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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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THE CONQUEST OF RUSSIA

"The real objectives of the last war were the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, The League of Nations, and the financial subjugation of Great Britain."
—C. H. Douglas.

*Heinrich Heine** (1797-1856):

"Judaism is not a religion, it is a misfortune."

*Karl Marx** (1818-83):

"The domination of the Proletariat can most easily be accomplished in a war-weary country, i.e., in a worn-out, will-less, and weakened land."

Dostojewski (1821-1881):

"Yes, Europe is on the verge of a terrible disaster . . . all those Bismarcks, Beaconsfields and Gambettas and others, all of them are for me only a shadow: the Lord of all the rest and of the whole of Europe is the Jew and his bank . . . Judaism and the banks now rule over everything, over Europe as well as over Socialism, especially over Socialism, for by its help Judaism will tear up Christianity by the roots and destroy Christian culture . . . the Jews will encompass the ruin of Russia."

*Benjamin Disraeli** (1804-1881):

"That mysterious Russian Diplomacy which so alarms Western Europe is organised and principally carried on by Jews."—*'Comingsby'*, p. 250.

Marr: (in "Der Sieg des Judenthums ueber das Germanenthum") Bern, 1890:

"I do not pretend to be a prophet, but I am quite certain that before four generations have passed there will not be a single function in the state, the highest included, which will not be in the hands of the Jews . . . the wily Jewish spirit will bring a revolution in Russia such as the world has never yet seen. When the Jew shall have got control of the Russian state . . . they will set about the destruction of the social organisation of Western Europe."

FIRST 'RUSSIAN' REVOLUTION, 1905.

François Coty in *'Le Figaro'*, February 20, 1932:

"A more important event was soon to shake the power of Russia. Manchuria brought Russia and Japan to grips. War broke out and Kuhn, Loeb and Co., were to play a decisive part in assisting the Japanese Treasury . . . with this assistance she [Japan] was able to continue the struggle for two and a half years and to deal Russia such a blow such as she never recovered from . . . it was neither normal nor natural that this bank should display so much activity in Russia. The subsidies granted at this period by Jacob Schiff* to the Nihilists (as they were called) who were prepared to return to their country were no longer acts of isolated generosity. A veritable Russian Terrorist organisation had been set up in U.S.A. at his

expense. It covered Russia with its emissaries, charged to assassinate ministers, governors, heads of police, etc., and to create an insurrection . . . the cost was estimated at more than fourteen million roubles. It was, without doubt, Japan who finally paid the bill, but it was Kuhn, Loeb and Co., who made the advances. . . . menaced with internal revolution Russia had to accept the mediation of President Roosevelt and to send Count Witte to Portsmouth to deal with the Plenipotentiaries."

*Jacob Henry Schiff** in a letter to Count Witte, 1905:

"Jewish influence in the U.S.A., especially political, already carries great weight, and is steadily increasing, being constantly recruited from the large emigration of Russian Jews. Can it be expected that the influence of the American Jew upon public opinion will be exerted to the advantage of the country which systematically degraded his brethren in race? . . . thus it appears quite evident that the Russo-Jewish question must be settled in Russia."

And in another letter to the same gentleman:

"If the Government now being formed . . . should not succeed in assuring safety and equal opportunity throughout the Empire to the Jewish population then indeed the time will have come for the Jews in Russia to quit their inhospitable and unjust fatherland. While the problem with which the civilized world will then be confronted will be an enormous one it will be solved, for solved it must be, and you who are not only a farseeing statesman but also a great economic student know best that the fate of Russia and its doom will then be sealed."

SECOND 'RUSSIAN' REVOLUTION.

Boris Brazol, an American Judge of Russian extraction, said in his book "The World at the Cross Roads":

"During the summer of 1916, a secret report was received by the Russian headquarters from one of its agents in New York. This report, dated February 15, 1916, reads in part as follows: 'The Russian Revolutionary Party of America has evidently resumed its activities . . . It was revealed that secret reports had just reached the party from Russia describing the situation as very favourable . . . the only serious problem was the financial question, but whenever this was raised the assembly was immediately assured by some of the members that this question need not cause any embarrassment as ample funds would be furnished by persons in sympathy with the movement of liberating the people of Russia. In

this connection the name of Jacob Schiff* was repeatedly mentioned."

François Coty in "Le Figaro", February 24th, 1932:—

"Within a few months the selected agitators were at work . . . among the reservists at their barracks. It was one of these regiments that brought about the Fall of the Imperial regime."

Jacob Henry Schiff to Milioukoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Kerensky's 'Republican' government:*

" . . . may I congratulate through you the Russian people upon what they have now so wonderfully achieved . . . God bless you."

To his son Mortimer*:

"You might cable Cassel* [the British financier and intimate friend of Edward VII] because of recent action in Germany and developments in Russia we shall no longer abstain from Allied Government Financing."

And to Boris Kamenka, president of the Banque de Commerce de L'Azoff-Don:

"Nothing would give me greater satisfaction than to be of advantage to new Russia in all and any opportunities that may present themselves."

To Zangwill* on April 5th:

"The Romanoff Dynasty has been ended over night by a bloodless revolution which by a stroke of the pen has also brought forth the emancipation of Russian Jewry."

On the following day, April 6th, 1917, America entered the war.

THIRD 'RUSSIAN' REVOLUTION.

American Civil Service Document (65 Congress, 3rd Session)

Document No. 3 dated November, 1914 is from the German Imperial Bank to the representatives of the Nya Banken (Sweden) and the agents of the Diskonto Gesellschaft and of the Deutsche Bank. It instructs them to open credits for the revolutionaries Zenzinov* and Lunarcharski*.

Another part of the Document:

"Stockholm 21st September: Dear Comrade: In conformity with a telegram from the Westphalian Rhine-land Syndicate Max Warburg* and Co.'s bank [Felix* and Paul*, brothers of Max Warburg were at that time co-directors with Jacob Schiff* of the New York banking house of Kuhn, Loeb and Co.] informs you that an account is open to Comrade Trotsky's enterprise. I. Furstenberg."

And a last quotation from the same source:

"it was found that the following persons as well as the banking house mentioned were engaged in this work of destruction [the subsiding of Russian Revolutionaries] Jacob Schiff*, Guggenheim*, Max Breitung*, Kuhn, Loeb and Co., Felix Warburg*, Otto Kahn*, Mortimer Schiff* and S. H. Hanauer.*"

Mr. Oudendyke, Dutch minister at the court of St. Petersburg in a British White Paper issued in April, 1919:

"I consider that the immediate suppression of Bolshevism is the greatest issue now before the world, not even excluding the war which is still raging, and unless Bolshevism is nipped in the bud immediately it is bound to spread in one form or another over Europe and the whole world, as it is organised and worked by Jews who have no nationality and whose one object is to destroy for their own ends the existing order of things."

