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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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? VERSUS THE SYNAGOGUE OF SATAN

By C. H. DOUGLAS

"Do men gather figs of thistles, or grapes of thorns?"

"There are only two world policies, Freedom and Domination."

"That is moral which works best" (i.e., achieves its object most effectively).

Before 1914, Great Britain and France were comparatively free countries—gravely mismanaged, but not enslaved by law. Germany was the most regimented country in the world, by no means excepting Russia. War broke out with, superficially, every circumstance favouring Germany. She declared war at her own time, and was sure of victory.

In three months, Germany was decisively defeated at the Battle of the Marne. The French and British Armies operated under their own commanders-in-chief.

In 1918 Germany surrendered. If the competence necessary to run the traditional wheel-stall had been applied to the situation, instead of leaving it to international German-Jew-American-crooks and their satellites, the German people could have been set on their feet and made happy, while at the same time the German Reich could have been removed for ever from the position of the menace it has been since its inception, and will be until its destruction, in common with other centralised dictatorships.

From 1918 to the outbreak of war again, the history of both Great Britain and France is one long tragedy of centralised maladministration and half-baked "socialism", with no discernable objective other than the strengthening of financial and industrial monopoly and "Political and Economic Planning", accompanied by bribes to Labour to keep it quiet pending the establishment of a world Police tyranny under the League of Nations and the Bank of International Settlements.

When war was declared in September, 1939, everything appeared to favour the Allies. If it didn't, why did we declare war? Only a fool declares a war he expects to lose. It was explained in great detail how marvellously we were organised on the latest scientific principles. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the havoc that "Hitler" inflicted on this country by the black-out, bureaucracy and billeting, without firing a shot. Were we not under the unified command of General Gamelin in the West, behind a Maginot line which probably 98 per cent. of the population, not merely of Great Britain but of France, believed to be a practically impregnable fortress stretching from the sea to Switzerland, instead of a useless, and nearly unused, sham, stopping at the point where

its extension to the sea would have made it invaluable?

Only by a miracle was the flower of the British Army saved from the greatest disaster of all history, within one month of its disposition by this same unified command. Does any sane Englishman believe that the Belgian débacle was an "accident"? Within two months, France, still under unified command, but separated from the British *who saved themselves* with the loss of incredible quantities of arms and stores, all placed in "planned" positions, was utterly broken, except for sections which refused to act under centralised orders.

Are we, in this fateful hour, learning anything? I doubt it. Or don't we want to beat Germany? Every newspaper which has been conspicuous for its advocacy of monopoly (which is to say every newspaper which is part of the newspaper control monopoly), clamours for more control, more deprivation, less freedom, more police action. More Russia and Germany, in fact. The outstanding Fifth Columnists in this country for the past 25 years are the "great" newspaper proprietors.

Now, it is quite certain that the winning of Armageddon involves the defeat of the German armed forces. I am confident that there are and have been for more than 150 years, Satanic forces behind Germany, using Germany for their own ends, just as those Satanic forces have landed us in an unnecessary war which it is hoped will be the end, not merely of Great Britain, but of British culture—the culture of tolerance and individual initiative which the Planners detest and fear. To win this war involves a good deal more than the defeat of Germany, but—one thing at a time.

The defeat of Germany involves maximum efficiency over an unspecified time. Is it possible to state the conditions of this efficiency? I think that it is.

First consider the simple proposition that the more static the situation, the less dangerous is absentee management-centralised control. Centralised control of graves seems fairly unexceptionable. The military acquiescence in "unity of command" so far as it ever existed in 1918, grew out of the trench warfare of 1915-1918 which

was purely static, punctuated by catastrophes hatched out by absentee-management. This war is not static. The British Army of 1940 is as good, or better, than the British Army of 1918. It has been made to look like a team of elementary schoolboys playing Cambridge University at Rugby Football—by "unity of command."

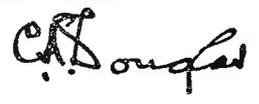
The first essential of maximum efficiency is not unity of command, it is unity of intention. Are we fighting this war to beat Germany, or to put over some secret scheme of a "new order of society" vide Mr. Anthony Eden, Mr. Baldwin's white-haired boy, who is controlling the British Army? Why has not a single Communist been arrested when hundreds of Fascists have been interned?

Every competent authority knows that Russia is a mere satrapy of outside interests—originally American-German-Jewish, now more directly German. What is the "Russian" Jew Ambassador, Maisky, who is in constant communication with Berlin, doing at large in London? Is he assisting in "unity of intention"?

Does Mr. Eden think that all the virtues, all the brains, and all the competence flourish in an order of society, exemplified in Soviet Russia, a country of 180,000,000 of people, 70 per cent. of whom cannot read or write, a country with a record of mass-murder never remotely approached

under the worst of the czars, riddled with corruption, on the verge of famine? Because if Mr. Eden, and those like him, are chiefly interested in making Britain Communist, we are not going to beat Germany. We don't need to. Germany would like nothing better than that we should "go Communist". The powers behind Germany and Russia are willing to take the Dictatorship of the World under any title which dupes the greatest number, until such time as it becomes no longer a matter of consequences what the dupes think.

While I am confident that argument is lost on Mr. Eden, and those of his colleagues who share his views, I feel that it should be put on record that the overwhelming majority of the people of this country detest almost equally the realities of Communism, Nazi-ism (National Socialism) and Fascism. And perhaps, as an insignificant individual whose roots in these islands go back more than a thousand years, I might warn much more significant persons than Mr. Eden of the rising anger of the British at the suggestion that we have to take our social ideas at second hand via either a paperhanger, an Italian gangster, or an Asiatic mass-murderer.



(To be continued).

NEWS & VIEWS

DEFINITIONS No. 1

D'MARKRAZI (not to be confused with democracy):

A system in which it is possible for a binding offer to be made to fuse the Government of France with the Government of Great Britain without consulting even the House of Commons, still less the populations concerned, and without knowing who made it, and for the offer to be refused without the House of Commons, or the British and French populations knowing what it involved, why it was made, or who refused it.

Federal Union? How dare you,

Clarence! Anglo-French Union. *Quite* different.

How long will the war last? Don't be childish, Clarence. Didn't Mr. Eden tell you that the war was to bring a new civilisation (and how!) and aren't you getting it so fast it makes you dizzy? You don't like it? Now, ain't that just too bad?

MILITARY OBJECTIVES

Anywhere where there are no J... Now you tell one.

STRATEGICAL TERMS EXPLAINED

PINCER MOVEMENT: A situation in which a continent is between an American-Russian-German-Jew movement, on the one hand, and a Jew-German-Russian-American movement, on the other.

