

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

## FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

Vol. 3. No. 5.

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

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1939.

6d. Weekly.

### THE INEVITABLE CONFLICT

By L. D. BYRNE

"Just as I told them in Ottawa in 1923 exactly what was going to happen in 1928, so I tell you now in 1934 that before 1940, if you have not changed the financial system it will change and probably eliminate you."

—Major C. H. Douglas to the Alberta Legislature,  
April, 1934.

\* \* \*

"As I came here to-night I bought an evening paper on the front page of which were the words, 'Germans in the Rhineland.' We are back in 1914 where the financiers said they would get us . . .

"I cannot see, short of the intervention of a higher power, any human possibility of avoiding another great world conflagration. Whether any considerable proportion of civilisation will survive only time will show, but I am confident of this, that what survives of the world after the next war, will reach a state either in which there will be no monetary system at all, or one that has been radically reformed in our favour.

"That is the highest note of hope I can end upon. We have done our best in the past twenty years to warn the world not only of what was coming, but how the mechanism works that makes it come. I do not believe that that work will be lost whatever happens."

Major C. H. Douglas, Westminster, London, England,  
March, 1936.

\* \* \*

"There is no doubt whatever that the perfectly easily understood economic urge towards war comes primarily from the working of the financial system at the present time because of this necessity for overseas markets in order to provide purchasing power from these overseas markets. There is practically no room for discussion that the next war will almost inevitably destroy what we know as civilisation. There is very little doubt that the next war is only two or three years ahead unless something is done to prevent it."

Major C. H. Douglas to the Alberta Legislature,  
April, 1934.

\* \* \*

#### Facing the Facts

For twenty years the Social Credit Movement throughout the world has persistently warned people that in the absence of effective and timely reform of the financial system, that system would precipitate war and revolution on a scale which might destroy the fabric of civilized society.

It did not require prophetic powers to foretell the growing chaos which lay ahead. It was self-evident to any person who took the trouble to face the facts with even an elementary knowledge of social organization. Social

creditors who had gone more deeply into the question could be excused if at times they displayed exasperation over the stark stupidity of national leaders in refusing to face up to the realities of the situation, and who appeared bent on allowing humanity to drift to the disaster which must inevitably result from the financial system.

Those persons who have been at the helm of nations during the past critical years, and in the face of clear warnings from great leaders, have permitted the growth of the Money Power to a point where it threatens the existence of civilisation, have assumed a terrible responsibility. The warnings which they have received have come from so many quarters and have been made in such definite terms that it seems incredible that they should have been ignored. The following are typical examples of what outstanding national figures have had to say about the growth of the Money Power:

"I believe that banking institutions are more dangerous to our liberties than standing armies. Already they have raised up a money aristocracy that has set the government at defiance. The issuing power (of money) should be taken from the banks, and restored to the Government and to the people to whom it belongs." And again . . .

"If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issuance of their currency, first by inflation and then by deflation, the corporation that will grow up around them will deprive the people of all their property, until their children will wake up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered."

—Thomas Jefferson.

"I have two great enemies; the Southern Army in front of me and the financial institutions in the rear. Of the two, the one in the rear is my greatest foe."

—Abraham Lincoln.

"The money power preys upon the nation in times of peace and conspires against it in times of adversity. It is more despotic than monarchy, more insolent than

#### On Other Pages

- Dictators in Disguise ..... by Mrs. Palmer
- Every Interest at Stake ... by C. H. Douglas
- Jews and Democrats ..... by H. E. Winston Churchill
- Will You Pay the Price?..... by J. B. Galway

autocracy, more selfish than bureaucracy. It denounces, as public enemies, all who question its methods or throw light upon its crimes."

—William Jennings Bryan.

"The great monopoly in this country is the monopoly of big credits. A great industrial nation is controlled by its system of credit. The growth of the nation, therefore, and all our activities are in the hands of a few men who chill and check and destroy genuine economic freedom."

—Woodrow Wilson.

"The issue which has swept down the centuries and which will have to be fought sooner or later is the People v. the Banks."

—Lord Chief Justice of England (1875).

To-day we are face to face with disaster. The war foretold with such uncanny accuracy by Major Douglas has exploded over Europe. Whatever may be the final outcome of the conflict, we know at the outset that humanity will pay a terrible price in terms of human suffering.

#### *Responsibility.*

It is in such a situation that the Social Credit Movement everywhere faces a tremendous responsibility. This is no time for any ill-considered or hasty action. The task confronting this and every other nation was sufficiently difficult before, when we were dealing with the single issue of the People versus the Money Power—but under war conditions, with a military enemy which must at all costs be defeated straining our resources to the utmost, and the real cause of this threat to the nation and the British Empire operating against the people from within, a supreme effort combined with superlative determination will be required to ensure victory and the survival of civilization.

At the present time we hear on every hand that the full responsibility for the war rests upon one man—Hitler. While it is true that the actual outbreak of war was the direct result of that one man's actions and the product of the detestable philosophy which he adopted in his leadership of Germany, yet we must go deeper and ask—"But what was responsible for Hitler? How did the philosophy of National Socialism come to be foisted on the German people?"

The answer is simple if we consider the facts. After the European War of 1914-18, the people of Germany enjoyed a democratic constitution. It was the one thing of real value they got from the wreckage of the last war. But under this democratic constitution they found themselves poverty stricken, their economy in ruins and their plight rendered desperate by millions of unemployed. They desired security and freedom but insecurity and economic slavery was their lot. In other words, while they possessed the free institutions of democracy, which gave them the constitutional *right* of government to yield them the results and conditions they wanted, they were having imposed upon them the opposite results to those they desired. They were the victims of economic tyranny—and their dire economic plight could be directly traced to the operation of the financial system which, in varying degree only, was imposing the same conditions of poverty amidst plenty upon the people of all democratic nations.

In such circumstances the people of Germany were easy victims to the proposition put to them by Hitler. "Put me in power," he said in effect, "surrender your freedom, submit yourselves to my will and I will give you security. I will make Germany a powerful nation. I will make good

the injustices of Versailles. I will end unemployment. I will give you vastly better economic conditions. All you will lose is your freedom." The people of Germany gave him the power. What did the loss of freedom mean to them who had no security? The hopeless inefficiency and the tyranny which they knew as democracy drove them to it, as it can drive any nation to adopt desperate measures to meet a desperate situation.

