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? VERSUS THE SYNAGOGUE OF SATAN (II)

By C. H. DOUGLAS

It must surely be evident to anyone capable of appreciating the meaning of events—a capacity which involves a cold disregard for the distorting verbiage of war propaganda—that there are immensely powerful Forces operating through both the Germano-Russo-Italian bloc, and the “D’markrazi” bloc, but outside either of them, which are merely concerned to ensure that whichever bloc “wins”, the centralised power of organisations, whether masquerading as Pan-Germanism, Pan-Americanism, Federal Union, the Bank of International Settlements, or Dr. Arnold Toynbee’s vague and un-named World Sovereignty, shall be intensified; and a particular social ideal (so far as I can see, quite similar to that depicted in the *Protocols of Zion*) shall be imposed upon the world, and maintained by what Lord Lothian describes so attractively as “Law [i.e., absentee management] supported by overwhelming force.” The nucleus of this social scheme is a bureaucratised factory system on the Russian model, “industrial welfare” is presented as the final aim of the millenium, and Henry Ford, its Prophet.

That these Forces worked systematically, and with immense cunning and ability, first to weaken, and then to present Great Britain with the alternative of State Socialism or World War, seems clear. For twenty years we followed the usual British half-baked course of compromise during which period every interest except Finance was systematically attacked. I am inclined to suspect that this policy was to some extent abandoned with the happy, but far too long delayed, exit of Mr. Baldwin, who was ably assisted by such Labour admirers of the Bank of England as Lord Snowden. From that moment, if not before, war was inevitable, and the threat of defeat was substituted for the threat of war.

That Hitler and Germany were, and are, an indispensable factor in this diabolical policy, is obvious. To what extent Hitler is a tool in using anti-Semitism, or rather, anti-Jew instinct, in the same manner that he cheerfully sacrifices half a million men in a Blitzkrieg to gain a pre-determined objective, can only be judged by its assistance towards the ultimate objective. The misery through which Germany passed at the hands of the Jews in the pre-Hitler days, served the same purpose in reconciling the German population to the finance-backed Hitler, with his “Guns before Butter” policy, as is served by the determined maintainance of an under-privileged class in the “d’markrazies.” It stimulated a revenge complex for use as a weapon against the diminishing number of persons economically or politically capable of individual initiative. My own feeling is that Hitler is merely the usual “Myth” (we have a typical instance in this country at the present time-

vide U.S. press) on which to father an imposed policy, and if he departed from it, he would be “liquidated.”

Yet I am happy to feel that, immensely clever and able as have been the preparations for the installation of a world tyranny, they are not going wholly according to plan. In order to make a little clearer the reason for this dawning faith, it is necessary to examine to some extent the nature of a Plan—one of the key words of the present period, and, perhaps for that reason, one of the most subtly misused and misunderstood.

The attraction which the idea of “Planning” has for many wholly well-intentioned people, is due in a considerable degree to the confusion in their minds between tactics and strategy. *If you have decided to build a house, which is a strategy, you quite properly draw a plan of it, which it tactics. The essential nature of a plan is that it is a means, not an end.* And a plan, as such, is static, and quite foreign in nature to an organic growth, such as Society. Similarly, if you have decided to conquer the world, you make a succession of plans, the *object* of which is Strategical. The plans in themselves are tactical. But to anyone familiar with warfare, an observation of a number of tactical plans will reveal the grand strategy. In short a plan pre-supposes an objective *which has already been decided.*

Now this Plan business is clearly and indisputably interwoven with the “Leader” racket and State Capitalism, cunningly mis-called Socialism. Not only is this the case in Germany. The racket began, although it did not originate, in Russia, and the “Planners” who are for the moment in control in Great Britain, are running the “Heaven-sent Leader” stunt, notably in the Jewish controlled New York Press, which is also pro-Roosevelt-New-Deal. In the “British” Press, claims, which any technically-trained engineer knows to be absurd, are being made for the miraculous results of a government more unrepresentative than any in history.

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ALBERTA NEWS

And, while the "British" Press, for obvious reasons, is doing its best to obliterate the facts from the minds of the general, and in particular, the Labour-minded population, Germany, Russia, and Italy, are not only actually, but titularly, *Socialist States*, and the triumvirate of gangsters who rule them are the fine flower of Socialism. War, accompanied by immense financial bribery and rising prices, is clearly Socialism's opportunity in Great Britain. These confuse the issue and give the appearance of successful organisation to what is, in fact, cumbersome, inefficient and oppressive. In short, there is conclusive evidence that the war is a screen for an attempt to impose despotism everywhere under the guise of Socialism.

I think that there are real grounds for hope, not only

that this "common war aim" is widely recognised, but that Great Britain is now beginning to face a Real Enemy, and will beat Him both in Germany, here and elsewhere.

One of the many vicious fallacies which I think will be dispelled in this process, is the idea that mere quantity, in human beings or elsewhere, is a satisfactory substitute for quality. Life is intolerable under a system which allows millions of individuals to be swung into action by a puppet "Leader." But it is equally, or even more intolerable, under conditions which impose the ideals of an uninformed majority inspired by crooks, on the activities of the diversified aptitudes of the human race. The *well-being* of the majority is always right: the *ideas* of the majority, as such, are invariably wrong.

The Death Penalty in Soviet Russia

It has been pointed out recently that those in control in Soviet Russia are not predominantly Russians: they are Georgians, Bulgarians, Jews and other foreigners, devoted first and foremost to the 'system' of communism, who were sent to Russia (as was Lenin), or who drifted there, simply because it was the first place where Marxian communism was being tried out. Their loyalty being first to the system it followed that to keep this intact a very severe system of penalties had to be set up.