In 1917 these United States allocated ten billions of dollars for the production of war aeroplanes. They actually delivered on the Western Front before the Armistice, *seventeen inferior aeroplanes*. But all the best British designs were handed over, including

engine designs.

Mr. Henry Ford can produce 5,000 aeroplanes per week, or per minute, we forget which, but he said so. So we have handed over to him the best British aero-engine designs to try.

CHILDREN'S HOUR: "How many pups could a pup-seller sell, if a pup-seller could sell pups?"

(Answers to Tiny Tots Department, Building-Jerusalem-in - England's - Green -and-Pleasant-Land-Section, B.B.C.)

PARLIAMENT ON FINANCE

In reply to a question from Mr. Stokes in the House of Commons on June 18, asking whether, now that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has power to control the banks, he will take back to the State the right to create money thereby in addition to other advantages enabling us to finance the war free of interest charges, Sir Kingsley Wood replied simply, "No, sir."

"Does the Chancellor realise," went on Mr. Stokes, "the amount of saving that could be effected by the nation if he took back to the people what is its right, instead of allowing the present scandal to continue?"

Mr. Speaker: "I must ask the hon. Member to put his Supplementary Question in reasonable language."

INVINCIBLE BRITAIN

By JOHN MITCHELL

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A DRAW?

By JOHN MITCHELL

Behind the very real tragedy of France having to accept peace terms dictated by the rulers of Germany and Italy, lies a significant fact from which encouragement may be drawn: the Armistice concluded was contrary to the plan of those who promoted the war. In its leader of June 23, after pointing out that France had a great Colonial Empire "with well-placed naval and military forces", the *Sunday Times* said: "Thither her Government, her Fleet, her Air Force, and what was saved of her armies, could for the time retire.

"M. Reynaud intended this. How and why was he deposed and an Ultra-Right Government put in his place, with the policy of making a separate peace in breach of the Anglo-French Treaty? We do not know. Marshall Pétain and General Weygand controlled the Army at the centre, and both are men of the Ultra Right." The French soldiers' fighting qualities did not fail, nor the generalship of Weygand. The battle for France was lost behind the lines before General Weygand assumed command of the Armies. It was lost by the powerful Interests which Reynaud and Daladier and their Governments served—Interests which prevented the adequate mobilisation of France's Industry so that her Army could be properly equipped.

Something caused Marshal Pétain and General Weygand and their Government to lose faith in the British Government, otherwise assuredly they would have carried on the war outside France. They were well placed to see through the intrigues of their own politicians and what had really been going on in France. Did they think the invitation to sink the identity of France in a Union with Britain a poor substitute for even Hitler's peace terms? Did they suspect that the mongrel Franco-British State was to be merely the prelude to an American-Franco-British United States?

The Economist on June 22 said: "This island is now the frontier bastion of liberty; but it is not the last frontier. We have accepted the great sacrifice of the Czechs, the Poles, the Norwegians, the Dutch and the Belgians—and now the French. They have laid down their lives and their liberty to gain time for us; could we do less to give the Americas time to stretch out a hand and take the

torch from us?"

Is it in The Plan that Britain should be overrun and that when invasion reaches a certain point, we should receive an "offer" to sink our identity in a Union with America? If the Government of the U.S.A. does not wish us to reach so serious a plight, before it enters the war, why has it been so dilatory in giving the Allies aid? With the cognisance of President Roosevelt, the United States Secretary of State for War, Harry Heines Woodring, kept in force a regulation of March 14, prohibiting the sale of surplus Army goods to Allied agents. As one American commentator puts it: "There is something awfully funny about the War Department order of March 14 prohibiting the sale of surplus Army goods to anyone who might even be suspected of passing them on to the Allies.

"The Act of 1922 passed by Congress permits the sale of surplus War Department goods to anyone."

There can not be any doubt that Britain will never agree to a peace dictated by her enemies, whether or not she will ever agree to a peace which leaves the sovereignty of both herself and her enemies uncompromised. We will fight to the point of exhaustion to avoid defeat. What if both sides should fight to the point of exhaustion? *The Economist* in the article already referred to says: "the burden of evidence, weighed dispassionately, gives us every chance of resisting with success. Resistance, admittedly, is not itself victory, though it is an essential prelude. But a draw, if that is what it comes to in the end, will be better than the terms of submission we could now expect from a tyrant drunk with conquest. Moreover, the blockade remains, and though it is unlikely ever to lead to a German collapse, it does set limits of time and extent to Hitler's effort, while we shall form part of the military machine of the free outer world, to whose expansion no limits can be set."

If Germany is exhausted Soviet Russia will become the dominant partner in the German-Russian partnership. Is it then supposed that America and Russia could "win the war" and so dictate the peace terms? Or will the British discover among themselves the sagacity which will enable them to maintain their

national sovereignty and integrity, and defeat all their enemies? The *final* battle is likely to be against enemies within frontiers rather than between forces geographically disposed.

ALIENS AND THE B.B.C.

In the House of Lords recently Viscount Elibank asked the Government what further steps they had taken to suppress Fifth Columnist activities, and whether they were satisfied with the integrity of every individual employed by the B.B.C. throughout the country.

Viscount Elibank said that he had received letters giving information, some of real value, which he had passed on to the Home Office. But even now he did not consider the Home Office was being sufficiently active . . .

"All my information goes to show," he said, "that the B.B.C. in London and elsewhere has a number of employees who should not be a part of that establishment. Aliens are employed, not only with foreign names, but with personal associations that are incompatible with the safety of that institution."

There were also British people with German wives; there were Communists, pacifists, and, he was advised, there was even a conscientious objector.

"I suggest the B.B.C. should be sans reproche and absolutely pure in the integrity of its employees," he said.

The country would not be satisfied until there had been a thorough investigation of the B.B.C. personnel. Surely it was wrong that such a vitally important institution at this time should not be under the direct control of the Government.

Lord Elibank alleged that Mr. Ogilvie, Director of the B.B.C. had, since the last war, in which he was as brave as any other man, shown pacifist tendencies.

JEWISH ARMY?

At a great mass meeting held in New York, Mr. Vladimir Jabotinsky's call for the raising of a Jewish Army to aid the Allies is reported to have been accepted enthusiastically.

One speaker at the meeting praised "Bulldog" Churchill, "under whose leadership", he said, "we shall wear down the German monster and emerge victorious out of this titanic struggle."