#### *Proper Concept.*

The basis of ordered society is the concept, which cannot be disassociated from Christianity and democracy, that the nation exists to serve its individual citizens. The opposite concept, namely, that the State is supreme and that its individual citizens merely exist to serve and glorify the State is the antithesis of the Christian ethic and any realistic view of democracy. It is the concept of paganism and barbarism. Moreover, this conflicting philosophy contains sufficient dynamite to blow civilisation sky-high. It is this philosophy which is the basis of National Socialism in Germany, Fascist Guild Socialism in Italy, Soviet Socialism in Russia—and it is fundamental to the orthodox so-called socialist concept of society as elaborated and expounded by Karl Marx, Engels & Co.

It is significant that in the present struggle the great socialist systems of the world—Russia, Germany and Italy—are standing shoulder to shoulder against the nations who, even if, as yet, they have been swindled out of a full realization of a democratic society, nevertheless have the idealism of the democratic concept of society as an integral part of their national characters.

#### *Price of Socialism.*

Again: take the history of any of the out and out socialist powers in regard to the massacre of human life, and methods of violence for which they have been responsible.

As examples the following should suffice to convince even the most dubious regarding the true nature of the monstrous social system which is threatening civilization. During the twenty year period prior to 1938, some twenty millions persons perished in Russia as a result of revolution, wholesale execution and periodic liquidations. This inhuman and systematic orgy of murder was, of course, carried out in the best interests of the people. It always is.

The excesses of the initial period of the National Socialist regime in Germany are only too well known. The reign of terror established by Fascist Guild Socialism in Italy, with its glorification of the State and of War accompanied by the persuasive methods of castor oil and an extensive secret police system, are also familiar. Similarly the Socialist Government in Spain led to a bloody revolution which wrecked the nation and cost nearly three quarters of a million lives, besides untold human suffering. The Socialist government of Bela Kuhn in Hungary, though short lived, drenched that country in blood.

Wars of aggression, the iron fist at home and bullying tactics abroad have been features of both German and Italian socialist rule. Uniformly the establishment of these socialist regimes, whether in Russia, Germany, Hungary or Spain, have been accompanied by organized attacks on religion.

In a society based on the complete subordination of the individual to the State, there can be but one deity tolerated

(continued on Page 11)

Mrs. PALMER'S PAGE

## DICTATORS IN DISGUISE

*"It is the mission of Christianity to reconstruct society on a basis of brotherhood."*

(Displayed last week outside local churches).

That, I suppose, is considered by some to be a "Great Thought". At New Year, 1940, supposing the distribution of calendars to be normal, a good many of us may have the pleasure of meeting it again.

It is not too much to say that the Jewish International Financiers could never have dominated the world as they do to-day without the very material assistance given them by people who believe such statements to be true, act on them, and do everything possible to compel others to assist them.

For it is an old error dressed in a modern uniform, so subtle a lie that it appears to each generation in a different guise, but always as an angel of light. It is certain that the earliest manifestations of the social credit had to deal with this enemy. Its real nature was clearly understood in the first century when these words were spoken:

"For they bind heavy burdens grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders; but they themselves will not move them with one of their fingers . . .

"But he that is greatest among you shall be your servant."

—*Matthew XXIII, 4—11.*

What is the nature of the error? It is the temptation to exert power over our fellows, and to enforce it by reference to some institution of which they stand in awe. This institution throughout English history has been a perverted form of religious teaching, seconded more recently by the League of Nations and "planning".

In his articles "Whose Service is Perfect Freedom", Douglas has pointed out that much of the harm has been done by the pumping into immature minds of "Scripture lessons" taken from the Old Testament mythology by people who themselves are hypnotised; and this statement is borne out by reference to English literature. It is not without significance that the golden age of Elizabethan poetry blossomed before Old Testament teaching had become widespread among the people. In less

than fifty years after the death of Shakespeare, which occurred ten years after the appearance of the authorised version of the Bible, English drama had disappeared, the pure stream of lyric poetry had grown fantastic, far-fetched and involved. Though there was later some recovery, the organic growth of our literature was never completely restored.

Cromwell established his dictatorship and brought the Jews and their banking system to England, under cover of the bitter warring of the countless puritanical sects, united only in their allegiance to the Old Testament and their hatred of the arts and every form of culture. The foundations of yet another institution were laid—the Money Institution, destined before long to take precedence over all the principalities and powers which enslave mankind.

It is not denied that passages of great poetical beauty are to be found in the Old Testament psalms and prophecies; but they owe much of their glamour to the Elizabethan prose into which they have been translated, a legacy from an age which had been set fair on a course towards the full realisation of the social credit. Francis Bacon, one of the greatest of the Elizabethans, finished his *Novum Organum* in 1620.

Why had this book no worthy successors until that series appeared of which "Economic Democracy" was the first?

It is not too much to say that the worship of abstractions which developed so rapidly in the seventeenth century was a disaster to the growth of English thought, preventing as it did, "a just

relationship between the mind and things."

There was a pathetic attempt during the Restoration to recapture that free and pure spirit—an attempt doomed to failure, for the philosophy of the Jewish money power, which is the philosophy of the Old Testament, was already so deeply ingrained in English life that it could not be eradicated unless it were first brought to the surface of the national consciousness. More than two hundred and fifty years of strife have passed since then and at length the canker is becoming plain for all to see.

Let it be restated thus. It is the belief held by the Pharisees, which Jesus so scathingly condemned, that we, because of our superior virtue, are entitled to instruct, even compel, others to live in the way which we think is good for them. And it is enforced by reference to Old Testament morality, "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," not only in righteous (!) wars but in righteous (!) legislation, of which the Compulsory Billeting act is perhaps the latest and the best example.

The quotation with which this article is headed is one of the subtlest forms this temptation can take. It is ironic that those who accept it so fervently do not see that it is the complete converse of everything for which Jesus gave his life. The burdens "grievous to be borne" which have been laid on men throughout the centuries have been the burdens imposed by institutions, set up as being more important than the people they were intended to serve. Thus the Pharisees set up the "law" with all its ceremonials as being the end for which men existed. The law, a mere abstraction, becomes of more importance than human life. In the nineteenth century "morality" was the great institution to which people were sacrificed. This era opened auspiciously with the "Society for the Suppression of Vice" which had to its credit the suppression of some of Shelley's poetry.

