financial system of every civilised country is organized in such a way that the money distributed to its citizens in the form of wages, salaries and dividends cannot cover the total cost of production. Thus there is a constant shortage of purchasing power among the people and a corresponding glut of goods, which must either be forced on

to foreign markets, or hurled at an enemy in the form of shells and torpedoes.

Federal Union will not bring peace, any more than the League of Nations brought peace, in spite of the proposed pooling of colonies and rationing of foreign trade. There is something in mankind which will not submit to the humiliation of constant bullying. Sooner or later some means will be found to beat the federation, if it is ever formed, and once more the lights will go out across Europe.

Another war to save the blood-

stained idol of finance.

But let us take heart. One of Federal Union's most ardent supporters says:

"We shall have to use all the persuasion and all the pressure we can muster, for there are many Europeans both at home and abroad, who would rather perish than federate."

He spoke more truly than he knew.

It is impossible permanently to regiment nations on a world-wide scale. Sooner or later men will re-discover the fundamental fact that

freedom means first of all individual control in the common interest of their own small communities. Thus decentralisation of policy must be the beginning of democracy, and the first nation to learn this lesson will be the first free people in the modern world. It will mean the overthrow of the centralised power of finance, and its submission to the Sovereign power of the people. There can be no League of Free Peoples until nations have learned to safeguard the interests which individuals have in common. Then, and only then, will war cease.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### American Ambassador

Our attachment of Lord Lothian to the internationalist organisation "Federal Union" is confirmed. The Ambassador to Washington has written a pamphlet called "The Ending of Armageddon" which "Federal Union" is distributing from 44, Gordon Square.

A correspondent writes: "I think I am correct in saying that 44, Gordon Square belongs to the Schiffs of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, and that it was occupied by the head of Thomas Bolton and Co., the 'Copper King', who married one of the Behrens."

### The Royal Institute of International Affairs

In reply to a question from Sir Stanley Reed on the activities of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, which is being given a substantial government grant, Mr. Butler, Parliamentary Undersecretary to the Foreign Office, has circulated a statement, together with a list of the staff of the institution and their salaries:

SPECIALIST STAFF	SALARY £
<i>Director</i>	
Dr. Arnold Toynbee .....	1,325
<i>Assistant to Director</i>	
Miss V. M. Boulter .....	500
<i>Sub-editors</i>	
Miss K. M. Grindrod (see under Italy) ..	—
Miss E. Pares (see under Poland and Baltic States) .....	—
<i>France—The Hon. G. Peel</i> .....	200
W. McC. Stewart .....	700
Mrs. Raymond Johns .....	208
Mrs. D. Loch (v) .....	—
<i>Germany and Czecho-Slovakia</i>	
Dr. J. A. Hawgood .....	800
T. H. Marshall .....	800
Prof. N. Baynes (v.) .....	—
Miss M. Lambert .....	260
Miss S. Grant Duff .....	300
Miss P. O'Mahony .....	300

Miss M. Dudley .....	156
<i>Switzerland—Miss E. Stiff</i> .....	325
<i>Holland and Belgium</i>	
Prof. G. N. Clark (paid by Univ.) ..	1,000
Dr. M. A. Thompson .....	600
Mrs. Clement Jones (v.) .....	—
<i>Scandinavia, (Norway, Sweden &amp; Denmark)</i>	
L. J. Sturge .....	600
Mrs. Sturge (v.) .....	—
Miss A. Hicks .....	550
Mrs. M. Sandbach .....	300
<i>S. E. Europe</i>	
Prof. R. W. Seton-Watson .....	1,000
Mrs. Seton-Watson (v.) .....	—
Prof. D. Mitrany .....	1,000
R. G. D. Laffan .....	800
C. A. Macartney (paid by Univ.) ..	600
Prof. R. M. Dawkins (p. t.) .....	400
Miss K. Leatham .....	260
<i>Poland and Baltic States</i>	
Prof. W. J. Rose (£560 paid by School of Slavonic Studies) .....	540
Mrs. Rose .....	300
Prof. H. J. Paton (paid by Univ.) ..	1,000
Miss E. Pares .....	300
<i>Italy and Italian Colonies</i>	
Mr. H. Stannard .....	700
Mrs. Arnold Toynbee (half time) ..	130
Miss M. K. Grindrod (p.t., see under sub-editors) .....	325
F. T. Prince .....	275
<i>Spain and Portugal</i>	
Prof. W. C. Atkinson .....	800
Mrs. A. T. K. Grant .....	300
<i>Latin America</i>	
Dr. R. A. Humphreys .....	600
G. Scheele (seconded from British Museum) .....	(350)
Miss L. K. Duff .....	260
<i>U.S.S.R.—Prof. Sir. B. Pares</i> .....	1,000
B. H. Sumner (part paid by Univ.) ..	800
Dr. Violet Conolly .....	500
Dr. Margaret Miller .....	500
<i>Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan</i>	
A. C. Edwards (p.t. v.) .....	—
H. C. Hony (p.t. v.) .....	—
Mrs. A. C. Edwards (v.) .....	—
H. Seager .....	300
<i>Arab World and North Africa</i>	
H. Beeley .....	500
Dr. R. Levy .....	900
Miss G. H. Stern .....	400
A. H. Hourani .....	260
M. W. Dobson .....	208
Canon Danby (v.) .....	—
<i>United States—Prof. C. K. Webster</i> ..	1,000