THE NATURE OF THINGS

By B. M. PALMER

On that unforgettable Sunday night when we were told that the French had asked for an armistice, Mr. J. B. Priestly broadcast from the B.B.C. His talent for presenting simple characters in their natural environment, which made *The Good Companions* so well-beloved, gave us a picture that I shall not soon forget. It was as if I were standing on the cold, starry downland with the local L.D.V.'s. "There she be!" says one of the shepherds: and the searchlight picks up the raider.

Men of simple piety, said Mr. Priestly, and men who are in touch with real country life, with ploughing, lambing and harvest, can bear the trials of the present with more fortitude than some, more easily, perhaps, than the "intellectuals", so many of whom, he added, had gone to U.S.A.

I think this is perfectly true. These people are concerned with things towards which a constant personal adjustment has to be made. No man can control the weather, nor is it possible to deal with crops, flocks and herds except in accordance with their nature. The real countryman therefore, can face a disaster, when it concerns him, without theorising. He accepts it as it is, and his life training urges him to cope with it without delay.

Provided the danger is close and real, he rises to the occasion.

True, he is not very interested in other troubles, but does this matter very much? We cannot understand other people's problems until we have solved our own. It cannot be too insistently urged that this is the first thing to be done by every one.

Napoleon once wrote to Josephine, "I have a master without pity; it is the nature of things."

We are all bound to conform to the nature of things, and, let us add, to human nature also. Napoleon's success and ultimate failure were direct results, even more than he realised, of his relations with this pitiless master. World planners may try a pass with the inscrutable one. The rapiers flash. Who wins? We see the present state of Europe. Certain actions are taken. Certain results follow. No one can control the nature of things. The present

state of the world proves that. On the other hand, it is possible to act in harmony with the nature of things, so that the result may be the best that can humanly be achieved.

This pitiless master is not the fates of mythology, or the predestination of the Calvinistic methodists, and other puritanical creeds. It is not the unreasoning Immanent Will set forth by Thomas Hardy, pervading all things, and moving them to its inexplicable artifices. Still less is it the terrible picture of a Benevolent Deity deliberately placing obstacles in His children's path, in order that their characters may be improved. It is something so much simpler than all these that only a simple nature can understand it. It is God's law.*

God's law is that which is immutable, and the wages of sin against it is death. It is for us to conform.

The fault is in ourselves, not in our stars, that we are underlings. There are still people in England who understand these things and they will save England by their exertions and Europe by their example. As they deal with real things in the course of this war they will gradually discover that the greatest obstacle to conformity with natural law is the financial law that has been set up above it.

You cannot serve God and Mammon.

The village wanted six stirrup pumps to deal with possible incendiary bombs. The pumps were on sale in the shops. They could not buy those pumps until they had saved up enough money from their wages. A house to house collection was organised.

Suppose they had been raided before the money was ready, and their houses destroyed by incendiary bombs?

To whose agency would that have been due? Who was placing obstacles in their way?

Financiers, bankers, insurance experts and economists are making it more difficult for us to win, not easier, just as, before the war, they were making it impossible to use the resources of our

* See "Invincible Britain" in *The Social Crediter* for June 8, now published as a pamphlet, price 2d.

country in the way they should be used.

There are many signs of our re-awakening to the fact that we are a nation and our re-assumption of national sovereignty, for which there is now reason to hope, must be accompanied by a firm resolve that the financial system and its agents shall be our servants, not our masters.

And another thing: We do not want self-conscious posturing from our ministers.

Certain exhibitions we have had lately of attempts to exploit the newly awakened national feeling are simply pitiable. It is as if there were for once some misgiving in face of circumstances whose stupendous import demands that personality shall be completely subordinated to function.

Could this be done, could we insist that each minister should completely fulfil his function and *no more* than fulfil it, the end would be in sight. For he would then be acting in harmony with the nature of things, which is the only way to win the war.

June 21, 1940.

WHITTLING DOWN

The following letter appeared in *The Times* of June 20, with reference to the proposal to unite France and Britain into one Franco-British Union:—

Sir,—In view of the proposal submitted to the Government of France for the conferring of mutual rights of naturalization on the peoples of the United Kingdom and France it is interesting to recall that at Amiens in 1513, Louis XII, and at Villiers-Couterets in 1558, Henry II of France, conferred upon all Scotsmen full rights of citizenship in France. These grants were confirmed by subsequent French kings. Reciprocal privileges were granted to Frenchmen in Scotland (Thomson's Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, 1558. Vol. II, p. 207).

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

MACMILLAN.

Moon Hall, Ewhurst, near Guildford, Surrey, June 18.

The italics are ours.

GENERAL DE GAULLE

At the beginning of June General de Gaulle (who had been promoted General only a few days previously) was appointed by M. Reynaud, then Prime Minister of France, as assistant in the Ministry of National Defence. He is 53 years old and an expert on the use of armoured vehicles, and particularly tanks, in warfare, and has written books on the subject, especially *Vers l'Armée de Métier*, which gave rise to heated criticism.

The Times said of him: "Rather aggressively 'right wing', intensely theoretical, an almost fanatical apostle of the mass employment of armoured vehicles, he is also clear-minded, lucid, and a man of action as well as a man of dreams and abstract ideas . . .

"His ideas—but probably much more his manner of expressing them—appeared inconsistent with democracy to people who associated tanks with Nazi-ism and Fascism."

General de Gaulle was closely associated with the offer of union recently made by Britain to France.

News Review of June 20 says:

"Towards a late hour in the dull summer Sunday afternoon of June 16, lean, brusque General Charles de Gaulle, newly-appointed assistant to Prime Minister Paul Reynaud in France's Ministry of Defence, flew from London to Bordeaux in the fastest Allied bomber available.

"In his leather pouch he carried a message from Britain's Francophile Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, which had for its object the fusion of the British and French Empires in an "indissoluble union" to resist Europe's most successful modern marauders up to date, Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini."

For two days before that General de Gaulle had been discussing France's tragic military plight with British authorities:

"His aggressive personality had caught the confidence of British Ministers. They knew him only as the man who once believed that France could invade and defeat Germany with a mighty force of tanks if General Gamelin would accept an offensive military policy instead of a defensive one.

"For France de Gaulle's advocacy had won the greatest promise of co-operation that one Empire could offer

another—nothing less than a pooling of all resources, a merger of powers and personalities which would have made Frenchmen Britons and Britons Frenchmen.

"The promise was proclaimed in a draft declaration which read: 'At this most fateful moment in the history of the modern world the Governments of the United Kingdom and the French Republic make this declaration of indissoluble union and unyielding resolution in their common defence of justice and freedom against subjection to a system which reduces mankind to a life of robots and slaves. The two Governments declare that France and Great Britain shall no longer be two nations, but one Franco-British union.