If we say that the mission of Christianity is to reconstruct society, we are claiming first of all the powers inherent in an institution. Christianity is made into an abstraction, a set of laws and principles, manipulated by those who have embraced its teaching, and it

### RENDEZ-VOUS

at

4, Mecklenburgh St., W.C.1.

Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Hyatt will be at this address on Saturday, October 28th, from 2 p.m., till 5 p.m.

TEA 3d.

(7 minutes Russell Square Station).

At this meeting it is hoped to make some arrangement for keeping a London group together.

is to be used, mark you, to reconstruct society, without reference to whether society approves of the proposed reconstruction or not.

This is dictatorship.

"For they bind burdens grievous to be borne . . ."

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."

Lady Astor considers herself more competent to assess the care than are the mothers. Dictatorship.

Mr. Anthony Eden says:  
"our new civilisation must be built through a world at war."

Who has decided what the new civilisation shall be? Mr. Anthony Eden. Dictatorship.

"To reconstruct society on a basis of brotherhood . . ."

But there is something which all these masquerading dictators seem to have forgotten. Perhaps they are incapable of understanding it.

"The Kingdom of Heaven is within you." No society can endure which ignores this truth; the truth that every one of us has a right to try to

make his own heaven without reference to Lady Astor, Mr. Anthony Eden or any other person so totally unconnected with him.

Perhaps this can best be illustrated by considering a saying which was often heard some years ago, to the effect that if you gave a miner a bath he would keep the coals in it.

The answer to this is that provided it is not your bath you should mind your own business. Your duty is done when you have made sure that the miner has access both to a bath and a coal cellar.

B. M. PALMER.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### *Russia and Germany*

With the Baltic States Russia continues to use what have hitherto been known as 'German' tactics. Lithuania, Latvia and Esthonia in turn have made military and other concessions though as yet they have otherwise independence of 'constitution and ideology'. The *Daily Telegraph* adopted the startling headline **RUSSIA MARCHES INTO ESTHONIA**. Maybe it did. It reminds one of the snake that swallows the frog alive and whole—and then proceeds to digest it. Finland is now under pressure from Russia, but seems likely to prove more refractory than the other states.

Germany's gestures towards peace, whether or not made with an eye to the threat of Russia on her borders, yet deserve more consideration than the summary dismissal they have been given by the press of this country. The press is not the government, but the attempt to mobilise the pressure of the public opinion against even the consideration of peace is significant. It also helps the enemy—whoever the Enemy may be, which is not yet at all clear.

Russia is no less a threat to this country through threatening Germany. And Hitler is already beginning to talk ominously in terms of the struggle-for-existence, a phrase which, in its application to an organism such as a state comprising many millions people can only mean (if it means anything) the survival of the State as a whole and the further subjugation of the individuals who compose it.

### *Mr. Churchill*

Who is it who wants to give Mr.

Winston Churchill the Premiership? It is not the people of this country—yet.

### *Lord Stamp*

Who is it who wants to make Lord Stamp first Lord of the Treasury—another office held by Mr. Chamberlain? That is not the people, either.

### *Quebec Premier's Speech.*

Mr. Duplessis, the Premier of Quebec, attacked the Federal Government in the speech with which he opened his Provincial campaign.

In asserting that the election was a fight for the survival of the French Canadians, he said that the Federal Government was trying to starve Quebec in the interest of assimilation, and called upon voters to support his defence of Provincial autonomy. He said that history could leave no doubt about the loyalty of Quebec, but its first loyalty must be to itself, and he declared that to vote for Mr. Lapointe would be to vote for participation in the war, assimilation, and centralization, and to vote for himself would be for autonomy against conscription.

Mr. Gilbert Layton, Minister without portfolio in the Quebec cabinet resigned in protest. He said that he felt that Mr. Duplessis, at a time when the Province, like the rest of the world, needed constructive leadership, had miserably failed the citizens of Quebec and forfeited their confidence.

Mr. Duplessis' stand against centralisation is notable at a time when the most independent are being coerced

by the 'sanctions' of war conditions.

"The War to end Warsaw, and make the world safe for Bureaucracy."

—Punch.

"A combination of England, France, and Russia will sooner or later bar the triumphant march of the success-crazed Führer. Either by accident or design, a Jew has come to a position of foremost importance in each of these nations. In the hands of these non-Aryans lie the very lives of millions. These three Jews are Leon Blum, of France; Litvinoff, in Russia; and Hore-Belisha in Britain. These three great sons of Israel will combine to send the frenzied Nazi dictator to hell. When the smoke of battle clears and the trumpets no longer blare and the bullets no longer blast, then the trio of non-Aryans will intone a requiem that sounds suspiciously like the Marseillaise, God Save the King, and the Internationale, blending in a grand finale into a militant, proud, aggressive arrangement of ELI, ELI."

"American Hebrew", June 3rd, 1938.

Now, lads, lets have twenty millions of casualties, to show in whose hands "lie the very lives of millions." And then we can all learn Yiddish.

But something seems to have slipped in France.

### For THE TRUTH IN ALBERTA

Read "Today and Tomorrow"

Send your sub. to TODAY AND TOMORROW  
1016-118th Street, Edmonton, Alberta.

Subscriptions \$1.50 a year  
(at the present rate of exchange about 6s.)  
You can subscribe by International Money Order, obtainable at any Post Office.

## ENGLAND

... "This fortress built by Nature for herself  
 Against infection and the hand of war,  
 This happy breed of men, this little world,  
 This precious stone set in the silver sea,  
 Which serves it in the office of a wall  
 Or as a moat defensive to a house,  
 Against the envy of less happier lands,  
 This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this  
 England,

This nurse, this teeming womb of royal kings,  
 Fear'd by their breed and famous by their birth,  
 Renowned for their deeds as far from home,  
 For Christian service and true chivalry,

As is the sepulchre in stubborn Jewry  
 Of the world's ransom, blessed Mary's Son,  
 This land of such dear souls, this dear dear land,  
 Dear for her reputation through the world,  
 Is now leased out, I die pronouncing it,  
 Like to a tenement or pelting farm:  
 England bound in with the triumphant sea,  
 Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege  
 Of watery Neptune, is now bound in with shame,  
 With inky blots and rotten parchment bonds:  
 That England, that was wont to conquer others,  
 Hath made a shameful conquest of itself."