Mrs. C. K. Webster (v.) .....	—
Prof. D. W. Brogan .....	900
Mrs. L. F. Vranek .....	200
Lady Constance Howard .....	208
<i>Far East—E. W. Mead</i> .....	800
G. F. Hudson (£500 paid by Univ.) ..	600
F. C. Jones .....	300
<i>British Empire</i>	
Prof. Sir A. Zimmern (paid by University) .....	1,000
<i>Dominions</i>	
Prof. C. A. W. Manning .....	1,000
Mrs. C. A. W. Manning (v.) .....	—
<i>Colonies (British and others)</i>	
Dr. Lucy Mair .....	550
<i>International Economics</i>	
Prof. A. G. B. Fisher .....	1,200
<i>International Law</i>	
Prof. J. L. Brierly (paid by Univ.) ..	1,000
<i>International Institutions</i>	
Prof. H. J. Paton (see under Poland) ..	—
<i>War Origins</i>	
Prof. C. K. Webster (see under United States) .....	—
<i>Roman Catholic World</i>	
Dr. N. Micklem .....	25
<i>Comintern</i>	
Miss E. Pares (see under Poland) ...	—
<i>Jewry—H. Beeley (see under Arab World)</i> .....	—
W. G. Ettinghausen (v.) .....	—
ADMINISTRATION	
<i>Acting Secretary—Miss M. E. Cleeve</i> ..	*600
<i>Chief Clerk and One Bookkeeper</i>	
Mr. E. J. Brown .....	*525
* Seven-eighths chargeable to H.M. Government.	

### Informing!

The rector of a country parish received a circular letter from a regional office of the Ministry of Information asking him to supply particulars of publications issued in his parish; to say whether any were issued, and to send details of new publications when they appeared.

"It is in your interests to supply as promptly as possible the information sought, which will be treated in confidence," he was told.

An enclosed form included a space where "FURTHER INFORMATION WOULD BE APPRECIATED."



## 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 30/-; Six months 15/-;  
Three months 7s. 6d.

VOL. 3. No. 12.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2nd, 1939.

12, LORD STREET,

LIVERPOOL, 2.

Telephone: Bank 5260.

## "SYSTEMS were made for MAN"

But of the many attempts [to define the purposes which govern humanity in its struggle with environment] which have been made it is quite possible that the definition embodied in the majestic words of the American Declaration of Independence, "the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" is still unexcelled, although the promise of its birth is yet far from complete justification; and if words mean anything at all, these words are an assertion of the supremacy of the individual considered collectively, over any external interest. Now, what does this mean? First of all, it does *not* mean anarchy, nor does it mean exactly what is commonly called individualism, which generally resolves itself into a claim to force the individuality of others to subordinate itself to the will-to-power of the self-styled individualist. And most emphatically it does not mean collectivism in any of the forms made familiar to us by the Fabians and others.

**It is suggested that 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.**

The basis of independence of this character is most definitely economic; it is simply hypocrisy, conscious or unconscious, to discuss freedom of any description which does not secure to the individual, that in return for effort exercised as a right, not as a concession,

an average economic equivalent of the effort made shall be forthcoming.

As we shall see, this means a great deal more than the right to work; it means the right to work for the right ends in the right way.

**It seems clear that only by a recognition of this necessity can the foundations of society be so laid that no superstructure built upon them can fail, as the superstructure of capitalistic society is most unquestionably failing, because the pediments which should sustain it are honeycombed with decay.**

**Systems were made for men, and not men for systems, and the interest of man which is self-development, is above all systems, whether theological, political or economic.**

—C. H. Douglas in "Economic Democracy."

## "Utopian Europe"

*In his broadcast on November 26, the Prime Minister distinguished between War Aims and Peace Aims:*

"... What is the purpose for which we are to-day standing side by side with our French and Polish Allies? The question has been answered over and over again by myself, by M. Daladier, by Lord Halifax and other members of the Government.

"One would think that there could be no doubt about it, but there are still questioners who feel that we have not yet sufficiently defined our aims.

"In my own mind I make a distinction between War Aims and Peace Aims. Our war aim can be stated very shortly. It is to defeat our enemy, and by that I do not mean the defeat of the enemy's military forces.

"I mean the defeat of that aggres-

sive, bullying mentality which seeks continually to dominate other peoples by force, which finds brutal satisfaction in the persecution and torture of inoffensive citizens, and in the name of the interests of the State justifies the repudiation of its own pledged word whenever it finds it convenient.

"If the German people can be convinced that that spirit is as bad for themselves as for the rest of the world they will abandon it. If we can secure that they do abandon it without bloodshed so much the better; but abandoned it must be. That is our war aim and we shall persevere in this struggle until we have attained it.