Death must always be the most severe penalty possible to any individual (apart from questions of torture) and the Soviet use of the death penalty is instructive.

There, larceny and theft of the property of the State are punishable—and punished—by death. State property includes merchandise in transportation standing crops, buildings, stocks of goods and so on. In years of famine the peasants and sailors steal food from trains and ships *en route*, and for this crime, with the most extenuating circumstances, the penalty is imprisonment for ten years with confiscation of all personal belongings. Without extenuating circumstances, the punishment is death—and the nature of circumstances that are extenuating depends on the judge. On April 28, 1934, a 28-year-old mother with three children was sent to prison for 10 years for stealing 4 kilograms of wheat; the sentence was later commuted to forced labour for a year. Vichinsky reports in the *Précis de la Justice en U.S.S.R.*, 1934, that the death sentence was given for using a horse (a communal possession) for private purposes without permission and in another case for using a boat (communal property) for fishing.

The death penalty is also used for

ensuring 'discipline' in transport. All infractions of the regulations of transport may involve execution. *Isvestia* of November 10, 1935, reported that a mechanic was executed following the derailment of his train, although no one was hurt or killed and the only damage done was to the wagons. Another instance is the case, also reported in 1935, of an aviator, who, having had three accidents damaging his machines, was shot.

This 'discipline', however, does not stop accidents on the Soviet Railways. M. Kaganovitch announced that in 1934 only there were 62,000 accidents and derailments on the railway.

The third crime punishable by death in Soviet Russia is treason to the country, which includes spying, deserting to the enemy, and, during peace-time it must be remembered, going abroad without authorisation. In cases of leaving the country without authorisation, not only is the 'criminal' punishable with death, but his family or all those composing his establishment, is deported to the depths of Siberia for five years. If any of his family knew of his leaving the country, or helped in any way, they are liable to imprisonment for 5—10 years with confiscation of their personal property.

Children over 12 years of age are subject to the law as for adults, and the *Proletarian Revolution* of February 25, 1937, reported that 35 street urchins had been shot at Irkutsk. One youngster was condemned to death for hitting a traveller who had stolen his pocket book in the train.

Sabotage may be punished with 25 years of forced labour or with death; and in extreme cases, bad agricultural work and slacking may also involve the death sentence.

ALBERTA OIL

Mr. George R. Cottrelle, of Toronto, a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has been appointed "oil-controller" of Canada, with Mr. S. W. Fairweather, an economist of the Canadian National Railways, as his assistant.

Schemes for adapting Alberta oil production to the war emergency will include:

- (1) Reserving the whole of the domestic market of western Canada for Alberta, and saving foreign exchange by cutting down oil imports.
- (2) The introduction of Alberta oil into markets of Eastern Canada as quickly as possible, although the Turner Valley fields are not yet producing enough for the whole of Eastern Canada.
- (3) The distillation of aeroplane fuel from the crude oil from Turner Valley to be used by the Canadian Air Force.
- (4) The rapid exploitation of several Alberta fields at present about to begin production.

The Hon. N. E. Tanner, Alberta minister of lands and mines, has won his fight for wider markets for Alberta oil: suddenly all serious obstacles have disappeared and it will be up to Alberta to furnish the oil that Canada needs.

Production in the Turner Valley fields is at present 24,000 barrels a day, with wells operating on a 'rationing' basis. The field could produce 35,000 barrels a day without opening another well.

Last year Alberta's proposal for a pipe line to Fort William to carry 60,000 barrels a day was turned down by the federal Government; experts believe such a pipe line would by now have been working to capacity if the scheme had then been undertaken.

DIARY OF EVENTS (July 16 -- July 22)

(Military events are recorded in italics, other events in ordinary type.)

JULY 16—The Japanese Cabinet resigned as a result of the resignation of General Hata, Minister of War. *The Japanese Navy began a blockade of all Chinese ports south of Shanghai, in spite of British protests.*

The New Zealand Government formed a War Cabinet of five, including two opposition members.

JULY 17—In the House of Commons the Emergency Powers (Defence) (No. 2) Bill, which provides for the setting up of civilian courts of a special character in areas declared to be war zones, and also for power in emergency to deal expeditiously with offenders, was heavily criticised because of the absence from the Bill of specific provisions as to the character and authority of the proposed courts. Sir John Anderson said that the Government's object was not to establish Courts-martial for the punishment of civilian offenders but to avoid such a measure. The proposed courts would act only while, owing to military developments, the ordinary machinery could not operate. Drastic powers to be conferred on the courts included the death penalty for looting.

Broadcasting, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, said that the sooner we pass from the defensive to the offensive in the air, on the sea and on land, the sooner will the war be won.

Statements were made in both Houses of Parliament on the subject of the conversations with Japan on supplies for China by the Burma road. For three months from July 18 the Burma road to China will be closed to arms, petrol and railway equipment. Japanese Consular officials will supervise the execution of the agreement.

JULY 18—President Roosevelt accepted nomination by the Democratic party in the United States of America as a candidate for the Presidency. Should he be elected it would be his third term as president. It was announced that Spain has broken off diplomatic relations with Chile in protest against the activities of Spanish Republican refugees in that country, which, it is asserted, the Chilean Government have made no effort to curb.

JULY 19—*R.A.F. bombers made further attacks on enemy barge concentrations in Holland and Belgium.*

The Minister of Labour stated that compulsory powers will be exercised over doctors, if necessary,

to ensure adequate staffing of the hospitals.

Prince Konoe formed the nucleus of a new Japanese Government by appointing a Foreign Minister and accepting the Army's nominations for War and Navy Ministers. This group would decide on the policy to be adopted.