—"The Tragedy of King Richard II.," Act. II,  
 Scene 1.

## ETCETERA

BERNARD MANNES BARUCH

Home: 1055 Fifth Avenue.

New York Stock Exchange, etc.  
 Office: 597, Madison Avenue, N.Y.

JOHN MORTIMER SCHIFF

Home: Oyster Bay, N.Y.

Director, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., etc.  
 Office: 52, William Street, N.Y.

JAMES PAUL WARBURG

Home: 34, East 70th Street.

Director, Bank of Manhattan, New Deal, etc.  
 Office: 40, Wall Street, N.Y.

FREDERICK MARCUS WARBURG

Home: 1109, Fifth Avenue.

Director, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., etc.  
 Office: 52, William Street, N.Y.

GILBERT WOLF KAHN

Home: 834, Fifth Avenue.

Director, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., etc.  
 Office: 52, William Street, N.Y.

Their associates in America, Felix Frankfurter (New Deal), Eugene Meyer (Director of Federal Reserve Board) and J. Pierpoint Morgan (Morgans).

Their associates in Europe:

ISRAEL MOSES SIEFF

Home: Brook House, Park Lane.

Zionism, Socialism, Marks & Spencers, etc.

LIONEL NATHAN de ROTHSCHILD

Home: 18, Kensington Gardens, London, W.8.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons,  
 London, Paris & Vienna, etc.

ANTHONY GUSTAVE de ROTHSCHILD

Home: 42, Hill Street, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons,  
 London, Paris & Vienna, etc.

Sir VICTOR SASSOON

Office: 85, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3.

E. D. Sassoon & Banking Co., Ltd.,  
 Bombay, Shanghai, London & New York, etc.

Sir HENRY STRAKOSCH

Home: Heatherside, Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey.

South African Companies, etc.

STELLA, MARCHIONESS OF READING

Home: 2, Chesterfield Street, London, W.1.

Imperial Relations Trust, etc.

And their associates in the families of Montefiore, Salmon, Samuel, Whaley-Cohen, Laski, Gollancz, Herz, Weizmann and Kisch with Miss Rose Rosenburg and Mr. Montagu Norman.

## 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. 5.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1939.

12, LORD STREET,  
LIVERPOOL, 2.

## JEWS AND DEMOCRATS

Facts published by *The Times* are rarely at fault: and opinion as expressed in the leaders and principal articles often seems to bear the same sort of relationship to results as the prophecy of the conjuror about what is going to happen to the poached egg; and for those whose eggs are in the pan, forecasts by the conjuror demand attention.

Speaking of the destruction of Warsaw the leader-writer (6th October) remarks:

"The Jews and the democrats of a degenerate age may have come to doubt the relevance of bloodshedding as a means of solving the problems of man's destiny."

This bracketing of Jews and degenerate democrats is a new line. It may be nothing more than an inconsequent reflection flowing from a

casual pen. Perhaps. Or is it the Conjuror stirring his pan?

Jews and democrats!

The essential mark of the Jew is his instinctive orientation towards centralisation of policy. At every point of his history, in his religion, social organisation and his business this tendency produces the same type of organisation—dominance of the few, submission of the many.

The Democrat is exactly the reverse. To him the individual comes first, and when the institution tends towards domination it is time to scrap it; or to reconstruct it in such fashion that it follows the line of policy which is the joint desire of the individuals concerned.

It is a mistake to suppose that Jews

have come to the conclusion that bloodshed is irrelevant to their ends. If they have then they are losing their grip of facts; for the centralisation (of *policy*) which is their fetish necessarily involves domination; and that in its turn means slavery which (until the Gentiles have become that which the Jews term them, *cattle*) must result in revolt and bloodshed. Then, in the confusion and anarchy which follow, the Jew steps in and another cycle of frustration is at once begun. Finance can be and has been a very useful mechanism for the Jew, but if that looks like failing, machine guns will do; and where you will find him is well in the background, pulling the strings which assure that they are used to his ends.

Some Jews are not all Jews; that is true. And some Gentiles are, in this respect "Jews" too. *But the only People which for three thousand years have consistently maintained a persistent and ingrowing tradition towards the domination of the many by the few, are the Jews.* Therefore, in this respect, the Jew must be adjudged guilty until he is proved innocent.

Jews and democrats!

It is the Jew, in this essential character which he himself exposes and enforces on others, who stands between Democrats and Democracy just as certainly as the German military machine stands between our armies and Berlin.

H. E.

## EVERY INTEREST AT STAKE

Major Douglas has addressed the following letter to a correspondent who, having read "The Mark of the Beast" urged that all who recognised the insufficiency of the alleged causes of the war should "write, and keep on writing, to their M.P. and any M.P. stating their views and demanding the cessation of hostilities":—

October 4th, 1939.

"Dear .....

"Thank you for your letter of the 29th ultimo. While, like yourself, I abominate war, it appears to me that a war is, humanly speaking, inevitable. The real problem is to make it a war against the supreme Enemy rather than a fratricidal war. Whether stopping the present warlike alignment, leaving the forces which we symbolise as 'Hitler' and 'Stalin' to stand out as the political victors, would conduce to that end, I

should, at the moment, be sorry to have to say.

"As you know, I have always insisted that the restoration of the Member of Parliament to the position of representative, and his deposition from the useless position of a powerless delegate, is vital.

"But it has to be remembered that we have acquiesced in a *policy* which has made the present situation *administrative*.

"You will have apprehended that the present war is, in the widest sense, a Credit War. At the moment we are losing it.

"Every interest of the individual is now at stake. He must be very careful not to confuse policy and administration."

"Yours sincerely,

"C. H. DOUGLAS."

## Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir,

*Social Credit in West London.*

May I through your columns, invite any readers living in West London who are interested in the formation of a social credit group to send me a post-card to that effect. A meeting will then be called for all those who indicate a willingness to cooperate.

Yours truly,

JOHN MITCHELL.

14, Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill Gate, W.11; October 10th, 1939.

### "THE SOURCE OF CREDIT"

We regret that we omitted to say that the article of this name in *The Social Crediter*, Vol. 2. No. 26. of September 9th, 1939, was sent to us by the Douglas Social Credit Bureau of Canada, Inc., Ottawa, Canada.



# WINSTON CHURCHILL

## II. THE PEACE

After the war Winston Churchill, (who hates SOCIALISM), sold his house in Eccleston Square to the Labour Party.

In 1922 he was defeated at the election and the 'leisure' thus obtained was most irksome to this man of action. "Sitting in an arm-chair in front of the fire and going to sleep, that is what I am getting used to . . . what is to be done. You cannot do anything in this world of ours without power," he said to his friends.

In 1924 he tired of being a Liberal and declared himself a Constitutionalist. In the same year he appeared in the Courts as principal witness at the trial of Lord Alfred Douglas, who had published a pamphlet entitled "The Murder of Lord Kitchener, and the Truth about the Battle of Jutland and the Jews", in which the author made accusations involving Churchill and the late Sir Ernest Cassel. Churchill explained that his relations with Sir Ernest had been of a purely private nature, that Sir Ernest had been his father's friend and his own, had invested for him in 1901 £6,000 of the money he had received from his American lectures on his South African experiences, and in 1905 a further £6,000 made on the "Life" of his father; and finally that Sir Ernest had given him the furniture for one of his rooms and a cheque for £500 as a wedding present.

In 1924 he stood as an "Independent and Anti-Socialist" for the Abbey Division, Westminster. Practically the whole of the London press (with the exception of the *Morning Post*) supported him, and he once more entered the House.

Very soon followed his appointment by Baldwin as Chancellor, which position his father, Lord Randolph Churchill had held at the height of his career, (Lord Randolph had refused to acquiesce in the custom of handing on his Chancellor's robes to his successor, and "his widow, with a premonition that their son would one day wear them, had stored them in an old tin box.")

This appointment won for Winston Churchill the distinction of having held more Ministerial Posts than any other leading statesman.

"The Treasury jargon," comments his biographer, "is unaccustomed and difficult, but he quickly found his financial feet."

### FIRST BUDGET

In April he introduced his first Budget "chiefly remarkable for the decision to return to the Gold Standard, and the pledge of an accumulative cut in future Budgets of ten million pounds a year," (which pledge was disregarded at the introduction of subsequent budgets.)

J. M. Keynes wrote in "Economic Consequences of Mr. Churchill":

"In doing what he did in the actual circumstances of last spring he was just asking for trouble, for he was committing himself to force down money wages and all money values without any idea of how it was to be done. Why did he do such a silly thing? . . . because he was gravely misled by his experts . . . The Bank of England is compelled to curtail credit by all the rules of the Gold

Standard game . . . to keep a tight hold on credit involves intensifying unemployment in the present circumstances of the country."

The re-introduction of the Gold Standard increased unemployment, the number of bankruptcies, and the number of suicides. Churchill also increased Death Duties, and re-imposed the McKenna duties on motor-cars and pianos.

On introducing his second budget which provided for an unprecedented source of revenue in the shape of a Tax on Betting, he exclaimed: "I am not looking for trouble, but for revenue. I am not at the moment trying to set the world right but to balance future Budgets."

But the following year [third budget] he told the House that he had received many letters, especially from women, stating that they intended to give up betting on account of the tax. He commented: "I have always written to these ladies, encouraging them to persist in their resolution to discard betting because . . . although the revenue might lose on the fruit of the operation, I am sure it would gain by their increased usefulness in other directions."

Owing to the difficulties of collection "this tax," says another biographer (Hugh Martin) "was a failure from the first and was withdrawn."

In the same year he returned once again to the burning question of Russia. "Russia," he said in a speech at Burnley, "is a very sensitive subject . . . the Socialist Party . . . ought to be proud of Russia, it is the country where their policy has been carried out."

### THIRD BUDGET

His 1927 Budget was "universally acclaimed as the most ingenious of the series." He presented himself as the "public executioner who had to ensure that the bill is paid."

Mr. Bechofer, who on the whole is an admirer of the Churchillian 'push' has to admit that the bill was footed "by dexterous juggling with figures, by a slight increase of the duties on tobacco, wines, matches, and by the reduction of the period of credit allowed to brewers for the payment of their duty, and by collecting income in one instalment instead of two." He adds "The speech was pleasantly phrased and well received."

The last of Churchill's budgets came only three weeks before the dissolution of Parliament and bore the "usual signs associated with such circumstances: 4d. was knocked off the tea tax and there were concessions to the liqueur interests."

His party was not returned and "he took a happy holiday in Canada painting the Rocky Mountains."

In view of the results of the period of his Chancellorship a certain interest attaches to the following passages from a lecture he delivered at the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford (19th June, 1930)\*:

"So many various and unwritten processes are interposed between the elector and the assembly, and that assembly itself is subjected to so much extraneous

\* "Parliamentary Government and the Economic Problem."

pressure, that the 'Government of the People, by the People and for the People' has in many states proved a mere illusion."

"The centre of gravity has shifted since the war and it is now 'a case of successive governments facing economic problems and being judged by their success or failure in the duel.'"

He characterises the House of Commons as a "constitutional boa-constrictor which has already devoured and absorbed the donkeys of so many generations" and this body "only requires reasonable time to convert to its own nourishment and advantage almost any number of rabbits . . . the House, tames, calms, instructs, reconciles and rallies to the fundamental institutions of the State all sorts of men . . ."

So much for the Parliamentary Government; as regards the Economic Problem:

"The classical doctrines of Economics have for nearly a century found their citadels in the Treasury and the Bank of England . . . our task is not to break up the foundations [of these citadels] . . . our task is to build another story upon them, equally well proportioned, symmetrical and unified . . . there is no reason why the new system should be at variance with the old, there are many why it should be consistent, but a more complex, secondary application."