Rev. George A. Simons in U.S. Senate Document, No. 62, Vol. III:

"In December, 1918 . . . under the presidency of a man known as Apfelbaum* (Zinovieff) . . . out of 388 members, only 16 happened to be real Russians, and all the rest Jews, with the exception of one man who is a negro from North America . . . and 265 of these Jews belonging to this Northern Commune government that is sitting in the old Smolny Institute come from the lower East Side of New York . . . 265 of them."

Ariadne Williams in "From Liberty to Brest Litovsk"; (Macmillan, 1919):

"The predominant class which rapidly crystallised round the Bolsheviks was mainly composed of individuals alien to the Russian people . . . they especially numbered a great many Jews. They spoke Russian badly. The nation over which they had seized power was a stranger to them, and besides they behaved as invaders in a conquered country."

Lenin, November 26th, 1920:

"Our salvation would be more readily assured if the Imperialist Powers became embroiled in a war."

François Coty in "Le Figaro", April 20th, 1932:

" . . . in June, 1913, Mrs. Otto Kahn* granddaughter of Wolf (one of the founders of Kuhn, Loeb and Co.) and the wife of one of the two present day directors of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., made a months journey in Red Russia. She was officially received by the Soviet Government who gave in her honour a grand diplomatic dinner and several other brilliant receptions. The ceremonial display exceeded in pomp and solemnity that extended to Amanullah during his visit as King of Afghanistan. The Red Army lined the roads with arms at the present."

Douglas Reed in "Insanity Fair", p. 194:

"The censorship department, and that means the whole machine for muzzling the foreign press was entirely staffed by Jews, and this was a thing that puzzled me more than anything else in Moscow. There seemed to be not a single non-Jew in the whole outfit, and they were just the same Jews as you met in New York, Berlin, Vienna and Prague—well manicured, well fed, dressed with a touch of the dandy. I was told that the proportion of Jews in the Government was small but in this one department that I got to know intimately they seemed to have monopoly, and I asked myself where were the Russians?"

A. N. Field in "All These Things" pp. 276 and 277:

"Stalin, the present ruler of Russia, is not a Jew, but took as his second wife the twenty-one year old sister of the Jew L. M. Kagonowitz, his right hand man, who has been spoken of as his probable and possible successor. Stalin's every movement is made under Jewish eyes."

Stalin, February 21st, 1935:

"The Political Bureau is definitely convinced that a new world war is absolutely inevitable, but explains this as the obvious preparation for the world revolution."

Press Poster, September, 1939:

"RUSSIA TAKES HALF POLAND."

B. J.

* The names marked by stars are those of Jews.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Fighting

Fighting on the Western Front has become brisker. One Sunday newspaper headlined it inappropriately as "Livening Up on the Western Front." East of the Maginot Line the French heavy guns are proving their superiority. The Germans have made several counter-attacks, but 'with no success.'

The British aircraft carrier *Courageous* was sunk by an enemy submarine last week; and 687 out of 1,202 officers and men were saved.

Russia and Germany

At least half of Poland will come under the rule of the Soviet Government which will occupy the whole length of the Polish frontiers with Rumania and Ruthenia. Russia is also to have Vilna, Bialystok, Brest-Litovsk, Lublin and Lwow; the frontier will run close to Warsaw. Galicia, with its rich naphtha wells, has also gone to Russia.

Madame Tabouis, in her article in the *Sunday Dispatch* of September 24th, 1939, says:

"... Paris is in no way surprised at the new measures the Reich is taking in an attempt to win over Stalin.

"For those with even little sense of humour the latest measures are rather comic. They are the sequel to an order issued by Hitler on August 27th:—

"*Minister of Propaganda by decree, the Fuhrer gives the order to begin immediately publication of texts emphasising that the Russia of to-day is not that of three years ago.*

"*To-day it is the Red Army which ensures order throughout the country. Consequently the expressions 'komintern' or 'anti-komintern' must no longer be employed.*"

"The bureau run by Hess, who since the disgrace of Goebbels is in charge, has received the order to push on actively in Germany anti-capitalist propaganda. Moreover, a great campaign by the Third Reich against 'capitalism' of the Democracies is to be undertaken immediately so as to prove Hitler has no intention of fighting democratic people, but only their Governments."

Who?

Flying so low that its markings could be clearly seen, a Polish plane to-day appeared over the city of Goeteborg (Gothenburg), on the south-west coast of Sweden.

The plane had special permission to fly over neutral States to England via Stavanger, Norway, carrying large quantities of gold and important Polish personages.

—*The "Sunday Times", Sept, 24, 1939.*

M. Calinescu, Prime Minister of Rumania, was murdered on the afternoon of September 21st by members of the Fascist Iron Guard Organisation. During the following days hundreds of members of this organisation were executed.

It has been freely surmised that Nazi agents instigated the assassination.

The United States

The possibility that the arms embargo of the United States Neutrality Act will be repealed has been much discussed in the Press. It seems likely that it will be revised so that arms and munitions may be exported on the cash and carry basis.

David Dubrowski, the former director of the Soviet Red Cross in New York gave evidence before the Dies Committee investigating anti-American activities, that Communist propaganda in the United States was financed by misappropriating funds subscribed for famine relief in Russia and other humanitarian purposes.

Russians who received legacies from American relatives, he said, were also compelled to relinquish them to the Soviet Government, as well as dollar balances kept in New York, for propaganda activities.

One group collecting relief funds was called the Friends of Soviet Russia and was headed by Corliss Lamont, son of Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, of the J. P. Morgan Company.

Dubrowski resigned from the Communist party in 1935, disgusted, he said, at the number of executions which followed the assassination of M. Kiroff, Stalin's personal friend.

"To-day," he declared, "Stalinism is virtually indistinguishable from Hitlerism."

Good Enough?

Half of Buckinghamshire's full-time special constables were told, when they reported for duty last Saturday morning, that their services would not be required after that night.

Most of them gave up their jobs for the £3 a week special constable's job in the cause of national service.

Many know that their jobs have been already filled, and others have little hope that they will be reinstated on Monday morning. A few of the jobs are safe.