"When we come to peace aims we are dealing with something to be achieved in conditions we cannot at present foresee. Our definition of them can, therefore, only be in the most general terms, but there can be no harm in declaring the broad principles on which we should desire to found them.

"Our desire, then, when we have achieved our war aim, would be to establish a new Europe; not new in the sense of tearing up all the old frontier posts and redrawing the map according to the ideas of the victors, but a Europe with a new spirit in which the nations which inhabit it will approach their difficulties with goodwill and mutual tolerance.

"In such a Europe fear of aggression would have ceased to exist and such adjustments of boundaries as would be necessary would be thrashed out between neighbours sitting on equal terms round a table with the help of disinterested third parties if it were so desired.

"In such a Europe it would be recognised that there can be no lasting peace unless there is a full and constant flow of trade between the nations concerned, for only by increased interchange of goods and services can the standard of living be improved.

"In such a Europe each country would have the unfettered right to choose its own form of internal Government so long as that Government did not pursue an external policy injurious to its neighbours.

"Lastly, in such a Europe, armaments would gradually be dropped as a useless expense except in so far as they were needed for the preservation of internal law and order.

"It is obvious that the establishment of this Utopian Europe which I have briefly sketched out could not be the work of a few weeks or even months. It

(continued on page 11)

## The Alberta Front: Charge and Counter-Charge

"I do not suppose that any considerable amount of argument is necessary to gain acceptance for the proposition that a fertile, rich, and reasonably developed country, having an area several times that of Great Britain, ought to be able to support a population of less than one million in complete comfort and security."—C. H. DOUGLAS.

This opinion, which might be applied with equal or greater force to every Province of Canada, due allowance being made for greater development or smaller size, gradually became the conscious opinion of the great majority of the people of Alberta during the twelve years between 1923 and 1935. It then broke bounds. A government headed by a Calgary schoolmaster, William Aberhart, secured 57 out of 63 seats in the Provincial Legislature under the label Social Credit. The first public effort, on a large scale, to liberate a community from mastery by Money was launched. Incidentally, indeed essentially (hence the thick blanket of misrepresentation and censorship which has invested Alberta for years), the effort was directed to the public control of all those who, to use the words of the great historian of Civilization, Buckle, "deem themselves authorised to defeat the wishes of those for whose benefit alone they occupy the posts entrusted to them." In other words what had been accomplished in Alberta was the public assertion of the right of individuals associating in a community to determine POLICY, in the sense of the objective they desired to gain, the results they envisaged as ensuing from efforts which, in the last analysis, were their own.

"To understand the extent to which the Province of Alberta in common with other Western Provinces in particular and the world in general, is riddled with debt, perhaps the simplest method of approach is to bear in mind that the major portion of the population enters the Province, whether by immigration or by birth, in possession of no money. The Province does not grow money, it grows wheat. The earlier settlers were for the most part homesteaders, taking up a free quarter-section (160 acres) of Government land which they developed. They required money for seed, for wages (where they employed labour), for agricultural implements, as well as for amenities. They obtained this money from branches of the eastern banks which were established on the prairie, giving as security promissory notes, repaid when their produce was sold, and generally secured by chattel mortgages. Without, at this time, going into the technicalities of loan creation" [Banks create credit; they create the means of payment out of

nothing—*Encyclopaedia Britannica*.] "it is obvious that even in regard to this aspect of the matter, the population collectively had to obtain a profit of at least the bank rate of interest (frequently eight or nine per cent.) from outside the Province, in addition to selling its produce at a price which would cover all the expenditure on its production, together with the cost of living, the purchase of fixed capital assets, etc., in order to be free of debt at the end of the year, even without having obtained any debt-free money. To illustrate the extent of this process, an instance brought to my attention in Alberta is instructive.

"A branch manager was sent out by one of the eastern banks to a small town in Central Alberta, and debited with a loan of \$20,000 at five per cent. interest, the \$20,000 being in the form of the bank's own currency notes. Within six months of opening his branch of the bank, the official in question had loaned \$600,000 on the basis of his \$20,000 in bills, and had in his possession \$80,000 in bills, due to ordinary banking business. This situation had, of course, been achieved through the well-known principle that every bank loan creates a deposit. The average rate of interest charged on the \$600,000 was eight per cent. so that the profit on monetising the borrowers' credit was \$48,000 per annum.

"The foregoing situation probably constitutes the base of the debt structure of the Province. Superimposed upon it is the bond system, forming the basis of municipal and similar taxes. As the Province developed, road-making and public works, administrative buildings, and other amenities were financed by the simple process of selling bonds to the local banks on the security of the taxing power of the local authority, a situation not dissimilar to and probably more onerous than the rating system in Great Britain. The banks thus became, in effect, the perpetual mortgagees of all public works, and either drew interest upon the bonds at a high rate, or sold them to the public at inflated prices."\*

'Funded debt' is debt which is not expected to be repaid. The funded

\* C. H. Douglas: *The Alberta Experiment*. (Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1937.)

debt of the Province of Alberta is \$1,000 per family, to which current and private indebtedness to the banking system and indebtedness on Dominion account is additional. It is not therefore remarkable that Mr. Aberhart entered upon the field in which the very rapidity of the onslaught of predatory Finance served as an object lesson, and where men of the soil, of good stock, were resolute to obtain just conditions of life and distrustful of economic theories.