JULY 20—*The text of Herr Hitler's broadcast speech was published. In it he reviewed Germany's military successes, threatened Great Britain and the Empire, and suggested that Great Britain should make peace at once.*

It was announced that General Sir Alan Brooke had been appointed Comander-in-Chief, Home Forces, in succession to General Sir Edmund Ironside, who was promoted Field Marshal. General Lord Gort was appointed Inspector General to the Forces for Training.

JULY 21—Broadcasting to Great Britain and the United States, General Smuts, the Prime Minister of South Africa, declared his conviction that a German assault on Britain must fail. "The failure of the League of Nations was largely due to the absence of a central control which could harmonise the freedom of each with the proper functioning of the whole of human society. We therefore aim at a society of nations which will supply this defect and which will possess a central organisation equipped with the necessary authority and powers to supervise the common concerns of mankind."

JULY 22—The British Cabinet, after considering other forms of Press censorship, has approved of the continuance of the present voluntary system.

It was announced that the mission of Sir Frederick Phillips, of the British Treasury, who has been in consultation with Mr. Morgenthau, secretary of the United States Treasury, has been concluded. Sir Frederick Phillips, according to the statement issued in Washington, was able to assure Mr. Morgenthau that the British Government, while forced by the exigencies of war to resort to exchange control and other temporary measures affecting international transactions "plan to liberate monetary and trade policies as soon as possible after hostilities cease." Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia have asked Russia for incorporation into the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

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by John Mitchell

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VEGETABLES FOR MOSCOW

"... Girls from the collective farms danced past Stalin and the men carried banners bearing the slogans 'Let us assure the defence of our country' and 'Let us assure Moscow's supply of potatoes and vegetables'."

—"The Times's" account of the parade of young athletes in Moscow, July 21, 1940.

BEHIND THE FACADE

By B. M. PALMER

Heavy rain set in with St. Swithin's day, and continues. There is no break in the grey pall that hangs over the trees. The flowers are heavy with moisture, beaten to the ground.

In this strange interlude, during which, unknown to us, decisions are making which will influence the life of the world for centuries to come, we see the past in uncompromising detail; but we are not alone. Everywhere there is a growing awareness.

Our newspapers are nothing but a façade behind which the mental scenery, even of the leader-writers, is being rapidly changed. It is interesting to read between the lines: This and that must not be said; and yet they would speak if they could—now, at last, when it may be too late.

An anonymous writer in *The Times*, some days ago, said that "on each day as it comes we hardly look forward further than to the coming of the newspaper or the hearing of the news bulletin . . . We do not 'look over the edge of our work for our play to begin,' nor even for our happiness to begin. The tyranny of the present is too instant for that!"

So work and happiness are not compatible?

He then turned to the past, and wrote what seems to me to be one of the saddest indictments of his pre-war life it is possible to imagine. There is a gap in the façade. It is the real man who is speaking, not the leader-writer.

"The days of looking forward used to pass slowly and heavily because they had merely to be lived through, for the sake of others to come, but now the days are all lived for their own sake. Moreover, when those pleasant expected times did come at last, only the earliest of them were unalloyed, since all too soon half the sands had poured through the hour-glass and then the rest followed with a dreadful swiftness; instead of one kind of counting the days there came another, and we looked back to the time of expectation."

A year ago those words could not have been written, though they would have been just as true then as now.

They would not have been written because at that time few would face the terrible truth—that the majority of men

and women were weary and dissatisfied with the work by which they had to live, and could only get through the days because "there was something to look forward to," the holidays, or the week-end.

Time was, a few years ago, when Social Crediters would have answered, in explanation: "All that could be cured if men were free to choose the work best suited to them, so that there were no square pegs in round holes", and think that they had said all there was to be said.

But the movement's growing awareness of the significance of its own contribution to truth reveals that reply as shallow and incomplete.

Only the wholeness of our philosophy can provide any possible assistance to those who don't know where they are going, and much less how to get there.

The picture of the man watching the sands pour through the hour glass with a dreadful swiftness is the picture of one who is not aware of the policy or aim for which he is living. But as it is impossible for him to live without a purpose, though he may not comprehend what that purpose is, the net result of his actions are those which are desired by his rulers.

He is the tool of a totalitarian state.

He implements the hidden policy of the country which he lives.

The state of bored futility in which so many have spent their days, even those who chose their careers, as it seemed to them, in accordance with their own best interests, arose from something far deeper than mere personal dissatisfaction with the job in hand. It arose from the fact that their unconscious desires and aspirations were fundamentally at variance with the policy of the nation of which they formed a part. That policy was related philosophically to the adulation of money. Those bitter words from *The Times* leader are an expression of the neurotic state of mind so ably described by Mr. Norman Webb in his article "A House Divided . . ." To that article I can add little.

We are waiting now to see the effect of "the sock on the jaw." If it cures the patient, there will be no further trouble.

Englishmen, with their eyes open will be quite capable of choosing their own policy or religion. It is not for Social Crediters to say what it shall be, for Social Credit is not a religion. It is a statement of those principles without a proper understanding of which no religion worthy the name can be put into practice; it can be likened to a tool, but it is not an end in itself.

"The aim of the *human individual* is ultimately a totalitarian aim, a statement which if it is correct—that is to say, if it is true that our best interests are served by our ultimately taking a general and effective interest in everything—is, in itself, the negation of the idea of the totalitarian state."—(*The Tragedy of Human Effort*.)

There you have the antidote to boredom. For every step of the way, whether through sun or shade, should have its own interests, its own trivialities. There would be no need to look forward, except in so far as some points in the journey would naturally be more interesting than others.

The fact that we are at dead centre has been curiously illustrated for me by the difficulty I experienced in deciding in what *tense* I should write. Neither present, past nor future seemed to meet the case, and I have finished the article in the conditional!
July 17, 1940.