They are still our Representatives

The Minister of Health has given a general authority to County Councils to incur reasonable expenditure, during the present emergency, on the payment of sustenance allowances in appropriate cases to members whose duties necessitate frequent and prolonged absence from their homes for attendance of meetings of Emergency Committees.

Letter to the Editor

September, 1939.

Sir,

Many of us have asked for guidance in this chaos—and, God knows, we all need it, social crediters or not.

It may not be useless to sharpen this point. Through the very strength of our organization we social crediters have had temptation put in our way: the temptation to let Douglas think for us—and this after he has taught us to think for ourselves. How, and why?

The magnificent article—inspired and inspiring—in this paper of the 16th of September, by H.E., bears, at any rate to me, this message, crystal clear:

Now is the time for you to reap the benefit of what Douglas has taught you.

Think for yourself.

Do what your duty be.

Abate not by one iota your faith in truth, in yourself and in your personal responsibility.

Keep the lamp trimmed and we shall most certainly come through.

Yours faithfully,

Torben Laub.

32, Old Brompton Road, S.W. 7;
September 24th, 1939.

Mrs. PALMER'S PAGE:

HOME TO ROOST

Those who are familiar with the work done by the United Ratepayers' Advisory Association in respect of the Government's billeting scheme for schoolchildren and their mothers, will understand the causes of the problems that have arisen since September 1st; problems that have made it essential for Mr. Walter Elliott, Minister of Health, to send a circular to all local authorities in receiving areas.

A friend in a northern town of twenty thousand people writes that her district has received several thousand evacuated from what has always been known as one of the worst slum areas in the kingdom. For several reasons it is impossible to reproduce the letter, or to give more than a general indication of its contents, but I can well understand the feeling of almost hopeless despair which oppressed her when she wrote it.

To think now of what might have been done before the present emergency is both irritating and useless. The present is the only time we have in which to act, and our problem is to make sure that we act in the right way *now*; we can leave the future to take care of itself.

The first thing to know is just how far D.O.R.A. will allow us to go. The main points in Mr. Walter Elliott's circular, as they apply to this particular case, are as follows:—

Expenses entailed by the Government scheme are not to fall on the reception authorities. Consideration will be given to cases in which damage has been suffered by householders, and a record of complaints should be made. It may be necessary to arrange for other accommodation in the cases of persons whose behaviour renders their continued billeting on the occupiers of houses unreasonable. The use of empty houses may well be the most suitable method of dealing with these cases. A step which may relax tension caused by the existence of two families in one house may be the establishment of communal meals.

It is suggested in another part of the circular that the assistance of organisations such as the Women's Voluntary Service may be necessary.

That, as far as I can gather, is the only help likely to be forthcoming from the Ministry to the townsfolk.

But they have the advantage of

knowing exactly where they stand. They have several thousand people with them who, at the moment, are refusing to co-operate—who, in fact, are describing themselves as entitled to break every rule of hospitality because they are "guests of the government." D.O.R.A. will not permit that they shall be asked to go. But they must be controlled at once in order that the morale of the townsfolk themselves shall not suffer.

This is a task of the most urgent importance. My friend writes that she could not have believed that conditions such as these people must have lived in could have existed in this country. In one sense we are all responsible for their behaviour, but it would be mere sentimentality to brood over that now.

Our sins are finding us out, day after day, but the path to pursue is that of common-sense, not of useless remorse.

Just as we as individuals have been guilty of ignoring these things for so long, so the only way for us to save ourselves and our children is to act as individuals, now.

RENDEZ-VOUS

For the present no meetings will be held at 4, Mecklenburgh Street. After a time an occasional Rendez-Vous may be arranged for social crediters and their friends in the neighbourhood of Charing Cross.

Will all who may be able to reach this district please write to my private address giving the day and approximate hour which would be most convenient. Saturday or Sunday afternoon seems indicated during the winter months.

I should be so pleased if you would write to me. It will give me the greatest pleasure to correspond with all my friends, and, indeed, with any reader of this paper. I shall never consider that too much time can be given to this happy task, provided that in association we build up our strength.

B. M. PALMER,
35, BIRCHWOOD AVENUE,
SIDCUP, KENT.
Telephone Footscray 3059.

To put this another way: just as over-centralisation led to the formation and execution of the evacuation scheme, in exactly the same way only de-centralisation can now cope in a satisfactory manner with the problems it has created. The townsfolk have to accept responsibility for putting things right, simply because they evaded their responsibility when first things began to go wrong. The consequences of all policies come home finally to the people—home to roost.

The fact that this is true *no matter what the form of government under which people live* proves that real democracy is the only way of life under which any moral progress can be made.

If the consequences are always borne by the people, then they have an inalienable right to decide what those consequences shall be.

We are supposed to be fighting for democracy against dictatorship. But even victory in the field will not mean the right sort of victory if we do not tackle each problem as it arises in the only correct way.

I do not propose to define "democracy" in abstract terms. A far better word will one day be found for it. We must remember it has never yet been tried except in small communities. But I can try to explain how correct action might solve the urgent problems facing this town.

In respect of any matter of civic importance the people should first make known to their councillors the results which they desire. Facilities should be provided for this (i.e., in some towns a referendum has been held to decide whether cinemas should open on Sundays or not). In this particular case the townsfolk have already made it plain that they want the wilful damage done to their property to cease, and the removal to other premises of those who cannot behave in a reasonable manner.

This is the *result* desired. But the *method* of obtaining the result may be left to public servants. They may be either council members or volunteers, but in either case, if they are carrying out the townsfolk's will, they are public servants.

To try to solve this problem by the committee method would be almost as unreasonable as holding a Parliamentary debate concerning the military tactics to

be employed in war. We all know what happens on committees. Long discussions are held which decide nothing and finally one member, more strong-minded and self-willed than the rest, gets his own way under the sheltering excuse that the "committee" made the decision! This is veiled dictatorship.

In a democracy each public servant must accept responsibility for his own section of the work. He may, of course, enlist others to help him, but he must be answerable for the results.

Thus if the Women's Voluntary Service undertake the provision of communal meals, one woman should be put in charge as organiser, and should be allowed to choose her own staff of assistants from among the other members.

The function of the public servant has been explained by Miles Hyatt in these words:

"Please decide among yourselves what concrete results you want, in the order you want them. It will be my job, as your representative, to transmit your demands to the appropriate experts, and to see that they deliver the results you have demanded, in the correct order and within a reasonable time. For this I make myself personally responsible, and if I do not act as I have undertaken, it is at all times within your province to insist upon my immediate resignation, as in

the case of any other servant who neglects or exceeds his instructions."