"The constitution of the union will provide for joint organs of defence, foreign financial and economic policies. Every citizen of France will enjoy immediately citizenship of Great Britain, every British subject will become a citizen of France.

"Both countries will share responsibility for the repair of the devastation of war, wherever it occurs in their territories and the resources of both shall be equally and as one applied to that purpose. During the war there shall be a single War Cabinet and all the forces of Britain and France, whether on land, sea, or in the air, will be placed under its direction. It will govern from wherever it best can.

"The two Parliaments will be formally associated. The nations of the British Empire are already forming new armies, France will keep her available forces in the field, on the sea, and in the air.

"The union appeals to the United States to fortify the economic resources of the Allies, and to bring her powerful material aid to the common cause. The union will concentrate its whole energy against the power of the enemy no matter where the battle may be. And thus we shall conquer."

The *News Review* goes on to say that the British War Cabinet had worked on the document for 72 hours, ever since it had been evident that France was going to ask Germany for a separate armistice. "M. Reynaud had agreed in principle by disjointed cable and telephone communications. Stouthearted General de Gaulle was flying to Bordeaux to get final

sanction."

When he reached the airport nearest to Bordeaux an air raid was in progress, apparently especially directed at M. Reynaud:

"General de Gaulle landed in time to succour members of Premier Reynaud's personal staff who lay wounded and dying. But his greatest shock was to find that Reynaud, the tiny Winston Churchill of France, was about to resign his Premiership to make way for 84-year-old Marshal Pétain's Government of capitulation.

"By the time the air raid was over the proposed British declaration of Empire fusion was dead. Churchill and de Gaulle had worked in vain, or so it seemed.

"Not losing any time Premier Pétain, 'Defender of Verdun', was using the early morning hours to make contact with Hitler through his Spanish friend, General Franco. At midnight Winston Churchill heard of the failure of his visionary plan, and news was flashed by radio that France was about to seek a separate peace with Hitler."

General de Gaulle is now in this country organising those French forces that wish to continue at the side of Britain fighting Germany.

1914-1918

"Some people may favour peace but they dare not speak. Rasputin will not work for peace for he is run by a ring of banks who make money out of the war."

—Paul Rodzianko, *President of the Duma in the last days of the Russian Tsar, in "Tattered Banners."*

THE B.B.C.

Sir,—Will you please use your influence to prevent the B.B.C. from behaving on Sundays before the 9 p.m. news as if we are all taking part in a Lyceum melodrama? Their dramatization to-night of Mr. Churchill's speech I thought particularly offensive.

MARGARET G. JENKINS.
109, Palace Road, Tulse Hill, S.W.2,
June 23.

—"*The Times*", June 26, 1940.

ADVICE

It is not much use being so subtle that only your enemy understands you.

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ENTR'ACTE

(1) The "Industrial Correspondent" of the *Daily Telegraph* understands that the British authorities will not make known the arrival of M. Blum and M. Jouhaux if they reach this country. These trade union leaders were in France when the Nazis occupied it, and 'grave fears' are entertained for their safety. Since the decision of the British authorities concerns 'those who . . . are prepared to take their place in General de Gaulle's French National Committee', it seems to be presumed that MM. Blum and Jouhaux are known to be of this persuasion.

(2) Elsewhere it has been stated that trade union leaders have their own secret means of getting about in difficult and dangerous times.

(3) *The Times* announces that Blum, Herriot and Paul Boncour are all in England, and that the movements of Reynaud and Mandel are "still in doubt." The "diplomatic" correspondent says it is "early to say what part, if any, they will take in future organizations of Frenchmen abroad."

(4) The following points are taken from an article in *The Times* for June 24 from 'Our Correspondent lately in Paris':—

The collapse came from the top. When the war began France was still in the throes of internal dissention.

M. Daladier, so long described as a strong man, was obliged to take M. Reynaud into his Cabinet as Minister of Finance.

The two men were never at ease with one another.

M. Reynaud's straight programme of work and sacrifice produced some inevitable grumbling.

M. Daladier began preparing the ground for his removal.

When the Germans broke through on the Meuse, M. Daladier's resistance to the removal of General Gamelin broke down.

M. Reynaud called in General Weygand and entrusted him "with the well-nigh impossible task of stopping the rot at once."

But he also called in Pétain.

"Meanwhile, on the home front an atmosphere of fear, confusion, and defeatism began to close in. It started first where it should have come last, among certain members of the Cabinet, officials," etc.

"In the Cabinet itself M. Reynaud and that great-hearted fighter, M. Georges Mandel [Rothschild], the Minister of the Interior, were putting up a struggle for continued resistance."

"But M. Reynaud had unwittingly loaded the dice against himself."

"The new Pétain Government seemed to neglect no chance of cutting its own throat and that of the country with it."

(5) About M. Mandel, the *Daily Telegraph* has the following: "In Tours, on June 13, General Weygand argued that Communism was rampant in Paris and said that Thorez, leader of the Communist Party which was dissolved last September, had already succeeded in seizing the Elysée. Needless to say the report was quite inaccurate. M. Georges Mandel, the energetic Minister of the Interior, who was in continuous touch over the telephone with the Préfet de Police, M. Langeron, at once exposed it as groundless."

(6) Following an earlier report that he was in the eastern Mediterranean, there was no news, up to Tuesday night, of the whereabouts of General Weygand. On Wednesday *The Times* said he "seems to believe that he has a high mission to redeem France spiritually through suffering."

(7) Concern is expressed in New York at the prospect of the possible transference of the seat of British Government to Canada.

(8) Mr. Churchill ends an apologia

to the House of Commons with the "hope that the House will continue to extend their full confidence to His Majesty's Government."

He mentions that "arrangements are being made, which I cannot believe will be necessary, but which are very carefully worked out, to enable Parliament to continue to be the guide, corrector and support of His Majesty's Government."

(9) So much for the cast; but what's the play? — "No, no, next week." (*Cries in Parliament: vide The Times, June 26.*)

T. J.

THE BIRD

Anecdote overhead in the Liverpool-London train. *Subject, Politics.*

"Where yuh done bin, Rastus?"

"Lounjun 'roun'; lounjun 'roun', Sambo."

"Lounjun 'roun', Rastus?"

"That's what Ah bin doin', Sambo. Jes' lounjun 'roun', Sambo."

"An' what yuh bin seein', lounjun 'roun', Rastus?"

"Sure, an' din Ah see a bird, Sambo?"

"You sure dun see a bird, Rastus? What kinner bird, Rastus?"