And the solution:

"Parliament would therefore be well advised to create . . . an Economic Sub-Parliament . . . debating day after day with fearless detachment from public opinion all the most disputed questions of finance and trade, and reaching conclusions by voting . . . this idea has received much countenance in Germany . . . what is required is a new *personnel* . . . the conclusions of such a body . . . could then be remitted in its integrity to the political sphere."

And by way of conclusion:

"It must be observed that economic problems, unlike political issues, cannot be solved by any expression however vehement, of the national will."

As the years passed Churchill's hope for a solution of our present evils centred more and more on the League of Nations, as being the only body capable of producing a plan on the grand scale:

"The most important thing it seems to me, in regard to British policy, is for us to have a plan and stick to it. I plead for the plan of standing by the Covenant of the League of Nations and to try to gather together the largest possible number of well-armed peace-seeking Powers, in order to overawe, and if necessary restrict a potential aggressor, whoever he may be." [This thought was first expressed by Jacob Schiff at a Dinner-To-Enforce-Peace held at New York in 1917]. "We must create a reign of law, supported by adequate, and if possible overwhelming force . . . I believe that we should run more risks by standing out of what is called Collective Security than by coming in . . . to be governed in your foreign policy by the ups and downs of events in times like these is the way to ruin."

Thus in 1935 he was all for Sanctions:

"Such a system of pains and penalties has never before been proclaimed against any single state . . . that is also a truly remarkable fact and one that is full of hope."

For many years Russia remained the bugbear . . . and in his "Thoughts and Adventures" we find the following:

"Sub-human goals and ideals are set before these Asiatic millions . . . The Beehive? No, for there must be no queen and no honey. In Soviet Russia we have a society that seeks to model itself upon the ant . . . We have nothing to learn from them except what to avoid."

But with the advent of Hitler to Power, Germany once more in his view must be classed among the enemy powers:

"What I feel is happening in Germany is this tragedy that Germany by cutting herself off from the comity of nations at Geneva, leaving our discussions whether on disarmament or whatever they may be, is concentrating all her efforts on trying to recover her industrial position at home." (28th November, 1934).

And, some years later, with regard to the Danube Basin:

"At the present Germany might contemplate a short war, but once she had laid her hands on these countries . . . the Nazi regime will be able to defend herself indefinitely, however long the war may last." So "do not let any chance be thrown away of endeavouring to save this great area from being overrun, exploited and despoiled."

The remedy is, as usual, in complete harmony "international" thought:

"We might have a group of powers as it were Mandatories of the League who would be the guardians of civilisation . . . Joint action on this occasion [Czechoslovakia] would make easier and safer the problem of dealing with the next occasion . . . thus we may gather an ever-growing mass, ranged under the standards of Law and Justice, submitting themselves to principles that they are ready to enforce."

In the *Sunday Dispatch* of July 16th, 1939, the writer of an article entitled "What will Winston Churchill DO?" says: "Mr. Churchill, if he joins the Cabinet, might either have a department or he might be what in the war was called a Minister without Portfolio . . . that is to say a sort of general adviser on policy."

On the outbreak of war in September, 1939, Churchill came back into the Cabinet in his old position as First Lord of the Admiralty. Since then there has been a strong drive through the press to boost him further into the position of Prime Minister—a drive of centralised origin which in no way appears to be reflected in public opinion apart from the extent to which it is influenced by the press.

In the significant words of his biographer, Hugh Martin:

"In all this the influence of Churchill's American affiliations can be clearly discerned. He has always made it his special business to keep in touch with informed opinion on the other side of the Atlantic."

B. J.

The first part of this article appeared in *The Social Crediter*, Vol. II. No. 25, on September 2nd, 1939.



# WILL YOU PAY THE PRICE?

By J. B. GALWAY

*"Threats only serve as weapons to the threatened."*—Leonardo da Vinci.

Through two decades, boycotted, ostracised, misrepresented, misstated, laughed at, jeered, yet ever feared, the Social Credit Movement has through weal and woe laboured and fought with doubt, fear and lies to "torch" the way of Life. Social crediters at least have kept faith with those who died—1914-1918.

Yet now for years it may be, would seem to lie ahead only the barren, bitter, broken way of disillusionment and Death. But so came Life—out of death. So issues light out of darkness. So will Truth prevail, rarified and freed from the falsity and cloud of a prejudicial ignorance of and unthinking fear of the responsibility of true freedom—a prejudice and fear engendered among the peoples of all nations so that they may be kept cowed and prostrate before Mammon.

Douglas has exposed these financial fetters as "Black Magic". Yet under them is trampled down the laws and systems ordained of God. With these men-made laws of *debt* and "*don't*" and "*can't*" life and security and liberty are fast being circumscribed. With these same laws are riveted upon men and women the soul-destroying system of cunning, cruel and merciless international devils who would hoist themselves as lords and masters of the earth, and sea and air—omnipotent rulers.

In the spiritual and material life of Nations, of communities and of persons, as in the spheres of commerce and industry, there come stages or stops which purpose or afford an appraisal of affairs and conditions, past, present and prospective—a period of stocktaking. The world, Europe in particular, has passed into—is passing through—one such period pregnant with a hidden destiny, an unborn destiny which, should evil triumph, may issue forth bearing the stamp of Fate, the mark of HELL not for us alone, for our helpless children and those yet unborn. But such is not inevitable. Forces other than evil are at work: Truth,—truth takes no sides but with her go Faith, Hope, Charity.

So, too, the Individual, careless, unobservant, prejudiced, stubborn, in ignorance has reached a stage, a halt sign marked, Whence? What? Why?—Here is Hope!

Long years back Major Douglas expressed his conviction that short of the intervention of some Higher Power this present catastrophe was inevitable ever since 1923, the laws of momentum having loosed forces, which, frustrated from their natural channels, undermined or afforded conditions susceptible for undermining the structure of European Society. While his views commanded the respect of social crediters, few then could convince themselves of their accuracy. And the "wise" men, the politicians and the economists and financiers,—they knew better, they knew how men should be ruled, should be *made* to live.