This is the only "leadership principle", the one laid down by Christ, that the one who would be greatest among us must be the servant of all.

Does it seem strange to apply this principle to what at first sight appears a sordid problem in an unimportant little town in the north? If it does, how far we have gone astray!

Until we are able to see each problem as it arises in true perspective as a part of the great question that faces us, "dictatorship or democracy," we shall not know what we are fighting for, and our case will be hopeless indeed.

War itself is of the evil one; the only salvation lies in the hope that an increasing number of people will learn the only correct way of acting, the "democratic" way, so that we shall, sooner or later, find the path out of the morass into which we have allowed ourselves to be led. B. M. PALMER.

NOTE BY H. E.

Despite the war, the line of action proposed by Mrs. Palmer is obviously possible, and to be encouraged in every way. It is to be observed that this concerns results which can be obtained locally and without impinging on the deeper issue of the control of credit.

The objectives endorsed and for-

warded by U.R.A.A. were such as involved radical changes consequent upon the assumption of the control of initiative by the People, and the removal of that control from Finance. Apart from the new factor of Emergency Legislation, such action is not appropriate or possible while, on account of war, the existence of the nation (or at all events the control of its destinies by its own nationals) is in question. It is not appropriate because the bull's eye of the public aim is to retain our nationality.

But action in local objectives contains the seed of correct democracy and, especially where these concern some bitterly felt requirement, should be endorsed and encouraged wherever possible. There is also much to be done in the exercise of "personal sovereignty", as for example in the cutting of red tape where this is obstructing and not forwarding the general desire to "win the war."

The war has not altered our fundamental objective, but it has altered the approach towards it. Every social creditor by the use of his own initiative can do something, and that something may turn out to be of great significance. Therefore keep us informed. Your action may be the example required by many.

Study and absorb the facts contained in the series of articles by B. J.; make use of them. Exposure of the true adversary is vital.

Mr. Wells Wants Light

In a letter to *The Times* Mr. H. G. Wells appeals for the opportunity to be provided for "a blaze of light" upon the problems incidental to the correct statement of our war aims. This "blaze of light" is explicitly to be in place of the organised suppression of ideas which he likens to the familiar aspect of our streets at night.

The Times commenting in its editorial columns is equivocal in regard to Mr. Wells's demand for a glorified version of Federal Union and clearly determined to postpone if possible any discussion at all. Our own comment would be that a "blaze of light" would certainly dazzle the eyes of the public beyond the point of efficient vision, and further that Mr. Wells's own vision has not yet penetrated to the more obvious features of the situation described by this paper.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

Germany has captured Eastern Poland for Soviet Russia with only 150,000 German casualties, 250,000 Polish casualties, 1200 British and French casualties, and the loss of about 35 British ships. A Soviet Council with a Jewish majority has been established at Wilna. Nice work. Hitler . . . the Jews' friend.

Major Beddington Behrens was in New York on business when the outbreak of war necessitated his return to England to join his regiment.

He had booked his passage on the Clipper when the British Ambassador at Washington, the Marquess of Lothian, asked him to act as King's Messenger and to take the diplomatic bag with urgent messages to the Foreign Office.

—"Daily Telegraph", Sept. 23rd.

It is understood that Major Beddington Behrens is closely connected with the Schiff family of Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb,

of New York.

The Behrens family:

Gustav Behrens married Fanny Warburg.

Major Clive Behrens married Hon. Louisa Adela Rothschild.

Where have we heard those names?

PLAN FOR DOCKERS

A scheme for ensuring the mobility and an adequate supply of dock labour for all exigencies of wartime shipping is being completed by representatives of British port authorities and the Transport and General Workers' Union.

Under the terms of the scheme which affects 80,000 dock-workers the Union will take all possible steps to supply labour and facilitate the discharging and loading of vessels in any port in return for the safeguarding of labour conditions.

An elaborate plan for the rapid movement of dockers from port to port according to the needs of shipping has been prepared.

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12, LORD STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 2.

THE PAUSE

Official: It's about National Registration. May I come in and explain the form to you?

Citizen: Oh, certainly! Beginning very early in the week to come on Sunday aren't you?

Official: As a matter of fact we began yesterday.

Citizen: Good heavens! On the Jewish Sabbath? Isn't the Christian Sunday bad enough to desecrate?

Official: I suppose some people will object.

Citizen: Not merely 'some people'—THE JEWS, man! Aren't they our rulers?

Official: It rather looks like it, doesn't it?

Citizen: What shall we do about it?

Official: We shall have to do something.

Citizen: We shall; and we shall have to do it quickly.

This is propaganda; but it crosses the border-line between propaganda and action. It is propaganda in that it says: 'the reason you are working on Sunday, incurring the criticism of your fellows, when you are usually admiring the roses in your garden or returning home from church, is that your people and mine have submitted to alien rulership.' It is action because the opportunity was created from elements provided by authority for another and a contradictory purpose: if only to a small extent, the administration becomes the instrument for implementing the real policy of the citizen not the imposed policy of bureaucrats. If the official had been a Jew, instead of a polite and intelligent English Christian, small ingenuity would have sufficed to gain the same result.

All action advised by the Secretariat has prepared individuals for such

spontaneous acts, the sum of which tends towards the implementation of social credit. Social credit is not mentioned; the act, though minute, infinitesimal perhaps, is social credit.

The pity about it is merely that it is so little: it is *not enough* social credit. But social credit comes before *enough* social credit; just as a tree comes before enough wood to build a city; for, as Canterbury tells Ely when that bishop seeks to explain the growth of contemplation in the wild King Henry:

"It must be so; for miracles are
ceased;

"And therefore we must needs admit
the means

"How things are perfected."

Canterbury has already said they are perfected by growth "underneath the nettle", growth "unseen, yet crecive in his faculty."

Events around us show that the mere infliction of rules upon the public is *not enough* to enforce the policy of the evil philosophy which envisages the destruction of the nations (all the nations) of the world. The evil philosophy must itself be implanted in men's minds, and since this cannot be done without exposure of its evil nature except by reliance upon mere inference—as from observation of the Real Order (which is here the False Order)—there must be an emptying of men's minds of all traces of right philosophy. Nature, it is said, 'abhors a vacuum'. Very well, the harder the exhaust-pump of the Devil is set working, the surer will men's minds suck up anything real that is left lying about.

A letter from one social creditor to another, which we have seen, says: "my strong feeling is that 'reading the paper' is not enough to keep the edge keen"; and the writer asks: "then what shall be

the strop?" The answer is, necessarily, ACTION.