"Sure, an' it wur a Flyin'-backwards bird, Sambo."

"What yuh mean tell me a Flyin'-backwards bird, Rastus?"

"Don yuh ever see a Flyin'-backwards bird, Sambo?"

"Kehn't sayz Ah hev, Rastus. What wuz 'er doin', Rastus?"

"Jes' flyin', Sambo; jes' flyin'. On'y, steduv flyin' forwards, jes' flyin' backwards."

"What fur did 'er fly backwards, Rastus?"

"Wahl; that's 'er Nature, Sambo, ter fly backwards, steduv forwards, Sambo."

"Then 'er wunnah know what way 'er wuz goin', Rastus."

"'Er dunna, sure, Sambo!"

"Tha'z a queer kinner bird, Rastus."

"Queer!"

"Yuh'd kinner think ev'n a bird ud wanna know which way 'er wuz goin', Rastus."

"Not this kinner bird, Sambo."

"No?"

"No. This kinner bird, Sambo, only wantud ter know where er wuz comin' from."

JOHN BROWN'S BODY

By N. F. W.

Sir John Simon, speaking recently in Yorkshire said, "The war will either go on to victory, or it will go on for ever and ever"—whatever that means!

Says Mr. Churchill, "We shall go on to the end . . . We shall defend our island whatever the cost may be. We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing-grounds. We shall fight in the fields and in the streets; we shall fight in the hills . . . even if—which I do not for a moment believe—this island . . . were subjected and starving, then our Empire beyond the seas armed and guarded by the British Fleet, would carry on the struggle . . ." which sounds well, though Mr. Churchill omitted specifically to state who, in the above event, would defray the running-expenses of the British Fleet. A detail, no doubt, but important.

It is not, one hopes, an indictable offence to admit that the voices of our public men on the air, with a few exceptions which would probably include Mr. Chamberlain's sober tones and Big-Hearted Arthur's chuckle, give one listener, at least, no confidence whatsoever.

As a practical proposition, is it possible for a member of the Government to be frank with the country? The answer is, under the present system of Government, no: and for the quite obvious reason that financial Government, which is that in all industrial countries to-day, depends on hoodwinking the people as to the necessity of this particular form of Government. Therefore, all its activities, even in a moment of dire national crisis, must be made to serve this over-riding necessity, which is not a necessity inherent in society or life, but only in the Money System itself—we; the individuals composing society, could make shift quite well without the Money System, but the Money System could not well get on without us.

Ministers and members of legislatures all over the world, therefore, automatically on election, and whether they will or no, become, instead of representatives of the people, accomplices in a plot. All they may do for their constituents is subject to the one fatal and over-riding condition that *the preservation intact of the Financial System comes first*—even before life itself, which is the godless logic of such

a stipulation.

This is the fact underlying the tragic-comic spectacle of all these unhappy countries, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, mopped up one by one by Hitler representing organised force, while their Governments fly screaming away, like a soul released from its body, to London and ultimately, and by implication, Down-Town New York, their Nirvana.

It is Nemesis. If you allow governments to become international and for an ulterior purpose that is not a social and national reality (for society in itself is the only possible excuse for such an expensive and unattractive appendage as a government), nor an organic and biological necessity of social existence, then, when the real test comes, with the onslaught of physical force, the connecting-link between the people and those who, willy-nilly, are only their mis-representatives, is found to be too weak to hold them together. The people, poor, simple, realists (earth-bound clods, from the point of view of such sociologists as Professor Arnold Toynbee) are found to have their roots in the soil, not only of the fields, but of the daily industrial rounds. How foolish! Of their very nature they cling to it, and cannot comprehend their Government's adjuration to rise above the common things of life in defence of Liberty and Democracy and the other abstract delights that inhabit the ether.

With the moment of crisis comes the test of that philosophic truth uttered two thousand years ago: "A house divided against itself cannot stand." We have already seen it in the case of some of the more or less synthetic democracies. That is not said with intention to disparage those unhappy nations that have already been over-run. Their constituents are, to a large extent, grafts rather than natural growths. Under the strain each entity—people and government—acts according to its inherent nature and loyalty, and if they have not sufficient mundane interests in common to hold them together, the chain snaps and the Government, already inflated with non-inflammable gas, from some extra-territorial source, sails away, bearing the tattered national flag.

That is a philosophical explanation, based upon Social Dynamics, of the status quo in Europe at the time of

writing*. But the end is not yet. There is still France—what is left of her—and Great Britain. These are the two countries where the democratic idea was evolved, and where, in widely differing modes, it has been practised, rather than that preached and operated over; where in fact, if anywhere, it is organic, and not just an applied theory, a part of government and not simply a legislative cloak. We have yet to see whether the French Government and people can hold together. But whether they do or not, Great Britain's turn—that is, of the nation as distinct from its conscripted army—must surely come too. Will we then be able to give substance to that abstract unity about which our public men are always booming through the mike? Is it too soon to guess? At least it is never too soon to hope.

The truth about the astounding German gains to date—gains which, it is almost certain, exceed Hitler's wildest dreams, is this: that the planned and mechanized force of the highly centralized German Reich have not yet met a united nation. Not even by proxy in Finland, for all its splendid gallantry. Not in France—yet.

The question of supreme interest is then—will the German be met by a single Britain, in which the Government and the people present a united front? That they do not at present is obvious. But will something happen—this "miracle" (shocking word!) that people are always expecting—to bring us and our Government together on this tremendous issue. In other words, is there enough of life, reality, left in the British character to keep the nation's body and soul together? Or will they fly apart as they have done in the case of so many other sovereign states of Europe?

The evacuation of Dunkirk gives us hope. As Mr. Priestly pointed out, it displayed all the old British resourcefulness and love of adaptation, which is the true symptom of vitality, and which is to some extent a peculiarly British trait, or rather, inherent in the decentralizing democratic philosophy of life.

Improvisation and adaptability are the outcome and sign of organic unity.

* France had not then laid down her arms.

It is their exact opposite that we see working in Europe to-day with such breath-taking success and rapidity; and which is without any doubt a supremely well-calculated and profound plan—the plan of which Douglas has been warning the world for so long now.

What has the appearance of brilliant military strategy is to be attributed far more to the diabolically clever advance preparations of the mental soil of Europe, which has been systematically drilled and cultivated, if not for centuries, at least consciously since the middle of the 18th Century, and the time of the publication of the *Communist Manifesto* of Marx and Engels.

So Hitler's divisions walk over Western Europe as the water races down the channel the engineers have cut for it, not so much because of anything he does, but because he has sold himself, possibly in ignorance, to those forces which have prepared the way for just such arms as his, mechanized, body and mind.