The sons of men who, before the introduction of electric power, had fought the rigours of nature successfully, had prospered and founded families, soon recognised the artificiality of the hardships they were called upon to endure, and their verdict upon the Parties which had played with their Province was unequivocal.

"With a temperature ranging from over 90 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer to under 40 degrees below zero in the winter, adequate housing and heating are matters of life and death rather than mere comfort. In spite of this, flimsy shelters constructed of old packing material and containing a cheap stove kept at red heat in the winter can be seen in many parts of the Province, housing a man, his wife, and small children, even the most primitive sanitary arrangements being lacking. Cases of such cabins catching fire in a raging blizzard are frequent, and the hardship which attends such existence is barbaric. The conditions of labour upon the primitive farms (not to be confused with the well-developed homesteads which can also be seen in the more settled portions of the Province) are inhuman. During the summer, in which there is practically no night, eighteen to twenty hours physical work per day, of the most exacting description, is usual. Yet in spite of this, it is commonplace for a homesteader, after having put in ten or fifteen years of grinding labour, to abandon his farm to anyone who cares to occupy it and assume its debts and taxes, the dispossessed family moving to Edmonton or Calgary, to be kept at the expense of the community."

(Douglas).

This is the background of the fight for Social Credit in Alberta.

In England, people whose sole

source of information is the 'great' daily newspapers, refer to Social Credit as 'the plan which was tried out in Canada and failed.'

It has *not* failed because it has not been tried.

HOW Social Credit was prevented from being 'tried out' in Alberta, by the same *interests* which have created the conditions described above, is a story which illuminates, as, perhaps, no other single chapter in human affairs, the vast

struggle of which war against Hitlerism is but a part. Localised as it may appear to be to a Province of Western Canada, it is a part of the Greater War upon which mankind has entered. It will be described in the next article of this series. Meanwhile, it is reported that two school teachers from the neighbouring Province of Saskatchewan, neither of them a social creditor, came 'home' to help in the defence of the Mother Country. They fell in with one

of us, to whom they said that, at the outbreak of war, Alberta was the most prosperous Province in the Dominion, and that it had attained a level of Educational Advancement unknown hitherto in Canada. They also told a story of King George and Mr. Aberhart, which it would be impolite to the B.B.C. to repeat. Like so much else that pertains to the welfare of the people of the earth (and Alberta in particular) it was NOT broadcast. T. J.

"After the War"—continued from page 2.

the 'prosperity year' 1929, and, by all the pre-depression standards, the United States should once more be prosperous. Businessmen, however, are puzzled by the fact that this new activity has brought no prosperity with it."

#### 4. "A NATIONAL CONUNDRUM" — 'SIGNS AND PORTENTS'

*New York, Saturday.*

"For the first time since August news from Europe has been relegated to a secondary position in most American newspapers and the nation has returned to consideration of domestic affairs. Although business in general is good, with indices showing an activity well above the average for the 1920's, nine million persons are still unemployed and the federal deficit for the year ending June 30 will be over four billion dollars."

It is hardly necessary to point the moral: nine million unemployed means that thirty to forty million citizens of the U.S.A. are suffering want and misery. A federal deficit of four billion dollars means grinding taxation and debt enslavement. Nasty facts, but, of course, they are nothing compared with a lovely idea like Federal Union!

Soviet Russia as an aggressor and as an example of Federal Union now comes forward for consideration and a little historical digression must be made.

Marx and Engels, almost one hundred years ago applied the method of dialectical materialism to the survey of the history of organised society and came to certain conclusions. The chief one was that capitalism, meaning the private ownership of the means of production and the exploitation of the workers by the employers, would be followed by, first, democratic revolutions, then socialist revolutions and the dictatorship of the proletariat and, finally, the emergence of a classless society. This reasoning, and a lot more, was embodied in the Communist Manifesto of 1848 issued by Marx and Engels. Actually they thought that the good work would start in France and be completed in Germany but Marx is supposed to have said that "a European revolution without England would be a tempest in a teacup." However, neither of them lived to see their prophecy verified.

But a little man called Lenin with a Jewish wife, and a little Jew called Trotsky *made* the prophecy come true in Russia, at any rate to the stage of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Russia, though, is not the world and Marx and Engels had always said that anything short of a world revolution was no good. From 1918 to 1921, therefore, Lenin, Trotsky, Zinoviev, Bukharin and the other members of the Committee of the Third International, the Comintern, kept prophesying from day to day that a world revolution was only a matter of weeks or, at the longest, months ahead. Unfortunately, for them, Marx and Engels let them down; no

world revolution came. But Trotsky was talking in 1905 about a "United States of Europe."