Social creditors were right to pursue (even when they tried also to hasten) a long-term policy—a line of action which assumed that the time needed would be forthcoming—up to the last minute. The event of war was as certain an indication for pause as the overwhelming din of a frantic mob is a signal to an individual in it to wait, if he wishes to be heard, until someone *can* hear him. But the individual silent in these circumstances need not necessarily be an inactive individual. If he can think of nothing better for the moment he can safeguard his freedom of action in the future. And this too would be action.

But the chances are that *if he were essentially better equipped than any of his neighbours in the crowd* for purposive and right action (*as social creditors are*) he need not do *much* more than wait for the din to abate a little, before suitable opportunity for effective action shows itself.

Momenta are products of masses and velocities. They are great in proportion as either masses or velocities or both are great. Whether great or little care is exercised in generating them depends entirely upon assessment of the results likely to ensue.

Ely, it seems, was a Puritan; and without going so far as to say with him, that "wholesome berries thrive and ripen best Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality," wholesome berries *ripen*.

The present pause is important: it may be as important as all that has passed.

T. J.

The Mark of the Beast

By C. H. Douglas.

Copies of this article are available in circular form at 2d. each from:

K.R.P. PUBLICATIONS LTD.,
12, LORD STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 2.

"WE ARE EUROPEANS!"

Part. II. By ALAIN

Should I put that verb 'to be' in the past tense? That "we were Europeans" is incontrovertible, that we still are is subject for debate as to Degree. Well, let my original title stand. For the sake of this, my argument, it must stand.

Those who have assimilated the illuminating writing of Douglas of the past year can without taking any credit think of themselves as the "illuminati". It is to these fortunate people that I address this article (they cannot always be fortunate!).

It is some time since my first story under this title appeared, but I still wonder if the idea be worth developing. I can best continue by employing a paradox of the Chesterton order: Europe is alike because she is different. The countries of Europe are idiosyncratic and that is the bond between them. The most important characteristic of a European nation is its individuality. It is separate from, different from and should be aloof from (especially aloof from fighting with) any other nation of Europe.

The individuality of a people just as of an individual! Many cultural and traditional affinities link certain European countries but this characteristic, a positive individuality embraces them all; and because of that it is two things, the most important feature of each country and the most important bond between all European countries.

Europe is not a plantation of trees but a garden of widely differing plants which have watched each other grow through the centuries. (The Transatlantic visitor sees an old-world garden—how quaint! and then passes on to inspect the relics of the Nile).

My pen swings from flights of fanciful allegory to fits of bad temper. (I do not offer my readers an apology, merely a warning).

Now, whither Europe? whither we Europeans? Isn't there some idea in Oriental philosophy that Asiatics merge into the Cosmos? Americans seem to merge into a planned economy. Is Europe going to merge again into the Dark Ages? Or can she now Emerge? Europeans, look back upon your lineage and then look to one another and not across the sea or towards the Volga for that faint hope of salvation. Look not

to Right or Left.

Pride of Continent! It is an utter whimsicality? Look at the Globe—the size of our Continent is very small indeed, its cultural influence over this planet is supreme. Compact, condensed, virile, its races Teutonic, Latin, Saxon, Gaelic, Slav, etc., its languages of similar variety, its local patriotism, friction: all capable of exploitation towards a healthy self-expression or towards mutual self-destruction.

We nations of the European Continent are like a stage caste which has been infected with the virus of distrust, now turned to jealousy and hatred. Instead of a caste of many actors with each part calling for special talents and each player respecting the others ability and genius, we have our present Press-planned phantasm. If we could only tell these Actors that the newspapers were under orders from the owner of a rival theatre, orders to disrupt Theatre Europa.

In "Gone with the Wind" what went with the wind? *A way of Living*, a civil war and after that, for better or for worse, at any rate, it was different. The old way of living gone forever. I am now forcibly reminded that I saw stated, I think in *The Social Crediter*, that European Bankers brought about the American Civil War. Is the coming "European civil war" poetic justice? The sins of the Bankers being visited upon us. When shall we disown this false parenthood?

Will Europe be stripped of its colour, of its indigenous characteristics? Will "homogeneity"* replace "heterogeneousness"? To-day, see how each town in England grows more and more like each other town in England with their corners occupied by banks (built, perhaps, in the best ecclesiastical style), these flanked by Insurance buildings and the rest of the principal thoroughfares occupied by branches of all the various chain shops. So the cities and towns of Europe will tend towards that depressing similarity, when they come to be rebuilt by American finance if we now proceed to destroy them. Indigenous characteristics will not be there or,

* My typist actually corrected my American and typed in "homogeneousness" (perhaps there is still hope!).

worse perhaps, will be plagiarised. I realise that this picture of a dreary, architectural waste does not portray a new "way of living". It is, however, a background: it is an outward sign of inward disgrace.

Are they colour-blind or do they see colour, hate it and seek to destroy it? Or, can they only see it on that immense wall map and on the little flags they move about on that map? those "planners" whose one small scale map shows the smallness without revealing even the quaintness of *our Continent* and perhaps a few of these little flags suffice to indicate their decision—our Destiny. (I'm sure they don't use a Globe, they would prefer a flattened map. What do they know of Copernicus, of Galileo? They are no torch-bearers.)

The colour of Europe! and colour that has a meaning. Not merely exotic, not merely colourful but each colour performing a function in the pattern. I am tempted to choose a colour for each country, the Mediterranean lands the rich purples and blues, the Scandinavians the azure and lighter shades. Yes, a fanciful idea. The best way to understand the colour of orchestration is precisely this. Can we conceive our present discordant cacophony becoming a symphonic whole. If not, the plans are made, the little coloured flags have, perhaps, their war marches already allotted.*

What is *our* problem? Can it be simply stated? It is that we want to be left alone. Each country of Europe wants to live its own life in its own way, its own traditional way: each European country has a way of living of its own. We do not want other ideas of living even suggested to us, let alone imposed upon us. If these contacts with other countries exist, trading contacts, we want them to remain mere trading contacts, just as a man might trade with his grocer but have no social intercourse with him. So, also, our Continent must now regard its contacts with the other Continents, strictly business. A complete bouleversement to the political—"diplomatic", international-trade—"commercial", high-financial — "planning"

* This was written before the outbreak of war.

miasma which pollutes the "free air" we should breathe. This unnatural philosophy and its derivatives (employment, "ideologies", etc.) is the background to the life of the humblest individual in any country.