It remains, then, to be seen what Marxian Internationalism has made of the British Character. If it has succeeded in pulping it, in Parliament and in the country, as it would appear to have succeeded in such outstanding cases as Professor Toynbee and Lord Lothian and Mr. H. G. Wells, and other inveterate Internationalists, then Hitler's job is as good as done for him.

But if there is still enough life and

character left in the country to bring the Government and people together in face of a common foe, then the Forces who planned this whole affair will find themselves up against something for which they did not, and could not plan—the failure of their initial move in the game, upon which all the subsequent moves depend.

One feels certain that the spirit of England is still there. If there were any doubts about it, Dunkirk has silenced them. It has not yet found a common voice, but common ground is appearing in the Civil Defence preparations of all kinds and will be more apparent as the need grows for self-defence.

What we must rely on is that Parliament and people will find themselves forced by circumstances to abjure loyalty to anything that is not organically part of the country and themselves—in other words, to Internationalism and its Financial System of Control. Parliament may even re-discover the truth of another two-thousand-year-old saying: "Ye cannot serve two masters"; and wake up one morning to find themselves face to face with the question: which do they serve, the people of England, who sent them to Parliament as their representatives, and who are their fellow-countrymen and pay them their salaries, or Wall Street Jewry in the guise of the Bank of England? It is a big question, but *quite* straight-

forward.

If they plump for the first, the German forces, in whatever form they arrive in this country, will meet something their H.Q. (in Wall Street) never bargained for, and against which it does not, and never will know how to provide, and that is a united front.

But if they persist in their old allegiance then as surely and as naturally as the wayside flower exhales nitrogen, or the motor car carbon monoxide they will find themselves in a liner, along with all their fellow-internationalists, those that were too influential and too, too 'international' to be interned, and bound for—well, if not directly for America, let us say Montreal, which has an excellent Stock Exchange and a good overnight train service to New York.

So much for John Brown's soul. But what of the poor chap's body? Must the body of England really be contented to lie mouldering in the ground, while her "immortal part", together with its secretaries and stenographers, sails westward under convoy of the British Fleet? Or will our M.P.'s perhaps foreswear secret sessions, and go to their constituents before it is too late, and frankly and humbly tell them what they have learned at Westminster of the Bank of England and the International Money Ramp, and its clogging effect on the country's efforts to defend herself?

THE POLICY OF A PHILOSOPHY

Major Douglas Answers Questions at the Social Credit Conference of June 26, 1937.

Questions are given in italics, followed by the answers. The speech which preceded these questions was reprinted in "The Social Crediter" of June 22, 1940.

A Discipline to get Results in Association

Major Douglas said that the objects of Local Objectives were threefold, and I only gathered one of the "folds" from Major Douglas, that is to say, discipline, or training. I am not quite clear on this.

The objects of Local Objectives are threefold. If properly carried out, it is the training that, in my opinion, is the most important thing. The second is that it achieves its objects. It gets something done which is in itself useful. The object is decided upon before you start a Local Objective amongst yourselves. And the third thing is that it is in association that the people who get involved in one of these things are working together; they get all the advantages which come from working harmoniously, as far as it is possible within the limits of human nature, in trying to achieve a common objective. Those three things, to my mind are of the greatest importance.

You must remember we want to get something *done*;

nothing else is of any importance at all. I have no more interest in discussing the rights or wrongs of A plus B than I have in swatting a fly on the wall. We want to *do* something, and to my mind, this is the way to begin. This is a laboratory experiment.

An Exercise in Sovereignty

Would you emphasise the link between Local Objectives and the application of the Electoral Campaign?

The exact form of the link to some extent must be affected by what is chosen as a Local Objective, but the connection, in any case, is quite clear.

In the first place, the discipline required is exactly the same in both cases. You have got to stop *talking* about what you want, and *take the action* which is necessary to get what you want.

In the Electoral Campaign, the action is perfectly simple; you have to get an undertaking on the part of a sufficient

number of people to bring effective pressure, by methods which are perfectly well known to everybody here, to bear upon the Member of Parliament so that he will do what you want, that is to say, you have got to make your Member of Parliament a *representative*—not a delegate. I think the point that I have just made is so important that I will enlarge upon it.

A Digression on Democracy

The whole technique, as I see it, by which power has been filched from the House of Parliament, has been a technique for making it quite impossible for the average Member of Parliament to give an intelligent opinion upon more than one half per cent. of the things he is asked questions about.

All sorts of technical questions come up in Bills which eventually become Acts of Parliament, upon which it would be utterly impossible for a really well-trained man who has spent the whole of his life in any particular business to give decisions in the time that the average Member of Parliament has to give them.

Now the business of the House of Commons is concerned with the country. The business of this country is the business of 47 millions of people, of whom 11 or 12 millions are working in industries of various kinds.

The questions which come up in Parliament are obviously immensely remote from the place where the action takes place, and to expect them to be decided by Members of Parliament who have been elected by vote (even if they were really elected by the process by which people think they are being elected), would be sufficiently grotesque. But when you think that each one of them is carefully vetted to take care that he knows nothing about things which are likely to be dangerous, the thing is even more grotesque. The consequence is that we have got now in the House of Commons nothing but a rubber stamp for actions taken by the Cabinet.

Now the Cabinet probably is a little closer to what you might call real things. I should think that where you have people like Mr. Churchill or Mr. Chamberlain, who have had a lifetime of Cabinet work, they have got the technique of knowing what it is they cannot do. They never try to do a thing over the head of Montagu Norman, for example.

The result of that is completely to stultify any chance of democratic action at all. The only place where democracy impinges upon the organisation of this country is through the House of Commons, because the House of Commons rests on the alleged power of the Purse. The power of the Purse has now been boiled down to putting a rubber stamp on a taxation paper.

It is impossible to give an opinion to a delegate, that is to say, to decide for yourself as to what ought to be done, and yet, at the same time, assume that he is a *delegate*. When your Member of Parliament says, "I will vote for this sort of scheme or that", you should say instead, "You are not concerned with any technical problems at all—you are only concerned with seeing that we get what we want. We definitely forbid you to vote on a technical matter. What we tell you to do is to command the people whose business it is to carry out the technical matter. If it is a question of finance, say to the bankers, and the big industrialists—the people who are actually doing the work—'You are responsible for methods. Do anything you like, but we will have such and such a result. We are here to get that result.'"