Letter to the Editor

Sir,

Will you please convey to your anonymous contributor my appreciation of her charming essay "No Signposts."

It may be recalled that the only way Alice could reach the Eighth Square was through the wood where things have no names. While walking there she met the Fawn, who felt no fear of her *while they were both nameless*. But when, later, he remembered that she was called a human child, terror returned.

While Lewis Carroll's wonder books have long been recognised as masterpieces not only by critics but by the children for whom they were written (and it may be said in passing, it is the verdict of successive generations of children
(continued at the foot of the next page)

NEWS & VIEWS

German Jews are shortly to be released from internment and freed from all restrictions, because German Jews dislike people who dislike German Jews.

The *News Review*, a weekly companion to the *Daily Mirror*, says that Communism is the confiscation of wealth, and the rationalisation of the individual. A small war-time whiskey and soda, in short.

It's quite true we have a little war on in Europe, but you can see for yourself, or the B.B.C. will tell you, that what we are interested in is whether Roosevelt will keep America out of it, or Wendell Willkie.

You mustn't believe anyone who tells you that Russia is the Ally of Germany. She's only the receiver of stolen property. Russia's playing a deep game, chaps.

The Pan-American Congress is to discuss an American Receivership of any colonies or other territories in North or South America which were formerly administered by European Countries now over-run by Germany. NO, Clarence, this has nothing whatever to do with the preceding paragraph.

Humanly speaking, we consider peace to be impracticable at the present time. The enemies of British Culture, which is the important factor in the British Empire, have manoeuvred us into a situation in which it would appear inevitable that the power to survive under any type of attack, and to ensure that such an attack is never made again, must be demonstrated by force of arms. But if we don't do something to improve our

metropolitan Press, and the tone of our B.B.C., which are the pretended organs of our culture, we shall merely demonstrate that we have no culture worth fighting for.

Practically all the Italian sailors picked up from the cruiser sunk by H.M.A.S. Sydney considered that Mussolini entered the war fifteen years too soon.

THE GOLD STANDARD AGAIN?

The Treasury and the Bank of England with the co-operation of the American monetary authorities are virtually putting the pound sterling back on the gold standard.

New regulations in force since July 18 ensure that the pound will be quoted at the same rate in New York as in London—4.03 dollars to the pound. All trade and business between the U.S. dollar area and the sterling area will proceed on the basis of this one exchange.

Over three quarters of the world's gold is now in the United States.

HELL OR HEIL

John Hamilton Franklin, 49, described as an engineer, of Frithville Gardens, Shepherd's Bush, bought drinks and cigarettes for French soldiers in a public house on Friday night. One of the Frenchmen said, "Vive la France" and another "Vive L'Angleterre." An English soldier in a corner added, "And to hell with Hitler."

Presently a woman entered with a policeman. Pointing to the English soldier, she said, "That is him. I heard him say, 'Heil Hitler.'"

horse's back."

"Not very likely, perhaps," said the knight, "but if they *do* come, I don't choose to have them running all about."

"You see," he went on after a pause, "it's as well to be provided for *everything*. That's the reason the horse has all these anklets round his feet."

"But what are they for?" asked Alice in a tone of great curiosity.

"To guard against the bites of sharks," the knight replied. "It's an invention of my own."

In to-day's *Times* leading article on the new Budget these words are to be

Franklin pointed out the mistake, but as he continued to protest in the street and to use bad language to the woman he was arrested.

At West London on Saturday he was fined 5s. for using insulting words and behaviour whereby a breach of the peace might have been caused.

—"The Times," July 22, 1940.

INTEREST FREE

"I learn that the huge financial reserves of the Trade Union—about £30,000,000—are to be placed at the disposal of the nation, free of interest.

"It is a splendid gesture.

"The savings of the working man are generously thrust into the common cause.

"Meanwhile, what of the banks?

"Are they weighing in with the accumulated reserves of decades of lucrative trading?

"They are not.

"Their coffers are closed.

"Such transactions do not seem to appeal to them.

"What! No interest?

"Ludicrous! my dear fellow—ludicrous."

—"Cassandra" in "The Daily Mirror," July 15, 1940.

LECTURES AND STUDIES SECTION

NOTICE

Mrs. Palmer has undertaken the administration of the Lectures and Studies Section in the Social Credit Secretariat in succession to J.M.B., who has been transferred to an official position which makes it difficult for him to carry on this work.

Letter to the Editor—continued from page 4. which alone can entitle them to such recognition) it is possible that the purpose of the author has not yet been revealed to us in our maturity.

Might it not be that they are lessons in the nature of reality, putting in the only form which children can understand, or rather in the only form in which it can be understood by anyone, the reduction of all theories to practice, "seeing whether they work?"

I cannot refrain from quoting this: "I was wondering what the mouse-trap was for," said Alice. "It isn't very likely there would be any mice on the

found:

"The total expenditure to be met before April, 1941, will be not much less than £3,500,000, a figure to be greeted not with alarm, but with profound satisfaction that the limitations on the development of our strength supposed to exist four months ago have proved to be to so large an extent illusory."

But that's only what it's *called* you know!

Yours faithfully,

B. M. PALMER.

July 20, 1940.

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ANYTHING BUT ...

'A perverse and crooked generation' Moses called them.