It is, perhaps, true that we of Europe began this "world life" racket: we set out to colonise, civilise and perhaps Europeanise. We are guilty, but in extenuation, if not in complete defence, we worked in the open, using euphemisms, perhaps, and we had something positive to offer wherever our culture and tradition was accepted. To-day, Europe is faced with the menace of Transatlantic culture via the underground channels of American finance. And this culture is a negative thing.

Europe! I want to begin each paragraph with that great word. I want to write a page about the music of Europe, another about the cities, one about the barges on the Rhine, one about the vineyards, one about our archeological ruins: all parts of the cultural heritage of Europe. Cultural heritage—that phrase has a special significance for us humble members of the illuminati and how completely that heritage is European in origin. The homesteads, the chimney-corners, hearthstones of Europe I would fain write of, but they are sacred, their stories have been written in the literature and language of each country. I must now force myself to refer to the substitute which threatens, the snack-bar with radio set, program—a Biscay to Urals network with announcer speaking in nasal tones some synthetic jargon. Europe, a reward has been announced for your capture, dead or alive. They failed to take you alive via the League and B.I.S. so now they have decided to take you the other way. History has no precedent to guide us. The dream of our poets, the imaginings of our "futurist" writers never conceived anything so awful as the plans that are now laid for this capture.

Postscript to "We are Europeans"

Not long ago, I was foolish enough to stay in a most expensive and most up-to-date hotel in Switzerland: it was horrible. An army of striped-trousers bureaucrats were in control. It was the winter sports season and every activity was bureaucratically organised and organised so that a money charge was levied for every event. It was particularly interesting to note where the management spent money and where

they saved. Money was spent lavishly on the building, particularly on the public rooms. The decorations for Christmas and New Year were very beautiful, very expensive; the prizes given to guests for winning a competition were unbelievably mean and cheap. No generosity was shown to any individual visiting this hotel but money was lavishly expended on anything that savoured of public advertisement.

The methods by which money was extracted from guests were annoying. One bar closed at a certain hour and another bar opened. To continue one had to buy more drinks. The band left the ballroom and adjourned to a bar-ballroom, etc., guests were shepherded about and sheepishly parted with their money. If an expedition was organised, it stayed as short a time as possible in the visited hotel and we were brought back to the fold to spend our money where it belonged—the big hotel.

The fancy hats distributed were of excellent quality but before receiving one I had to undertake to wear it—they were not to be wasted.

I did not object to the expensiveness of this hotel, I went with my eyes open. I hated the soullessness of it. First of all, it was not a Swiss hotel. To realise one was in Switzerland it was necessary to look out of the windows. It could have been a big hotel in Chicago, in Berlin or in Moscow. Architecturally grand and in parts rather fine but planned not designed, soulless, "Jewish". There was no appeal against the bureaucratic regulations, no sense of human contact, certainly none with the senior members of the staff and very little even with the humbler elements. They were all imbued with the spirit of bureaucracy and if some of the maid servants and waiters had a sense of human contact, they were mostly too overworked to show it.

I think that this point of where the management spent and saved money is the most revealing characteristic of this institution. Is this the point about the claims made by Soviet and Fascist bureaucracies when they claim to have done so much for their people, with sports palaces, etc.? If they are anything like this "Swiss" hotel, Heaven save me from them. And this hotel was a bureaucratic institution which charged its guests very highly for the privilege of sharing its communal benefits.

I began these notes on the Swiss Hotel on a separate page, thinking to

use them as a separate article. I now think that they are germane to my European argument. The notion to write this hotel stuff was a right one. It is a concrete example, a personal experience that has to be felt. So it is, all my romancing about Europe is a matter of feeling, not of logic. By the way, I had paid in advance for this hotel, else I would have flown from it.

One final word about this hotel: I learned, before leaving, that it was owned directly by a Swiss Bank.

For the first part of this article see "The Social Crediter," Vol. 2, No. 12 of June 3, 1939.

"I MAKE MY CIRCUMSTANCE"

"It is simpler to be self-dependent. The height, the deity of man is, to be self-sustained, to need no gift, no foreign force. Society is good when it does not violate me; but best when it is likeliest to solitude. Everything real is self-existent. Everything divine shares the self-existence of Deity. All that you call the world is the shadow of that substance which you are, the perpetual creation of the powers of thought, of those that are dependent and of those that are independent of your will. Do not cumber yourself with fruitless pains to mend and remedy remote effects; let the soul be erect, and all things will go well. You think me the child of circumstance: I make my circumstance. Let any thought or motive of mine be different from that they are, the difference will transform my condition and economy. I—this thought which is called I—is the mould into which the world is poured like melted wax. The mould is invisible, but the world betrays the shape of the mould. You call it the power of circumstance, but it is the power of me. Am I in harmony with myself? my position will seem to you just and commanding. Am I vicious and insane? my fortunes will seem to you obscure and descending. As I am, so shall I associate, and, so shall I act: Caesar's history will paint out Caesar. Jesus acted so, because he thought so. I do not wish to overlook or to gainsay any reality; I say, I make my circumstance: but if you ask me, Whence am I? I feel like other men my relation to that Fact which cannot be spoken or defined, nor even thought, but which exists, and will exist."

—Emerson in *"The Transcendentalist."*

THE POLICY OF THE JEWISH RACE

There is no problem the solution of which is more vital to civilisation than the "Jewish Problem." The Jewish race is unique: its members seem to have behaved with consistency throughout thousands of years.

The nature of the results produced by this behaviour forms the policy of the race, which is the expression in practice of its philosophy; and the effect of that policy on other peoples is what has built up the "Jewish Question."

This is the second of a series of articles giving an account of the relations of Jewry with some other cultures. It is taken largely from Jewish sources, and therefore presents the policy of the Jewish race according to its own records. It is NOT an assessment of the success or otherwise of the policy disclosed.

7. JERUSALEM AND THE 'ROMAN' CATHOLIC CHURCH.

"From the latter part of the 6th century the popes were the real lords of Rome, and the Jews in the cities as well as in the whole country were dependent on their attitude."²

Fortunately:

"Both popes and states were so absorbed in the continual external and internal dissensions that the Jews were left in peace.

"The popes of the period were not seriously opposed to the Jews . . . Pope Gregory the Great was very just and mild toward them."²

On one point however he disagreed with them, namely on the rightness of selling and buying human beings. He proceeded with severity against the Jewish slave trade, but "was unable to abolish it. This was due to the fact that several of the Roman Jews who trafficked in slaves managed to evade the edicts by bribes or pretended baptism.