The fundamental fact is the sovereignty of the people, but at the present time we are not exercising our sovereignty at all. This is beyond question. If you exercise your sovereignty you surely would not be landed in a state of affairs in which you cannot have even moderate prosperity without preparing for another war! That cannot be a popular policy.

We are led by a lot of people who don't intend to let you have an opportunity of forming a policy, and therefore put before you a highly technical proposition upon which you cannot possibly give an opinion. Your proper reply is not to say, "Yes," or "No"; but—"I won't have a technical proposition put to me, but will have certain results."

You would not allow a railway company to put up to you technical reasons as to why it should shut down all the trains on Sunday. You would say, "That is your trouble, you find a way to run them."

Exactly the same thing is true in regard to the business of the country.

Just as long as you have these six hundred odd Members of Parliament day after day considering things which they cannot possibly understand, and on which, even if they did understand them, they could not agree, because you can never get unanimity of opinion on a technical method in an assembly of that sort, you will continue to have the shortest way, and the cleverest way, and in my opinion, a conscious way by which democracy can be stultified, as it has been.

Now, having elaborated that at great length, to come back to the relation between Local Objectives and the Electoral Campaign: A Local Objective is a training of a kind which is particularly sympathetic, in my opinion, to the British mind, which is an inductive mind, and not a deductive mind. It is a training, and in seeing how it works people can learn to do the same thing with their Member of Parliament, and that is the proper thing to do.

A Local Objective consists of getting together a lot of people, organising them, for the objective they want, getting signatures to a proper specification of the objective desired, and sending that specification through the proper channels to the technical official who deals, let us say, with lamp-posts, telling him, "We are not interested in how you do it. We don't want to know about lamp-posts. All we say is that the lamp-post has got to be shifted from one side of the street to the other."

In exactly the same way, when you have got the Electoral Campaign in a position to control about 370 of the Members of Parliament, they will take the orders of their constituents. And, mind you, most of them agree that this is the right thing for them to do, but they say they never get the orders. "How can we carry out your orders when we never get them?" When you have got 370 Members of Parliament in that position, they must do what you say.

The House of Commons has the power, by voting £16 millions, and giving six months' notice, to take away the Charter of the Bank of England, if you want to do it that way, but only when you have got the 370 Members of Parliament. Anyway, it would be cheap at the price.

Personality and Character in Organisation

Most businesses, Governments, and all forms and processes of living, are controlled by personalities. I have

always felt that I would like Major Douglas to explain how the will of the people can be mobilised, and how, with so many individuals who have got personality, this mobilised will can be brought to bear, except by persons with the will to resist and defeat it.

Everything depends on personality. The whole world depends on personality.

The first thing which is essential in regard to the organisation of any movement, and that sort of thing, in my opinion, is to depend first, last and all the time upon character. Now that sounds like a platitude, but it is not quite as simple as it sounds.

If you start off with a clear conception of what the relationships which govern an organisation are, you will attract into that organisation the right sort of character to suit it.

It is the problem all over again of the hen and the egg—as to which came first.

If you get the wrong sort of personality, it is very unlikely, out of vacuo, that he will devise the right sort of organisation. Conversely, if you have got the organisation of the right kind, you will get into it the right kind of personality.

To my mind, the whole thing depends upon this question of reality. If you are working in accordance with something which is real (and when I say real, I mean something which is in the nature of the universe, in the same way as the law of gravity is in the nature of the universe), you will get results which cannot be got even if you are working along proper lines for something which is unreal.

I believe the whole philosophy of the modern world is essentially unreal. Never before have we been going through such an orgy of calculated delusions raised upon a conception, which is consciously vicious, of what is important in the world; and up to a certain point it succeeds.

There is a curious potency in a correct technique, applied to an essential proposition or objective, which makes it succeed.

Good will always be vanquished by evil, so long as evil understands its tools better than good; but if good can only be taught to use its tools correctly, the good will vanquish evil. And what I mean by good is something which is just as much in the nature of things, as gravity is in regard to physics.

In my opinion, the same thing is true of things that we usually talk of purely metaphysically, and if you get the right science of metaphysics—and this essence of social dynamics is for the moment one very small part of it—applied by the right type of personality, then the right type of personality will be attracted—but not if you don't know the proper rules of social dynamics.

The Power of Association

Would Major Douglas tell us to what extent he believes that the powers which control us would change the rules of the game and abolish the Parliamentary institution, as they did in Newfoundland?

I think they would be guided entirely by practical considerations. The thing is a question of manoeuvres for position.

If you can get a sufficient number of people, for instance, in this country forming a political organisation such as there

is in France, and at the same time get the ideas that I am endeavouring to put forward to-night into the minds of the people in that political organisation, you would most infallibly prevent any change in the rules of the game.

Now the political organisation of France can be put into half a dozen words. The local prefect is practically all-powerful, but he has his dejeuner in the café, and if he is not functioning properly, he gets a damn bad time at lunch, and that is exactly how you want to behave.

Small and Large Scale Operations

Major Douglas suggested that the Local Objective Campaign is an exercise in control and practice in using tools. Major Douglas said that if we can make the model work, the Electoral Campaign can be done in the same way.

When I was a boy of 16, when they told me how to make a canoe, I attempted to make one and was very successful, and made a beautiful thing of sixteen inches. I said to myself, "I can make a bigger one," and I started, and as far as I know I was doing exactly the same thing. But the twisting of the planks against the floor when I was forcing it into shape made the whole thing fail.

I would like Major Douglas to warn us what we may do wrong in our larger Electoral Campaign exercise, although we may be successful in Local Objectives.

It is perfectly true, as a matter of fact, that there are plenty of things which will work on a small scale, which will not work on a large scale. That is a well-known defect in the use of models.

For instance, we had a great deal of that to begin with in regard to aeroplanes. You got all sorts of results in regard to small scale models which were not at all carried out when you came to building a big one, and the reason for that is that the relationship of the edges to the total area, of course, is much greater. The ratio is much greater in a small thing than it is in a large thing.

That is another way of saying that if a thing of that kind fails, when the model has been successful, it fails because you have omitted taking into consideration some factor which you have overlooked, otherwise it is bound to succeed.

But the fact is that the whole thing is essentially inductive. You do a certain thing and you find the first methods that you apply to it are not quite as successful as you thought they were, and you change them.

The difficulty which I foresee is one which has been raised, by people who do not understand it, as a conclusive argument against the Electoral Campaign. "You can get a whole lot of signatures, but they don't mean anything."