As the years passed an awareness of brewing tensions grew. Social crediters began to see the prophecy in Major Douglas's statement. Not so the public mind. It's view may be summed up in the pathetic query of the dear old lady who, that Sunday morning hearing of the declaration of War, exclaimed—"*Oh how,—why* does the Lord allow it—this dreadful slaughter?" Despite her training, her reading, her church-going—or is it because of these?—she does not reason, nor reasoning read.

God is the Law! Not He but *Man* operates the Law and wins its full reward. Or, *Man* refuses to operate within the Law, or operates in defiance of the Law and inevitably reaps the "whirlwind." Man is endowed with an intellect capable of understanding and operating the Law—the choice and the responsibility is with and within him, within you and me, everyone. Here is personal responsibility, here waits Faith.

What is social credit to you? A parlour game? A pastime? A parable? It is none of these—It is a PRINCIPLE to you and to me as to the Author of Christianity—"love thy neighbour." We have the Truth which others, blinded with learned prejudices, cannot see. We behold and hold Reality, and from it catch the vision of what might have been and is to be. And, we social crediters have faith in the innate goodness of our fellow man—There is Charity.

"He who would do some great thing in this short life must apply himself to

work with such concentration of his forces, as, to idle spectators, who live only to amuse themselves, seems almost like insanity."

Thus far I have written as a social creditor; I would henceforth write as Director of Revenue of the Social Credit Secretariat.

These are serious days. Not only is our family depleted of its normal complement by the demands of the nation's personnel, our personal and family resources are shrinking and will shrink. Sacrifice is the order of the day, sacrifice of money, of time, of liberty, of life—such is the price of shirked responsibility and we social crediters must share and share alike that penalty.

More than ever the responsibility upon the individual is heavy—upon none so heavy as upon the social creditor. It is not for me to advise on how you should or may best act to preserve and further the Truth of social credit, except to point out that our movement has a heart. Stop that heart, the Secretariat, stop its blood stream and from whence will come our direction, co-ordination and contact at home and overseas?

I am well aware of the relative merits of a quart demand from a pint receptacle. But to those who heretofore have liberally backed their social credit faith and principle, and to any reader of this paper I would say—Halt. Take stock before you make your sacrifices. Are you going to sacrifice a Principle? Your subscription or donation was and is for a cherished principle. If you must sacrifice that, then you must,—but *must* you?

On behalf of a depleted and overworked staff at the Secretariat offices I would ask that self-assessment subscriptions and donations be sent in respectively when due and without notice of same, and as the Principle dictates.

"Causes are not lost causes until they are fought out; the decision is at the end, not at the beginning. We are at the beginning."

Truth has no end. TRUTH must and will prevail.

## 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 one 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.*

### 9. JERUSALEM AND THE CITY OF LONDON

The subject of England may, according to the *Jewish Encyclopaedia*, be treated in three periods:

- (i) Pre-expulsion; (ii) Intermediate; (iii) Re-settlement.  
(i) *Pre-expulsion.*

"There is no evidence of Jews in England before the Norman Conquest. William of Malmesbury (*Gesta Rerum Anglorum*) definitely states that William brought the Jews from Rouen to England."<sup>2</sup>

What was the object of William's bringing over the Jews? Or would it be more correct to ask what induced the Jews to finance William's excursion to England?\*

"The Conqueror's object can easily be guessed. From Domesday it is clear that he wanted to get the feudal dues in coin rather than in kind, and for this purpose it was necessary to have a body of men scattered through the country that would supply quantities of coin."

"Henry I., granted a charter to Rabbi Joseph, the chief Jew of London, and all his followers under which they were permitted to move about the country without paying the tolls and customs, to buy whatever was brought to them, to sell their pledges after holding them a year and a day, to be tried by their peers and to be sworn on the Pentateuch."<sup>2</sup>

Within five years of the accession of Henry II:

"Jews are found at London, Oxford, Cambridge, Norwich, Thetford, Bungay, Canterbury, Winchester, Newport, Stafford, Windsor and Reading . . . their spread throughout the country enabled the King to draw upon them as occasion demanded. He paid them by demand notes on the sheriffs of the counties who accounted for payments thus made in the half-yearly accounts on the piperolls."<sup>2</sup>

But it seems that the loyalty of the Jews to their liege was not as complete as one might have expected:

"Strongbow's conquest of Ireland (1170) was financed by Joscoe, a Jew of Gloucester."<sup>2</sup>

They incurred, at least momentarily, the displeasure of the sovereign. However:

"Henry II does not appear to have limited in any way the financial activities [of the Jews] and the Chroniclers of the time noticed with some dismay the favour shown to these aliens in faith and country who amassed sufficient riches to build themselves houses of stone, a material hitherto used only for palaces."

"The value of the personal property of the Jews was

regarded as one fourth that of the whole country."

"They entered the churches freely and took refuge in the monasteries in time of commotion . . . helped to build a large number of the abbies and the monasteries of the country."<sup>2</sup>

All these activities resulted in a strong wave of anti-semitism which came to a head at the massacre of York. On his return from the Holy Land Richard I looked into the matter, and ordained

"in 1194 that records should be kept by royal officials of all transactions of the Jews."<sup>2</sup>

"The 'ordinance of the Jewry' was practically the beginning of the Exchequer of the Jews, which made all the transactions of the English Jewry liable to taxation by the King of England who thus became a sleeping partner in all the transactions of Jewish usury."

"Their usurious debt could be recovered at law, whereas the Christian usurers could not recover more than his original loan."<sup>2</sup>

"They had the special privilege of the baronial rank. Altogether the status of the English Jews, which partook of the nature of baron, alien, heretic and usurer, was a peculiar one, but, on the whole their lot was not an unfavourable one."<sup>2</sup>

### RISE OF FEUDALISM

"It was with the smaller barons including the clergy that the Jews transacted most of their business."

"The higher baronage imitated the crown in making use of the Jews as catspaws to get the land of their less powerful brethren into their possession."

"Edward I., determined to solve the Jewish question as it existed in England and in "Statutum de Judaismo" forbade the Jews to lend on interest, and granted them permission to engage in commerce and handicrafts and even to take farms for a period."

But:

"By depriving the Jews of a resort to usury Edward was practically preventing them from earning a living at all under the conditions then existing in rural England."<sup>2</sup>

Consequently:

"some resorted to high way robbery" and "a considerable number appear to have resorted to clipping the coin as a means of securing a precarious existence . . . as a consequence in 1278 the whole English Jewry was imprisoned."<sup>2</sup> and in 1290 finally expelled.