"At this time the Pierleoni family, the founder of which was a Jew began to come into prominence, and in the war between the Emperors and the Popes it sided with the former, and for a short period a member of the family held the papal office [under the name of Anacletus II]. In the struggle that ensued between him and his rival Innocent II the Jews of Rome sided with Anacletus. Bernard of Clairvaux urged against Pierleoni his Jewish descent . . . the pope was accused also of having been assisted by the Jews in robbing the Church and in realizing the value of the stolen goods."²

Pope Alexander III:

"had a Jewish financial agent (a descendent of Jacob Jehiel) who filled his office very satisfactorily.

"Under Norman rule the Jews of Southern Italy enjoyed even greater freedom . . . they even had the jurisdiction over their own affairs. Indeed in no country was the canonical laws against the Jews so frequently disregarded as in Italy."²

"It seems that about this time a fast-day was instituted in Rome, for which occasion Benjamin ben Abraham Arran and Moses ben Abraham wrote some elegies."

Under Pope Alexander IV:

"Jewish names again appear in the official documents after an interval of 750 years."²

Among the prominent Jews resident in Rome at that time . . . are said to have been members of the four families from which the De Rossi, the Degli Piatelli, the Degli Adolescentolli, the De Ponsius families are

descended."²

"A later pope—either Nicholas IV (1288-92) or Boniface VIII (1294-1303) had for his physician* a Jew Isaac ben Mordecai, surnamed Maestro Cajo."

"The Jews of Rome were so wealthy that the financiers Beniamino Diodati, and Abraham and Allemio Moyses with their associates were able to furnish 15,000 florins to the town of Montefiascone which had to pay this sum to the city of Orvieto. In consideration of this Orvieto admitted the Jews as full citizens and representatives of the professions and the arts."²

Martin V:

"Soon after his accession Martin V confirmed the Roman Jews in all the privileges and liberties given by the Charter of Calixtus II . . . taking the Jews under his fatherly protection; personally he was on friendly terms with the Jews and allowed the scholar Aaron ben Gershon Abubrabi to lecture in the Vatican on the cherubim, and the scholar Eliah Guidea was appointed physician to the pope."²

Pius II:

"When the pope had ordered the collection of the so-called 'twentieth', a tax which had been laid upon the Jews, the pope permitted the latter to continue the lending of money at the usual rate of interest."²

The progress claimed had not, however, been altogether uninterrupted:

"After a thousand years of comparative calm the Pope Innocent III insisted that every Jew holding office should be dismissed . . . that every Jew must always bear, conspicuously displayed, a badge."²

Luckily:

"The great centres such as Venice, Florence, Genoa and Pisa realised that their commercial interests were of more importance than . . . the spiritual leaders of the Church and accordingly the Jews, many of whom were bankers, found their conditions better than ever before . . . the Bishop of Mantua in the name of the pope accorded permission to the Jews to lend money at interest.†

"All the banking negotiations of Tuscany were in the

* The office of 'body-physician' has in the case of most European Monarchs, Princes, Popes, and other Potentates of importance been held by a member of the Jewish community. Even Queen Elizabeth was attended by a Jew Lopez, although the Jews were not officially admitted into England until Cromwell. Although great practitioners, says the *Jewish Encyclopaedia* 'the Jews did not contribute much to the science of medicine.'

† At the same time as he excommunicated the Christians when they indulged in the same practices. No wonder that the Jews, as the *Jewish Encyclopaedia* puts it, made a pun on the name of the country calling it I-TAL-YAH, Hebrew for: 'The Land of the Dew of the Lord.'

hands of a Jew (Jehiel of Pisa)."

"At the time of the Medicis, the Jews frequented the universities and were active in the renaissance of letters and of the sciences but they remained strangers to the fine arts, especially painting and sculpture."²

From Alexander VI to Clement VII:

"The popes were indulgent to the Jews, having more urgent matters to occupy them . . . indeed the popes themselves and many of most influential cardinals openly violated one of the most severe enactments of the Council of Basel, namely that of prohibiting Christians from employing Jewish physicians, and they even gave the latter positions at the papal court.

"It became common in the Italian cities for learned Jews to enter into the discussion of theological questions with the monks.

"Among those that assisted Reuchlin (a Christian Theologian) in aid of the Jews was Ægidius da Viterbo, head of the Augustinians. 'Fighting with you' he wrote to R., 'we fight for light against darkness, aiming to save not the Talmud but the Church.' The watchword which went forth from Italy and passed on everywhere was: 'For the salvation of the Talmud.'²

In the following centuries many of the popes were anti-semitic and the Jews were expelled from the papal states by Pius IV. A large majority of those expelled went to Turkey:

"A great sensation was caused in Italy by the choice of a prominent Jew, Solomon of Udine, as Turkish ambassador to Venice, to negotiate peace with that state,² as there was pending at that time in Venice a decree of expulsion of the Jews from Venetian affairs. But Solomon obtained both peace and the withdrawal of the decree of expulsion and returned to Constantinople

"Laden with honours and gifts . . . leaving his son Nathan in Venice to be educated."²

Sixtus V is claimed to have proved a better proposition.

"The Jews of Mantua, Milan and Ferrara, taking advantage of the favorable disposition of the pope, sent to him an ambassador with a present of 2,000 scudi, to obtain from him the permission to print the Talmud. Their demand was granted partly through the support given by Lopez, a Marrano, who administered the papal finances . . . from Italy where these expurgated books were printed by the thousand they were sent to the Jews of other countries."

"The victories in Europe of the Turks who brought their armies up to the very walls of Vienna (1683) helped even in Italy to incite the Christian popes against the Jews, who remained friendly with the Turks."

"Under the influence of the liberal ideas of Napoleon, the Jews of Italy like those of France were emancipated . . . the supreme power of the popes was broken, they had no longer time to give to framing anti-Jewish enactments and they no longer directed canonical laws against the Jews."

"The revolution of 1848 which convulsed all Europe brought great advantages to the Jews."

"The small and obscure synagogues situated in narrow streets have been replaced by magnificent and imposing temples in Milan, Turin, Modena, Florence and even in Rome, where the community which is the largest in Italy and counts 12,000 or 14,000 Jews has been completely re-organised."²

B. J.

References: ² The Jewish Encyclopaedia.

ENGLAND

In Elizabethan times the sense of reality which now distinguishes the social creditor appears to have been widespread among the people. England was English. There was a sense of spaciousness, enterprise and colour. The grand horizons of adventure uncovered by inquisitive explorers of the period were at the back of people's thoughts and acts.