No Half Measures

As put in that way, it is just plain nonsense; but there is a grain of sense in it, because there is a time lag. Some have moved and therefore are no longer in that electoral district, and so on, but the fact is this:

If you get a sufficient number of people who were really convinced in the same way that they are convinced that they have got to go to work in the morning—if you could get the same sort of psychology into people's minds about the Abolition of Poverty—you would most certainly prevent a change in the rules of the game, and you would also make those signatures, which some people say are of no value, of infinite value.

Some years ago I went up to Manchester, I think, six months at intervals of about a fortnight, and I had a very good lunch at the expense of about 16 or 18 very prominent business men, and we discussed the technics of Social Credit. This was in about 1920, and they were all very attentive, and very interested, and very intelligent, and all that sort of thing. I was getting on beautifully, and at the end of the last luncheon one of them looked at his watch and said, "Well, this has been most interesting, but now I must get back to work." It is all that sort of thing which is the core of the lack of morale as far as it exists in the Social Credit Movement.

It is not real, they seem to say, but it is interesting. It is like reading a good detective story. Sometimes it is even better than playing bridge, but, after all, "I have got to go to work to-morrow morning." I do sympathise with it. At the same time we have to get the scale of this thing more into the scale which was behind those people in the days of the Civil War, when they said they were not going to work, but were going to stick their enemy in the gizzard.

There is no doubt about it, this thing is not going to be done by soft measures. We have had a demonstration in Alberta of the fallacy of imagining that you can make an omelette without breaking eggs, and that is exactly what most of us want to do. We want to live in a Social Credit state, complete with hot and cold water laid on, and at the same time "we must go to work in the morning."

Precept versus Practice

I would like to ask Major Douglas to what extent in conducting these Local Objective campaigns, must we drive into the minds of people the connection between the success of these Campaigns and the principles underlying them. The terms we have so far had from the Secretariat stress that the aim of these Campaigns is to raise the sense of sovereignty in individuals, but that we should not connect practice with principles.

I should agree with them. The average Englishman hates principles, and he will get the thread of the story all right if it works. I should not think of mentioning the word principle. I should say, "Here is the way to get the lamp-post shifted to the other side," I should say, "What about trying this with the Member of Parliament? It seems to have worked with the lamp-post!"

The purpose of the Local Objective Campaign is to arouse, by action, through a correct organisation, a philosophy to dethrone abstractionism.

With regard to the connection of Social Credit with Local Objectives, I'm afraid I don't agree with Major Douglas. If you are going to get this thing done, and you don't connect Social Credit with it, they will connect a party label to you, and you will lose the whole essence of the work that is being done. You will be nominated as a Councillor, and put under a party label, or as an independent, which is no party at all. Then you will find that all your work has gone to the devil. There is a satisfaction in knowing that you have done something for the people, but that is the only satisfaction you will get. I am not afraid of saying I'm a Social Crediter that I believe in Social Credit. What's the matter with it, anyway?

There is no principle involved in this at all. My experience of life, so far as it has been spent in this country, is that explanations are fatal—it is only because this is what I call a family gathering that I am making them, and it may

be fatal to the family!

The main thing to do is to tell somebody to do something, and then let them find out, when you have told them to do it, that it does, in fact work, and for their own particular purpose they will draw the explanation that is required, and when you go to ask them to do something bigger, they will say, "It can work again." But if you mention Social Credit, they would say, "Oh! this is another of these damn financial money things," and drag into it difficulties which have nothing whatever to do with it, and then, of course, all sorts of arguments about technics arise.

I am inclined to think that the more simple and clear you make this thing (we have got to go back to school ourselves, and take the public with us) the easier it will be.

We have completely lost all sense of our relationship with the State. We are ready-made material at the present time for a dictator. We don't take any interest in our own affairs, and unless we take interest in our own affairs along proper lines, you may be certain our rulers will not take any interest in our affairs, but in their own!

There is only one way in which I can see that you will keep this thing with sanctions behind it. You must go back to school. I feel sure it will be impregnable then. We have to do things very quickly, but you can see the awful example there has been of endeavouring to do a perfectly sound thing by unsound methods, and we have got to do it a sound way.

A Question of Sanctions

If we regard Local Objectives as a try-out for children, and having in mind eventually the national objective, Major Douglas suggests that local bodies of electors should approach the Executives, the experts, or the Local Authority. I should be interested to know if he feels that it would be better to try through the local representative, through the Council, in every town, to educate people to get a national objective without direct approach to the expert.

That would be perfectly sound. Nobody has ever suggested that you should go to the Borough Surveyor about these things, unless there is some difficulty about going to your representative. Don't regard your Council as an expert.

By all means use, in every case, the mechanism by which democracy can impinge on action.

There is local action, and national action, the whole theory being that the very nature of the British Commonwealth is based on the accepted proposition (we have not got to make the proposition—it is an accepted proposition) that ultimate sovereignty resides with the people; and where the theory breaks down is that other people have been clever enough to stultify it by putting up things to the sovereign power which no sovereign power can be possibly expected to decide.

I know of one or two Local Objectives in which the demand has been sent in a letter to the Local Surveyor or Waterworks Manager. I thought it was a mistake of technique. What, of course, would happen in a case of that sort would be the Local Surveyor or water expert would take it to the Town Councillor and say, "What about it?" So you might just as well have gone to the Councillor in the first place.

You have no power to dismiss the Borough Surveyor, but you have the power to dismiss the Town Councillor. It is sanctions that matter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND MEETINGS

Books to Read

By C. H. Douglas:—

- Economic Democracy
(*edition exhausted*)
- Social Credit 3/6
- Credit Power and Democracy ... 3/6
- The Monopoly of Credit 3/6
- Warning Democracy
(*edition exhausted*)
- 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.

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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 Association: Weekly meetings every Tuesday evening at 7-30 p.m. at the Friends Meeting House, King Street, Blackburn. All enquiries to 168, Shear Brow, Blackburn.

BRADFORD United Democrats. Enquiries to R. J. Northin, 11, Centre Street, Bradford.

CARDIFF Social Credit Association: Enquiries to Hon. Sec. at 73, Romilly Crescent, Cardiff.

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

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

LONDON LIAISON GROUP. Next meetings enquires to B. M. Palmer, 35, Birchwood Avenue, Sidcup, Kent.

NEWCASTLE and GATESHEAD Social Credit Association are compiling a register of Social Crediters on the Tyneside. Reg-

ister now and keep informed of local activities. What are YOU doing? Let us know, we shall be glad of suggestion. Write W. Dunsmore, Hon. Secretary, 27, Lawton Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PORTSMOUTH D.S.C. Group: Enquiries to 115, Essex Road, Milton; 16, St. Ursula Grove, Southsea; or 50 Ripley Grove, Copnor.

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

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

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