Lenin then produced the idea that between capitalism and democratic revolution there was a stage which Marx had overlooked, namely, imperialism. Imperialism was bound to end in world war which would pave the way to world revolution. But this might take quite a while so, by 1921, they had all more or less stopped expecting world revolution just round the corner. The New Economic Policy replaced War Communism and many bourgeois features returned to the Russian scheme of things. In 1924 Lenin died and Stalin began to grow in power. Soon he was at loggerheads with Trotsky who had all along maintained that Marx was right in that revolution in one country was not enough and that world revolution was essential. Stalin stood for the idea of socialism in a single country as an immediate objective with world revolution in the distance. The upshot was that Stalin won; Trotsky was exiled in 1929 and mass liquidations of his sympathisers followed until the dictatorship of the proletariat became the dictatorship of Joseph Stalin. The two Five Year Plans were put into operation and, during this time, Stalin's foreign policy was peace with all the world until Soviet Socialist Russia had consolidated her internal position by industrialisation and the creation of vast armaments.

It must not be forgotten, however, that Stalin is as good (or bad) a Marxian as Lenin was and world revolution is the essence of the Marxian creed. So, along comes September 3rd, 1939; Imperialism has resulted in war and Communism's chance has arrived. The megalomaniac Hitler, egged on by Stalin's support, plunges Europe into war. Stalin immediately draws most of Poland and the upper Baltic into his clutches and the bolshevisation of Europe, world revolution, has begun. Stalin was right; Trotsky was wrong. World revolution in 1924 was a long shot; to-day it is even money.

So there is what Federal Union à la Russe means; intrigue, mass liquidations, brutal aggression, cynical opportunism and the dictatorship of a bureaucracy. And remember that the advocates of Federal Union want an overwhelming air force, army, etc., to enforce the will of a vague centralised European government. After the war is over who but Russia will have an overwhelming air force, overwhelming power? Is not the origin of this idea of Federal Union now apparent?

Hitler can be beaten; Russian communism with its soulless materialism and ant-heap idealism can be beaten; American financial domination can be beaten, but they can be beaten only by the preservation of our national British culture and by the expression in action of those ideas of independence which are peculiarly ours.



## THE LIQUIDATION OF CZARISM

*"It was the soul of the people I had grown to love even though I did not yet understand them . . . and it was the soldiers I had nursed those first years of the war and who had opened my eyes to something that was new and big and childlike and yet wonderfully grand in their simpleness. I had seen them suffer without complaint and question, and I had also seen them die, and they had taught me something I could not forget . . ."*

*"These shrieking hooligans who slouched about the streets, drinking, shooting, marauding, were soldiers too, that was certainly a fact one could not get away from, but knowing their ignorance one could not so much blame them as loathe and perforce admire the fiendish cleverness of the people who knew so well where the weakness of Russia lay, and knew how to play upon that weakness, using it to their own best advantages and turning those gentle, patient men into utter brutes, drunk and blind and mad with the false knowledge that had been so subtly instilled into them."*

*—Meriel Buchanan in "Petrograd, 1914-18."*

In his 'War Memoirs' David Lloyd George attributes the downfall of the Russian Empire partly to the demoralization of the Russian army by the non-arrival of munitions which an English armament concern had contracted to supply, and partly to the undermining of the Tsar's prestige owing to the close association of the Tsarina with Rasputin. In an earlier article it was shown that Rasputin was the tool of Jewish financiers, and his confederate Protopopoff, Minister of Interior connected with a member of the House of Warburg. The non-arrival of arms from England was only the final link in a long chain of 'moves' (beginning as early as the nineties of the former century) planned by the ruling Jewish Houses of the West in order economically to isolate the Russian Empire.

By March, 1917, the disorganisation was so far advanced that the various regiments were found to be unreliable. On March 15th, the Tsar resolved to abdicate, and on March 23rd, 1917, an invitation to the Tsar to take refuge in Britain was sent in the name of 'His Majesty and the British Government.'

Someone, however, had decided otherwise.

Mr. Kerenski, head of the provisional government, states in "The Murder of the Romanovs":

*"The British Ambassador called, greatly distressed, on Tereschenko. He brought with him a letter from a high official in the Foreign Office, who was also intimately connected with the court. With tears in his eyes, scarcely able to control his emotions, Sir George informed the Russian minister of the British Government's final refusal to give asylum to the former Emperor of Russia . . . It was thus contrary to the original intention of the Provisional Government and their own keen desire to be in England, the Tsar and his family were compelled to go eastward—to Tobolsk."*

In her book "The Dissolution of an Empire" Sir George's daughter, Miss Meriel Buchanan, says that her father proposed to refer to this withdrawal in his memoirs, but on going to the Foreign Office to inspect the documents he was told that if he made any reference to the withdrawal of the invitation he would not only be charged with a breach of the Official Secrets Act, but his pension would be stopped as well.

Kerenski continues:

*"From there [Tobolsk], we thought, it would be possible in the spring of 1918 to send them abroad after all via Japan. Fate decided otherwise."*

When the Bolsheviks seized power in October, 1917,

the Tsar and his family were held in mild custody in the Governor's palace at Tobolsk. Space will not permit to recount in detail how the Bolshevik Government through plot and counterplot nullified all efforts to effect a speedy escape of the Imperial family.