The story has been told (in part), though not very widely, of those charming and yet misguided people who inhabit the fertile plains of Ismismia—a race of men who generations ago forsook their old ways and entered upon a 'New World' (like Mr. Priestley's). Believing that their prosperity depended upon the maintenance of a 'favourable' (i.e., unfavourable) balance of trade, and being separated from their neighbours by two rivers, the Anov and the Eucon, the Ismismians were persuaded to become 'bridge-minded' by the simple (and familiar) device, practised by their money-lenders, of calling in loans for the upkeep of the magnificent docks and harbours. Thereupon, the Ismismians settled down to consider, in all seriousness, what might be the correct principles underlying the construction of bridges, to bridge the rivers Anov and Eucon, of which, at that time there were none. There are still none. Opinion, in the course of a century or so, consolidated into sectarian orthodoxy, sectarian orthodoxy into the Great Rival Pontitical Parties, and Ismismia has been 'ruled' (in accordance with what is misunderstood to be 'democratic' practice the world over) by Cantileverist, Suspensionist and Pylonist Governments in turn. Periodically there are pontitical upheavals, such as the splitting of the Suspensionists quite recently into the Upwardists (who defend the doctrine that the suspensory structure of a bridge should correctly be concave upwards, open to Heaven) and the Downwardists who, very definitely, deem this view to be erroneous. The Ismismians have no bridges. It is a punishable offence in Ismismia to allege that anyone has even seen an actual bridge: to do so is held to offend against the Highest Teachings of Idealism. The

Ismismians, like General Smuts, are Idealists. Realisation of an Ideal converts the Ideal into the Real, and the converter from being an Idealist into being a Realist (which no Ismismian wishes to be). All Ismismians want is bridges—and to go on wanting them.

Anyone who will (no passport is required) visit Ismismia for even so short a time as a week-end will discover for himself that the Ismismians have in the past been troubled, like ourselves, with what they call an 'unemployment problem'. He may also discover how they solved it. The solution is interesting. A Law was passed, whether by a Pylonist or by a Downwardist Government the present writer does not remember—the Pylonists (popularly known as the 'stick-in-the-muds') have not been in Power for years, and the Upwardists are a mere remnant, like our I.L.P. This Law enacted that no 'raw' tree might be allowed to stand within sight of a public highway on pain of the infliction of a fine payable 50/50 by the owner of the land upon which the offending tree stood and the passer-by who could be reasonably expected to have seen it. Thus co-operation (or, as Mr. Priestley might call it 'community') was secured.

As is well known to all who have visited Ismismia, the result was the development of the modern Tree-Making Industry of Ismismia. 'Real' trees are manufactured from the 'Raw' trees, and now the 'Real' trees of Ismismia are so wonderfully fashioned that no one could possibly distinguish them from the raw material of their manufacture, were it not for the curious little Vanity Bags, fashioned from imitation leaves, which a recent Government has caused to be hung from the lowest branches of all 'Real' trees, thus establishing still another, though a minor, industry. Unemployment

is abolished. So is poverty. Poverty was abolished by the passing of the Pontitical Definitions Act, 1904, which so neatly defines poverty as to leave literally none at all.

And now to Messrs. Smuts and Priestley (Mr. Duff Cooper may listen-in if he likes): Whatever the Jews of all nationalities may be doing, Englishmen are not fighting this war for 'Creative' Freedom, any more than Englishmen (not Ismismians) would fight for the abolition of poverty on Pontitical Definitions Act lines; and Englishmen don't want to be 'bettered' by the conversion of 'Raw' property into 'Real' property on Mr. Priestley's lines either. Mr. Priestley does not seem to understand what real property is. It may be that Mr. Priestley has lived so long with other people's ideas that he cannot distinguish them from his own or his own from them, and that ideas are all that Mr. Priestley recognises as property. He hasn't his 'roots in the soil'; he has merely his roots in other people's soil. If this is so he may not understand the force of the question: 'Why should not Jack leave Jack's house to go to America and Jack's Master leave Jack's Master's house to go to America; and why should not both return from America (which one would naturally think they'd want to do) to find their own homes (not just houses) free from vandal interference during their absence?' Does Mr. Priestley seriously think houses are short because M.P.s have gone to visit their Wall Street friends?

T. J.

"The Fig Tree"

Back numbers of *The Fig Tree*, numbers 1—3 and 6—10, all containing articles by Major C. H. Douglas may be obtained at

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SPILLING THE FEDERAL BEANS

That there is an element in the United States of America that is not the real America, readers of this journal are well aware; a voice can be heard that is not the voice of the American nation—a nation which we know to be friendly to us.

Mr. Clarence Streit, author of the book *Union Now*, has been constituted the mouth-piece of that other voice, and at this moment of crisis, he is to be heard to the extent of a full page advertisement in the Jewish-controlled *New York Times*, shouting "union now", with the emphasis on the now.

Mr. Streit, like all his kind, is very ingenuous. His proposal is for a union of all the countries composing the British Empire with the United States of America, to be known as "The Union of the Free World"—of all sympathetic-sounding titles! All essential powers, as suggested in his book, are to be vested in a central Congress, in which the United States is to have 27 votes, to 20 for the whole British Empire.

There can only be one assumption behind such a simple suggestion as that: that Great Britain is so embarrassed with the war as to put bargaining, or rather the obtaining of a fair deal, out of the question for her, otherwise how could Mr. Streit go on to give away America's position, and his own objective so naively as he does.

"Let us face facts" he says in his advertisement, "the British Navy stands between us and European invasion . . ." And on the strength of that he offers to come in with Britain on what is practically a seventy-five per cent. basis in America's favour!

But Mr. Streit is a hustler, he has it all worked out in advance. "By Union," he says, "we secure the British Fleet over-night." You don't see that? Well, but it is all so simple. Listen—"The Seven States" (of the Union) "can rule the Seven Seas so that no combination of autocracies can prevail against them. While they rule they can lose even the British and Irish Isles, and yet win." That is indeed a comforting thought for them, whoever "they" are. To be certain on that last point we had better work it back, because Mr. Streit's teeming thought has shot so far ahead that we may have missed some of his meaning.