We propose to publish a series of passages from the literature of the time which carry this ardent spirit: the first is from the work of Robert Herrick.

Hesperides:

I sing of Brooks, of Blossomes, Birds, and Bowers:
Of April, May, of June, and July Flowers.

I sing of May-poles, Hock-carts, Wassails, Wakes,
Of Bridegrooms, Brides and of their Bridal-cakes.

I write of Youth, of Love, and have Accesses
by these to sing of cleanly-Wantonnesse.

I sing of Dewes, of Raines, and piece by piece
of Balme, of Oyle, of Spice, and Amber-Greece.

I sing of times trans-shifting, and I write
how Roses first came Red and Lilies White.

I write of Groves, of Twilights, and I sing
The Court of Mab, and of the Fairie King.

I write of Hell, I sing (and ever shall)
Of Heaven, and hope to have it after all.

—Robert Herrick.

THE PRACTICAL ISSUE

This passage is from Major Douglas's article "The Pyramid of Power", published in "The English Review" in 1919:

"If any genuine attempt is made to extract a useful lesson from the history of human development, the conclusion is irresistible that the process is one long and, on the whole, continuously successful struggle to subdue environment to the end that individuality may have the utmost freedom. Now, by the operation, misunderstanding, and misuse

of our financial and industrial system in its application to economics, we have created an economic position which is such a formidable threat to the material existence of the individual that he is obliged to subordinate every consideration to an effort to cope with it. Partly by education and partly by what may be called instinct, it is increasingly understood that misdirected effort and unsound distributing arrangements, while operating to minister to the will-to-power, are entirely responsible for the position in which we find ourselves.

The practical issue at this time, therefore, is not at all whether this condition is to continue—it is simply one regarding the number of experiments, all very probably involving great general discomfort, which we are to endure until the inevitable rearrangement in alignment with the purpose of evolution is satisfactorily accomplished. And the suppression and perversion of the facts, on which alone sound constructive effort can be based, can have but one result—to increase the number of these experiments and the discomfort of the process."

A VIRGINIAN PURITAN

Lady Astor, M.P., is apparently pleased with the progress of the evacuation scheme. "The whole future of our children is going to be changed by this great experiment" she is reported to have stated to an interviewer. "We shall find that the child of two to five is better off without the mother if that mother is untrained or too busy to give it the time it needs."

In practice this means that some official amazon will decide whether the mother is a fit and proper person to take care of the child.

"I hope that thousands of children under five will be evacuated without their mothers," Lady Astor said. "If the mothers do go with them they would be best housed in hostels with an experienced matron in charge."

Lady Astor believes the mother "is necessary to the child *only during the first year*. The child of two to five must have discipline and proper care."

A writer in a Bolshevik pamphlet quoted by Rene Fulop-Miller states as one of the objectives of Bolshevism:

"To remove children as much as possible from the influence of parents and family life it is extremely desirable that special children's towns should be established."

A step in this direction is the collective feeding of children by collectivised mothers' milk.

It is to be hoped that no mother will be deceived by the apparent Philanthropy of this move. Sinister and ominous, under the cloak of plausibility, one can see the beginnings of concentration camps for mothers divorced from individual life and destiny, and the qualities of the children will be made to accord with what seems 'proper' to some 'Astorised' mind.

Lady Astor does not at present go so far as the Bolshevik writer. She is willing to allow one year of Nature to start off with. Nevertheless the scheme will result in the breaking of the natural tie between the offspring and the mother so that the later actions of individuals can be trained to accord with what our British planners desire.

Bolshevik mothers in collectivised milking "clinics" and the Lady Astor's of this world are blood sisters under the skin.
E. J. P.

Evacuation Camps Progress

Of the fifty camps which it was planned should be built by the National Camps Corporation, at an estimated cost of £22,000 each, one half only are now in active preparation. Sites for a further half dozen have been decided upon and, although many advantages such as availability of light and heating power, water supply, and sewage are demanded, no difficulty is expected in obtaining more than enough camp sites to enable the original programme to be completed.

Most of them are being connected to electricity services and water supply, and are being provided with spacious playing fields so that they can be occupied at all times of the year. They will play an important part in the national redistribution of children of school ages.

Without any enlargement from the size originally determined, fifty camps accommodating 350 children each would provide new homes for 17,500 children from London and other densely populated areas.

The camps will show such variety of design as is necessary to meet the conditions of particular sites chosen. But "they will be uniform in the attention to matters of health, comfort, and efficient management with which they are being laid out."

A number should be finished before Christmas, and more at various times during the early months of next year.

Books to Read

By C. H. Douglas:—

Economic Democracy	3/6
Social Credit	3/6
Credit Power and Democracy ...	3/6
The Monopoly of Credit	3/6
Warning Democracy	3/6
The Tragedy of Human Effort ...	6d.
The Use of Money	6d.
Approach to Reality	3d.
Money and the Price System ...	3d.
Nature of Democracy	2d.
Social Credit Principles	1d.
Tyranny	1d.

By L. D. Byrne:—

Alternative to Disaster	4d.
The Nature of Social Credit ...	4d.
Debt and Taxation	2d.

ALSO

The Douglas Manual	5/-
The Economic Crisis: Southampton Chamber of Commerce Report	6d.
The Bankers of London Economics for Everybody by Elles Dee	3d.
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LATEST PUBLICATIONS

The Purpose of Politics by H.E.	3d.
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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.

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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.

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Further information may be had from—

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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, 11, 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 Morley's, Newsagents and Tobacconists, Market Hall.

LIVERPOOL Social Credit Association: Weekly meetings of social crediters and enquirers will continue, but at varying addresses. The meeting place will be announced by circular to all members and any other social crediters who get in touch with the Hon. Secretary, at "Greengates", Hillside Drive, Woolton, Liverpool.

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.

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Will social crediters with a good knowledge of market-gardening or small-holdings kindly communicate with the Director of Information at the office of The Social Crediter?

Recent Extracts from the Daily Papers:

"The Arabs in Palestine have unanimously 'decided' to unite with the Jews in siding with Great Britain against the common foe."

"Japan suggests that the more the belligerent European powers are weakened, the more will Russia see her chance and take it."

Old Age Pensions:

"The Prime Minister, answering a Parliamentary question, said the war had prevented the Government from completing the intended investigation into old age and widows' pensions, and the question of any general increase must remain in abeyance."

—"Daily Express", Sept. 14th.

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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 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.....