Edmund A. Walsh says in "Fall of the Russian Empire."\*

*"Life at Tobolsk during the first few months was another idyll of domestic calm. The Ex-Tsar breakfasted, studied, lunched, exercised, dined, taught history to Alexis, and held family re-unions in the evenings . . . the townspeople showed themselves courteous and sympathetic, frequently sending gifts, particularly fresh food, and saluting the members of the family respectfully and blessing them with the sign of the cross, when they appeared at the windows of the palace."*

In September, 1917, two new commissars arrived to take charge of the imprisoned family. They were Social Revolutionaries and

*"instituted a propaganda which rapidly demoralized the guards and initiated a progressive persecution of the prisoners. Insulting inscriptions began to appear on the walls and the fences . . . permission to attend the outside church was withdrawn. Nicholas was ordered to remove his epaulettes.*

*"The punishment started in the kitchen. First coffee, cream, milk, butter and sugar were removed from the table of the prisoners at Tobolsk."*

On April 22nd Vassili Vassilievitch Jakolev in command of a troop of 150 horsemen arrived with orders from the Moscow Central Executive Committee that the Czar was to leave Tobolsk. In a peasant tarantass, consisting of a large wicker basket resting on poles, the Imperial couple with the Grand Duchess Marie were taken to Ikaterinburgh, where they were installed in the house of a rich merchant. On May 23rd, the Tsarevitch and his three sisters joined their parents.

*"The imprisonment which now began was far different in character and severity from those of the preceding periods. Brutality replaced respect, the thirst for vengeance became increasingly apparent in the attitude of the jailers. Two hoardings of rough logs and planks were erected round the Ipatiev House . . . completely isolating the prisoners from sight and the outside world from them. To ensure a complete screen the windows*

\* As reprinted in the *Atlantic Monthly*

themselves were painted. The Grand Duchess Anastasia driven desparate by the isolation, once opened her window and looked out. She was driven back by a shot from a sentry, the bullet lodging in the woodwork of the window-frame . . .

"Tchemodourov, the Tsar's faithful valet who accompanied the family throughout their imprisonment has left under oath a deposition the bare recital of which makes comment superflous.

Night and day three red guards were posted on the first floor, one at the door, one in the vestibule, and one at the door of the (only) toilet. The conduct of these men was gross, cigarettes hanging in their lips, vulgar and half-clothed, their looks, actions and habitual manners inspired fear and disgust. When the young Grand Duchesses passed on their way to the toilet-room the guards followed, under pretence of watching them, asking whither they were going and for what purpose. While the girls were inside the guards lounged against the door . . . the food was bad, coming all prepared from a Soviet dining room . . . The Red Guards sat by our side and ate from the same dishes . . . the guards under the tutelage of a certain Bielomoine, covered the walls with ribald verses and gross sketches, caricaturing Rasputin and the Empress. On another occasion Faya Safonov, one of the most offensive of the guards climbed a fence to the level of the Tsarina's window and sang filthy songs at her. The girls had a swing in the garden, the soldiers carved indecent words on the seat . . .

During the few minutes allowed for exercise in the open air, he (the Czar) carried the Tsarevitch in his arms, as the boy was unable to walk, and marched stolidly up and down until his precious five minutes were over.

"The first days of July brought important and ominous changes in the personnel guarding the prisoners . . . three entirely new figures now glide into the picture—Jankel Mikhailovich Jurovski, who assumed the duties of Commandant, Chaia Isaacovich Golostchekin, and active and influential member of the Bolshevik party [connected with Lenin since 1911], and Alexander Georgevitch Bieloborodov, the 25-year-old peasant who served as President of the Soviet of Ural region, Jurovsky and Golostchekin were of Jewish birth, while Bieloborodov was of purely Slavic origin. All three were leading spirits in the organ of terrorism, the Chrezvychaika, commonly called the 'Cheka', or secret police, and had contributed their share to its final roll call of 1,800,000 victims. All, particularly Golostchekin, were in close relation with another Jewish Commissar, Jankel Sverdlov, who was at that time undisputed master of Moscow as Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the All-Russia Congress. It was to Sverdlov that reports would be directed from Ikaterinburgh.

"The new arrivals were accompanied by ten Lettish soldiers—that is by a detachment of those hardened shock-troopers whose ruthless brutality won for them the reputation of being the bashi-bazouks of the revolution . . . the 'Cheka' simply followed its common practice *in thus removing all strictly Russian guards* from immediate participaton in the most comprehensive act of regicide in the history of a people whose annals reek with deeds of violence and bloodshed."

In his memoirs "Tattered Banners," Colonel Paul Rodzianko an officer in the White Army that conquered Ikaterinburgh from the Bolsheviks and who was sent by

General Knox to investigate the circumstances of the murder corroborates this description:

"The Soviet of the Urals had placed the Imperial family in the hands of a coarse, undisciplined drunken guard consisting of Letts and Jews. These rough men were free to vent their hatred as they pleased and took full advantage of the fact. During the meals the guard came in and sat at the table snatching bits of food off the plates of the captives and using obscene language as they realized the distress that their filthy talk caused . . . at night all doors had to be kept open and the drunken soldiers took the Grand Duchesses (aged 23, 21, 19 and 17) to the basement. Revolting descriptions on the walls described what happened . . .