Evidently Mr. Streit sees, and fears

the worst, speaking from *our* rather insular point of view. In imagination he has already lost both the British and the Irish Isles to the Autocracies. But, one gathers, it would take a great deal more than a setback of those dimensions to daunt Mr. Streit. We must remember that they don't look very large from the other side of the Atlantic. What matter if the Seven States are now, like the Ten Little Nigger Boys, reduced to only five, so long as hearts are strong and courage high; and so long as there is the British Navy, and Australia, and South Africa, and New Zealand and Canada—especially Canada, the prospect does not daunt Mr. Streit and those for whom he speaks.

"They", then, is the "Union of the Free World" Congress, or whoever controls it, with the voting ratio presumably reduced to 8—27 consequent upon the unfortunate liquidation of Great Britain (11 votes) and Eire (1 vote).

That is not the real voice of America. Nevertheless, it must be given attention, if for no better reason than that those behind Mr. Streit have considerable power. That this point is evidently beginning to be generally realized is shown by the following extract from Lord Donegal's article in the *Sunday Dispatch* of July 14: "Perhaps some economist reader can tell me this. Supposing the U.S. ceased to buy up at \$35 an ounce all the gold that is being offered to her? From the British Empire alone she bought some £366 millions in the first eight months of the war. The presumption is that Germany would win the war practically overnight, as all shipments of aeroplanes and machine tools would cease. It won't happen, but am I correct? It is quite a thought that although America cannot win the war for us overnight, she could lose it for us in just about that time."

There is one important point on which Mr. Streit requires to be put right, since he makes use in his advertisement of the facts of Mr. Churchill's offer of union to France after Paris has fallen as proof that the British people are "only waiting to be invited" to walk into the Federal Parlour. Evidently Mr. Streit does not realize that that move can only have been an emergency war measure: one says that because there was no time to consult even Parliament, much less the country, on the matter.

"They" have "spilled the beans" this time without any question. And the New World order of which we heard so much in the early months of the war begins to emerge. Does it begin to appear also that there is no place in it for England, for Great Britain, for that which is unquestionably the key pin that holds together the Great British Commonwealth of Nations and of British culture?

N. F. W.

Churchill's Offer.

"Prime Minister Churchill's offer to form overnight with France the very kind of federal union here proposed is a proof that the British consider such a proposition practicable and wait only for our invitation."

So says Mr. Clarence Streit in a full page advertisement which he took in the *New York Times* on July 15.

"The proposed democratic federation would be called 'The Union of the Free World' and would be directed by a congress in which representatives would thus be divided: United States 27, United Kingdom 11, Canada 3, Australia 3, Ireland 1, South Africa 1, New Zealand 1. . . ."

"While they rule the seas they can lose even the British and Irish Isles and yet win."

(—*Press Association Foreign Special* quoted from "*Bristol Evening Post*," July 15).

I could find no report of this remarkable statement, which surely has some interest for British people, in *The Times* and the *News Chronicle* for the next day. The *Daily Telegraph* had a very brief snippet in an inconspicuous place, with no reference to Prime Minister Churchill's overnight offer, or the plan for an American majority Government.

Mr. Streit, I am assured, is only a journalist and author, and his statements cannot be regarded as having much importance, though I wonder who paid for his full page in the *New York Times* and why!

Senator Key Pittman, on the other hand, is chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, and it was he who recently advised us (see Reuter report, *The Times*, June 27) "to

continue the fight from the New World, instead of defending the British Isles to the last ditch."

Col. Henry Breckinridge, formerly Assistant Secretary for War under President Wilson, has announced in a recent speech (see *Daily Telegraph*, July 18) that "For weal or woe the British Fleet is our Atlantic Fleet."

These straws show the speed with which the wind is now blowing towards an attempt to bring about Federal Union without consulting the people of either country. It is unlikely that the attempt will succeed as regards this country if it is tried too soon. Neither the people of Britain nor of America are likely to submit tamely to this further centralisation of power. The danger is that if such an attempt to filch from us the very independence for which we are fighting is made, as it is likely to be, at a moment of supreme danger, it will so weaken and confuse our effort that the fate of France will be ours also.

This, indeed, would seem to be our biggest, perhaps our only chance of losing

the war. It is not so much that the Nazis can beat us, as that we can beat ourselves if we are not in agreement about the fundamental cause for which we are fighting.

Fortunately it is impossible to persuade the majority of English people outside Bloomsbury that we are fighting to become a 'Gau' in the Empire of Wall Street and Hollywood; but it is just possible that under the cosmopolitan façade of many a Federal Unionist there still beats the heart of an Englishman, which will respond in the traditional way when his country is in danger.

It is high time also that someone told our American friends that we rather like our Islands, and our Empire, and intend to keep both. We also like our idea of decentralisation of government which has worked out a great deal better wherever it has been tried in our Empire than the American idea of centralisation and Mass Ballyhoo. We intend to keep that also.

The British Navy is for the defence of the British Islands and Empire, and if it happens to be fighting their battles for

them, that is to their advantage, but the sooner they realise that if the Islands go to Hitler, the Navy will have already gone to the bottom of the sea, the sooner they are likely to give us some effective help.

A majority of the American people are our natural allies. Their heritage, their interests, and their way of life are the same, and the sooner they are allowed to work and fight for their own independence at our side the better. But the unelected Rulers of America have different aims. So long as they think that while Hitler shakes the tree of the British Empire all they have to do is to catch the fruit as it drops, they are not likely to allow too much interference with the shaking, but as soon as they realise that the fruit will not drop unless the tree falls, leaving them alone to face the plunderer, we are likely to get more effective help, and less advice from these gentlemen, who, whatever else may be said about them, are undoubtedly realists.

Yours, etc.,
GEOFFREY DOBBS.