Many settled in the Parisian Ghetto.

\* The account of the Jewish history in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* would seem to indicate that it would be.

\* This reminds one of Napoleon's attempt to curb the secret power of the Kahal (Sanhedrin) and the effort made in 1913 by the United States of America to control the activities of the money trust, both of which steps only served to strengthen the power of Finance.

### ORGANISATION OF THE ENGLISH KAHAL OF THE MIDDLE AGES:—

"The Jews were allowed to have their own jurisdiction . . . a complete system of education seems to have been in vogue, with local schools in the provinces and the High school in London in Ironmonger Lane.

"At the head of the whole Jewry was placed a chief rabbi, known as the 'presbyter of all the Jews of England'."<sup>2</sup>

The chief rabbi, like his confrères in France and Spain, was generally the fiscal adviser of the King:

"He was, in a measure, a royal official, holding the position of adviser."<sup>2</sup>

(ii) *Intermediate.*

*Creation of the 'British' Empire.*

As the 'Dutch' Colonial Empire had supplanted the 'Spanish—Portuguese' one, the former was now in its turn to be followed by the still larger 'British' Empire.

"Between the expulsion of the Jews in 1290 and their

formal return in 1655 there is no official trace of Jews as such on English soil . . . occasionally permits were given to individuals to visit England . . . throughout the 16th century a number of persons named Lopez . . . took refuge in England, the best known of them being Rodrigo Lopez, physician to Queen Elizabeth, and who is said to have been the original of Shylock."<sup>2</sup>

Of this period, termed the intermediate by the *Jewish Encyclopaedia*, L. Fry\* writes:

"The development of England's sea-power and spirit of enterprise under Queen Elizabeth, the foundation of the Company of 'Governors and Merchants of London trading in the East Indies' in 1660 coincided with the Dutch expansion and made Britain loom as a possible formidable rival. As Jews were not then openly admitted into England it meant that the independent British trade, if allowed to develop unchecked might shatter Jewish monopoly." B. J.

References:

<sup>2</sup> *Jewish Encyclopaedia.*

<sup>4</sup> L. Wolf: "Cromwell's Secret Intelligences."

("The Inevitable Conflict"—continued from page 2)  
—the State and its titular head!

This is not extraordinary when we realize that such a concept of society is the very antithesis of Christian teaching.

These are facts, unpleasant as they may be to those who have been persuaded to give support in all good faith to the attractively presented and plausible case for abstract socialism. The matter is not one which can or will be determined by sentiment, muddled thinking or optimistic hope. The

fact that Anglo-Saxondom, to which the basic principles of the socialist concept of society is repugant, has developed a peculiar brand of compromise socialism of its own does not affect the fundamental issues raised in the world by the orthodox social philosophy of Marxists. In these matters we have to get down to first principles, and the very basis of socialist philosophy attacks the principles by which democratic society and a Christian social order must stand or fall.

(To be continued)

## Philately -- and All

Will any readers "qualified" in the study and collection of franked foreign stamps, etc., willing to receive and dispose of same to advantage of social credit revenue, please communicate with the undersigned.

Any readers who are not interested in philately but coming into possession of foreign used stamps, directly or through friends, or those interested who have unwanted duplicates, are hereby invited to preserve and accumulate these pending advice of a social credit selling agent.

SILVER PAPER: A reader who has collected a small quantity of silver paper asks if this can be disposed of to advantage of revenue? Will any reader having knowledge concerning the prospect of revenue from such paper communicate full particulars to the Director of Revenue.

GENERAL: By virtue of war conditions "scraps" and articles which formerly were frequently deemed refuse, e.g., bottles, jam jars, etc., have appreciated and will further appreciate in terms

of the penny. It is suggested that readers who formerly discarded such items should conserve these (and those of friends) and dispose of same from time to time, making direct revenue returns to: The Hon. Treasurer,  
c/o The Secretary,  
Social Credit Secretariat,  
12, Lord St., Liverpool, 2.

N.B.—Authentic information regarding any useful (revenue producing) items or articles normally discarded, and the channel or source of disposal, will be welcomed by the Director of Revenue.

J. B. G.

### NEED OF A SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY

In an address on "Institutions" to Liverpool Round Table on September 20th, Judge Chaloner Dowal, K.C., said there was a general clamour for something in the nature of a social philosophy that should be approximately exact as engineering, for example, was exact.

Such a social science was certainly

needed with regard to legal theory, for in no country was there any legal theory that had anything like general acceptance or that was orthodox even within more than a limited circle.

It had been well said that if one left out at one end the instincts with which we were born, and at the other end, the freedom of the spirit, everything in between was a matter of institution of one sort or another. Social action was ultimately the action of individuals, and as each individual was actuated by his ideas towards a purpose it was obvious that the whole social structure must be in the field of ideas.

His own definition of an institution was that it was a conventional system of interests; for an interest joined up an individual with the real things of the world, and interests were articulated by a convention of some kind. There must be an institution if there was to be co-operation.

### THE QUEEN MARY

The only part of the ship not under the direct control of the captain is the ship's synagogue, which holds 40 persons.

—*"Evening Standard"*, July, 1936.

**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.

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

**Miscellaneous Notices.**

**Rate 1s. a line. Support our Advertisers.**

**TO LET—**For winter months, proportion of rent to Expansion Fund. A sunny and comfortable furnished cottage in North Devon, glorious view. Two sitting, three bed., (sleep 5), kitchen, oil cooker, lamps and radiator, drinking water laid on; e.c. under cover. Garage.

Part time labour available. Apply H. M. C., Beaford House, N. Devon.

**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.)

**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 .....

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 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 .....

**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  
by Percy Arnold ..... 4/6
- Economics for Everybody  
by Elles Dee ..... 3d.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS

- The Purpose of Politics by H.E. 3d.
- The Power of Money com-  
piled by J. B. Galway ..... 3d.
- Copies of the U.R.A.A. circular  
"Warning Europe" as well as the  
K.R.P. Publications circular "The  
Mark of the Beast" are available at  
2d. each.

All from

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