"We later discovered that one party in the Ikaterinburg Soviet wanted to save the prisoners lives, but the other party headed by five Jews, Golostchekin, Jurovski, Safarov, Vainen and one other determined that they should be murdered. Safarov and Vainen had accompanied Lenin in his journey through Germany in 1917."

Mr. Walsh continues the tale:

"Golostchekin had been in Moscow for two weeks preceding the night of the murder . . . during that time he closeted in frequent conference with Sverdlov, with whom he lodged . . . in the meantime Jurovski had been seen by townfolk on several occasions surveying the woods in the suburbs of Ikaterinburgh . . .

"Final preparations seem to have been completed by Tuesday, July 16th.

"... On a motor-truck were placed two barrels of benzine and a few smaller jugs containing a supply of sulphuric acid.

"The instruments of death were provided, the grave was ready, the executioners were resolved, and the victims asleep in their beds. It was Tuesday night, July 16th, 1918."

Colonel Rodzianko describes the murder:

"Then came the night when the Commissar Yurovski, a local Jewish chemist entered and told the Emperor that as the Whites were approaching they were all going to the cellar. The whole family dressed, took a few cushions on which to lie and with their two little dogs went down the narrow staircase. Dr. Bodkin and Mlle. Schneider accompanied them. The moment they were all eight in the cellar Yuroski told the Emperor that they were to be shot. The Tsar opened his mouth to plead for the children but as he spoke a bullet went through his head [fired by Juroski] killing him outright. Then the guard headed by three Jews began to shoot somewhat wildly as they were probably drunk. Until the last, the Tzarina stood firm, coldly gazing beyond this horror into the other and kinder world where her battered heart had been for many months. The maid dashed forward desperately hitting aside the rifles with a cushion until she too fell in pools of blood. The Grand Duchess Anastasia recovered consciousness and began to scream, she was bayoneted to the floor by eighteen thrusts. Her pekingnese was hit on the head, but Joy, the Tzarevitch's spaniel hid under a chair and next night when the eight bodies were carried out to the waiting lorries he ran out into the streets, and was picked up by an ex-officer of the Imperial Guards.

"Next day I went to see General Dietrichs, Commander-in-Chief of Kolshak's army, who had just arrived.

He had discovered the names of the Jews in the local Soviet who had determined that the Royal Family should be murdered and also the names of the three who had headed the shooting.

"Back in Ekaterinburg I went to see sister Abaza, a nurse who had secretly tried to help the Imperial family in every way possible . . . she had been a great friend of the Grand Duchess Elisabeth [a sister of the Empress] and a few days previously she had discovered what had happened to the Grand Duchess; who with the Grand Dukes Igor, Constantin, John and Serge and Prince Paley had been in captivity in the village of Alapaevsk.

"One evening the guard ordered them all to follow him out of the house. Outside the village they were piled into carts and taken away into the woods. During the journey they realized that they were going to their death. The carts stopped and they were ordered to walk a few hundred yards to some deserted mineshafts.

"The Grand Duchess Elisabeth encouraged the others to sing hymns and the strange little procession advanced; their voices and the cracking of the twigs were the only sounds in the forest.

"The commissar ordered them to halt and announced that they were condemned to death and were to be thrown down the shaft . . . uncomfortably his men stood by while the Grand Duchess prayed forgiveness for her murderers then, having bandaged her eyes, they flung her down the pit. One after another the Grand Dukes, the nun, and the man-servant followed."

There was but one telegram sent by the authorities on the day following the murder, it was for Moscow and signed by Bieloborodov, President of the Ural Soviet.

"To Moscow, Kremlin, for Gorbounov, Secretary of Council of Peoples' Commissars.

*continued from page 6.*

would be a continuous process stretching over many years.

"Indeed, it would be impossible to set a time-limit upon it, for conditions never cease to change, and corresponding adjustments would be required if friction is to be avoided. Consequently, you would need some machinery capable of conducting and guiding the development of the new Europe in the right direction.

"I do not think it necessary, nor, indeed, is it possible, to specify, at this stage, the kind of machinery which should be established for this purpose. I merely express the opinion that something of the sort would have to be provided, and I would add my hope that a Germany, animated by a new spirit, might be among the nations which would take part in its operations.

"There, then, for the present, I leave the peace aims, and once more I would remind you that before we can begin to translate them into action we have got first to achieve our war aim and win the war. In that purpose the members of the British Commonwealth are united as they never have been before in all their history."

"Please confirm receipt. Tell Sverdlov that the entire family has met the same fate as its head. Officially they all will perish during the evacuation."

"The same day, July 17th, a session of the Soviet of Peoples' Commissars was in progress in Moscow when Sverdlov entered and whispered to Lenin, who at once rose and, interrupting the speaker, said: 'Comrades, the chairman of the Central Executive Committee has just informed me that the former Tsar has been shot in Ekaterinburg by order of the Ural Regional Soviet'. There was a moment's silence. Then Lenin asked that the proceedings should continue."

—A. Field, in "All These Things."