ALUMINIUM

The following is from the "News Review" of July 18:

"When Lord Beaverbrook appealed to the housewives of Britain to give their aluminium pots and pans to the nation, the aeroplane manufacturers got a good supply of raw materials, the housewives got a chance to demonstrate their patriotism, the Aircraft Production Minister got the kudos for a good idea, and the cartoonists got a wonderful subject to work on. Everybody seemed happy.

"On the first day of the appeal the Ministry of Aircraft Production received a hundred tons of aluminium. From London came 15 tons, Manchester sent 10, Liverpool 12, Newcastle 7, and Scotland 15. An official of the Women's Voluntary Services said enthusiastically: 'The reply has been incredible.'

"Lord Beaverbrook's own *Daily Express* boosted the campaign wholeheartedly; every issue carried splash stories telling how British housewives were gladly sacrificing their kitchenware.

"But very soon the dread word Muddle began to appear. Housewives, having sacrificed the aluminium articles which—because of the armament race—had cost them such pretty pennies, began to wonder why the shops were still well stocked with new aluminium goods.

"Official answer was that these new

goods would cost five or six times their aluminium value. The Treasury did not deem it necessary to secure all the aluminium in the country at any cost.

"In answer to some of the criticisms, Lord Beaverbrook himself wrote a letter to *The Times*. He pointed out that his Department did not want scrap aluminium, as it consisted for the most part of inferior quality metal which could not be used to make aircraft. If, however, scrap merchants cared to sort out rolled aluminium and send it along, 'we shall be glad to use it.' . . .

"While the branch offices of the Women's Voluntary Services organisation, which was responsible for the collection of the aluminium, were stacked so high with the housewives' gifts that the executives could scarcely move, many scrap metal merchants were bewildered by the appeal.

"A merchant in the Old Kent Road sent Lord Beaverbrook this telegram (to which he got no reply): 'Cannot understand your appeal for aluminium scrap. All scrap merchants have large stocks, for which there is no demand. We have 100 tons. Advise you to refer to June scrap aluminium stocks, Aluminium Control, Shrewsbury.'

"While fishermen and golfers were handing over their paltry stocks of aluminium in the shape of fly-boxes, rod cases, landing-net frames, golf club heads, and shooting-sticks, far vaster supplies of

aluminium remained untouched. A large quantity of the metal which could be changed for steel remained as overhead electricity distribution mains' conductors. Even the vast funnels of the Cunard White Star Liner *Mauretania*, made of aluminium were untouched.

"Much was made of a present to Lord Beaverbrook from British Overseas Airways Corporation; the unwieldy old air-liner *Heracles* had been blown across an aerodrome and damaged beyond repair, so aluminium parts were handed over to the Ministry. They consisted of control wheels, chairs, throttle control parts and a few other odds and ends.

"Questions were also being asked as to why it was necessary in any case for Lord Beaverbrook to ask for aluminium. The soil of Britain is rich in bauxite, from which aluminium is obtained, yet has not been exploited.

"Commentators, pointing out that Germany has no difficulty in getting aluminium, found it interesting to recall that right up to the eve of the present war *l'Humanité*, the French Communist daily, was conducting a fierce campaign to prevent the export of French bauxite ore to Germany and Italy through the operation of the Alliance Aluminium Company.

"Vice-President of this company is the Hon. George Cunliffe, aluminium controller at the Ministry of Supply."

European Background.**(III) MONOTHEISM: The Judaic Experiment**

By NORMAN F. WEBB

The modern interpretation of history is purely materialistic. In the world to-day we see the results of this attitude to life as a practical proposition, and no one appreciates them.

These notes represent an attempt to see history from the Christian point of view—the metaphysical, as opposed to the physical interpretation of events.

The Bible, and particularly the old Testament, is a deeply scarred battleground; the scene of endless dispute between Fundamentalist and Rationalist, and between all the many different, and differing Christian sects. More heat has been generated over the Bible than over all the other books of the world combined. The chief cause of this has undoubtedly been the exceptional claims to authority and inspiration which have been put forward on its behalf, particularly, be it noted, since the Reformation.

One of the most serious results of this authoritarian attitude has been that comparatively few individuals have been able to examine the Bible really dispassionately or appraise it truly for what it is—the most remarkable historical record ever produced, containing some of the finest drama and poetry extant. However, it is not with the Bible as literature that we are concerned here. In any case the Bible is very much more than that; it is not only a record of a great cosmic experiment, but part of the actual means by which it was carried out.

In a summary such as this, it is not practicable to chase back indefinitely for sources. The fact is well established that Moses had a considerable and direct part in the compilation and writing of all or most of the first five books of the Bible, known as the Books of Moses, and for our purpose he may be accepted as the originator of the experiment we are considering. Another fact to be noted is that through the circumstances of his upbringing at the very heart of the Egyptian court, he was fully instructed in all the secret hierarchical learning of one of the oldest civilizations in the world, and by inference, through the Chaldeans, with Eastern wisdom as well. In addition to the great advantages of his education—advantages difficult to appreciate in these days of amateur statesmanship—he was a truly great man, a man of purpose and faith and originality.

Although monotheism and the realization of the power inherent in the idea of Unity cannot be said actually to have originated with him, it was Moses who first conceived of putting it nationally into practice, in what we have called the Judaic experiment.

This experiment, in its later phases contemporaneous with the rise of Greece, and culminating actually within the fringe of the Greek Empire, was in almost every particular diametrically opposite to the Greek spirit. The Greeks sought the key to knowledge, which is freedom, political and mental, to which is attached the idea of democracy; the Hebrews, the secret of theocratic, centralized control and domination. And since these two diametrically opposed ideas exactly represent, in theory at least, the two contending forces in the world to-day, it behoves us to examine them as carefully and dispassionately as possible, since the continued existence of this present civilization appears to depend on their reconciliation.