"The moral responsibility for the wholesale butchery of the Imperial family now seems to rest fairly and squarely on the shoulders of the Soviet Government and can no longer be charged off to an alleged uncontrollable fanaticism on the part of the local Ekaterinburg authorities. It was decided upon, approved and arranged by Jankel Sverdlov at Moscow. Bieloborodov, Golostchekin and Jurovsky were merely the executors of a matured governmental policy."

—E. Walsh.

"According to the detailed list of the original Bolshevik Government compiled by the late Victor Marsden, London *Morning Post* correspondent in Russia at the time, of 545 principle officials ruling the country 454 were Jews."

—A. Field, in "All These Things."

Nicholas II., was a first cousin of His late Majesty, George V., and the Tsarevitch Alexis and his sisters second cousins of the reigning King of England. B. J.

## STUDY COURSE IN SOCIAL CREDIT

There are two courses in social credit which are open to those who wish to make a study of the subject. The courses are approved by Major C. H. Douglas.

- (1) COURSE A—This is the less advanced course, and will be instructive though not compulsory for those who wish to qualify by examination for admission as Associate of the Social Credit Secretariat.

Course A may be taken in two ways.

*Either* by correspondence (twenty postal communications for which the fee is £1/0/0 plus postage 2/6 at home, or 3/6 abroad).

*Or* by lecture (twenty lecture periods for which the fee is £1/10/0). Centres of instruction have been widely established and will be increased wherever there is a demand.

The examination fee for Associate Membership of the Secretariat is 10/6.

The course will begin in September next and the examination will be held in March, 1940.

- (2) COURSE B—This is the advanced course and no fee is charged, but a fee of 10/6 will be charged on entry for the examination. Successful candidates will receive the Diploma of Fellowship of the Secretariat.

Calendar and prospectus are now available (3d.)

Further information may be had from—

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR,  
LECTURES AND STUDIES SECTION,  
SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT,  
12, LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL, 2.

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.

Special One Month's Trial Subscription Form

K.R.P. Publications Ltd., 12, Lord Street, Liverpool, 2.

Please send THE SOCIAL CREDITER to me for the four weeks commencing ..... for which I enclose 2/6.

Name ..... Address .....

(Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed and made payable to K.R.P. Publications Ltd.)

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, 11, Centre Street, Bradford.

CARDIFF Social Credit Association: Hon. Sec. H. Steggles, 3, Romilly Crescent, Cardiff.

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 Morley's, Newsagents and Tobacconists, Market Hall.

LIVERPOOL Social Credit Association: Weekly meetings of social crediters and enquirers will continue, but at varying addresses. Get in touch with the Hon. Secretary, at "Greengates", Hillside Drive, Woolton, Liverpool.

LONDON Liaison Group—Next meeting Saturday, December 16th, at 4 Mecklenburgh Street, W.C.1., from 2-5 p.m. Enquiries to B. M. Palmer, 35, Birchwood Avenue, Sidcup, Kent.

LONDON Social Crediters: Lunch-time rendezvous. Social crediters will meet friends at The Cocoa Tree Tea Rooms, 21, Palace Street, Westminster (5 minutes Victoria) on Wednesdays from 1-30 to 3 p.m. Basement dining room.

The Social Crediter

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

K.R.P. Publications Ltd., 12, Lord Street, Liverpool, 2.

Please send THE SOCIAL CREDITER to me

Name ..... Address .....

For Twelve Months—I enclose 30/-
Six " " 15/-
Three " " 7/6
(Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed and made payable to K.R.P. Publications Ltd.)

Name ..... Address .....

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

I wish to support Social Credit Policy as defined in the terms of association of and pursued by The Social Credit Secretariat under the Advisory Chairmanship of Major C. H. Douglas.

I will, until further notice, contribute

£ : : , { per month, per quarter, per year,

towards the funds of the Social Credit Secretariat.

Signature .....

I herewith enclose the sum of £ : : , as a donation towards the above mentioned funds.

Signature .....

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: Secretary C. Daish, 19, Merridale Road, Bitterne, Southampton.

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.

WOLVERHAMPTON: Will all social crediters, old and new, keep in contact by writing E. EVANS, 7, Oxbarn Avenue, Bradmore, Wolverhampton.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Rate 1s. a line. Support our Advertisers.

ROOMS OR RESIDENCE, small country house in pleasant rural district, 50 miles NW. London. Replies to c/o "The Social Crediter," 12, Lord St, Liverpool.

Information on International Financiers

We should be very grateful to social crediters who possess any information bearing on the centralisation of power into the hands of the international financiers and their use of it, if they would send (a) a copy of it; (b) a note of where it occurs or (c) the original document, which would be returned when copied to the Editor of The Social Crediter, 12, Lord Street, Liverpool, 2.

EXPANSION FUND

To the Treasurer, Social Credit Expansion Fund, c/o The Social Credit Secretariat, 12, Lord Street, Liverpool, 2.

I enclose the sum of £ : : , as a donation towards the Social Credit Expansion Fund, to be expended by the Administrators at the Sole Discretion of Major C. H. Douglas.

Name ..... Address .....