In the case of the Bible, however, Old and New Testa-

ment alike, it is not easy to be neutral. We are either all for it or all against it, according to our upbringing, and an effort is needed in order to regard it neither as all revelation on the one hand, nor all bloodthirsty folklore on the other, but as history, which is our immediate need. Approximate dating from the time of Abraham to the beginning of the New Testament gives us a range of about two thousand years during which a small group of associated Semitic tribes, precariously established for most of the period at the junction point of several great and ruthless nations, were extraordinarily preserved through extraordinary vicissitudes.

Like the Greeks, the Israelitish tribes were the discoverers and possessors of a new concept—in their case the power resident in the idea of Unity, that is Monotheism. They believed in, and worshipped one God, Jehova. Unlike the Greeks, whose discovery, the power of knowledge, was a dynamic, unfolding progressive idea, the Judaic concept has proved to be static and non-evolutionary. Through all their racial history, their God remained, and still remains a tribal deity—Jehova, the God of Abraham, the God of Isaac, and the God of Jacob—to them a literal fact, which it was their sole function to preserve intact.

The subject of Greek philosophy was the Universe and Mankind, whether or not it ever looked beyond its own national boundaries. But philosophy and abstract thought were quite outside the range of the Hebraic genius. It is a paradox, yet the Old Testament stands record to the fact that although it is a statement of service and devotion to an abstract, invisible God, it is concerned exclusively with material and personal problems. Hebraic theology existed, and still exists as far as the Hebrew mind is concerned, for the sole and narrow purpose of preserving and promoting the Hebrew race. The only sense in which it could be said to transcend that object, or gave the least suggestion of universality was in its concrete conception of the whole universe as ultimately the exclusive perquisite of the Chosen Race. The Jews and their God were one; His universal reign and theirs were interdependent. It was because they preserved Him that He preserved them, and *vice versa*.

It must be admitted that this is a very limited inception of a limitless idea, and one calculated to cause considerable friction and raise universal protest, if taken literally. Much of the modern intellectual reaction against the Old Testament is attributable to this assumption, which is its most persistent note; and one of our chief problems is to decide to what extent Moses himself, and the great line of prophet-statesmen who came after him, consciously subscribed to, and cultivated such an outlook. There is sufficient evidence in their writings to make out a case for or against either assumption; but then, their writings also stand evidence of their greatness, which seems to settle the matter.

What we do know, however, is that the inculcation of the idea, not only of racial survival, but racial dominance,

was the definite policy of a priestly hierarchy, with whom, incidentally, the prophets were in no way associated, and that, founded on the Torah and in later days developed in the institution of the Synagogue, there was built up a code of laws and taboos and observances such as there is no match in human history, all designed to the general end of fixing their relationship to Jehova in the minds of His Chosen People.

The result of this was that the real Judaic discovery, the beautifully logical and harmonious idea of Unity, a single Primal Cause or Nature, was hidden away undeveloped and apparently undeveloping, and its enormous potential power throttled down, and its universality narrowed to embrace nothing higher than racial world dominion under a Tribal God of War, who promised to be a scourge to all who opposed him.

The long chronicle of the vicissitudes of the children of Israel, stretching over nearly two thousand years to the date of the New Testament, is, of course, the best known national history in the world. The major part of it is bound up with the utterances of the great line of Hebrew statesmen and leaders, from Moses through David to Isaiah and the rest.

If we can manage to divest our minds of preconceptions and perhaps prejudices, we must admit that the Hebrew Prophets, as they are called, present a picture of disinterested greatness and integrity and courage and common sense that cannot be beaten in all history. They were all to a man concerned with practical, and national problems, and their source of wisdom and inspiration seems to have been exclusively derived from their national God; yet because of

their stern and consistent realism, no matter how immediate and local the crisis with which they dealt, their actions and words possess a universality that transcends time and place in a manner that truly justifies the adjective prophetic. It is the common denominator of all really great achievement, the quality in art called inspiration. So marked is this in the Hebrew leaders that it has lent to the actual records of their race a symbolic and universal application that is unique, and, many think, not altogether justified.

If this inspiration is the true fruit, as would seem to be the case, of monotheism, it gives us a glimpse of the tremendous power inherent in the idea of Unity, and what it is capable of producing even at a comparatively undeveloped stage. In it lies all the positive beauty and inspiration and value of the Old Testament which is very considerable indeed. It is God, the Principle of Unity, working through individuals.

That was the Judaic experiment, and whatever ugly and even repellent racial features it possessed, we must not let them blind us to the significant fact that the idea of rigid monotheism had not only been born, but, far more important, was incarnate—that is, was being lived, however imperfectly, by a race of individuals. That, and that particularly, was the difference between the Jewish idea of Unity and the beautiful, and far more mature conception of God that was being evolved in contemporary Greece. The vision of Plato remained a theory because its background was in fact polytheistic and fundamentally in opposition to it; whereas the Judaic conception, however embryonic and crude, was consistent: an actual working model.

AMERICAN PLANS

The following is quoted from "Social Justice" of June 17, 1940:

Writing for the *Associated Press*, John Lear says: "There is evidence in the files of the Federal Government that a substantial part of the plans for Adolf Hitler's *blitzkrieg* were 'borrowed' from the United States . . .

"For these plans are America's plans for mobilization in event we go to war, and they gear up men and machines and every other resource of the nation to win war as swiftly as possible.

"They are plans for 'total war.' They cover every conceivable factor in preparation for battle. Nothing approaching their efficiency had been devised anywhere in the world before the organizing genius of the United States began drawing them up 20 years ago . . . No treachery . . . is responsible for the fact that the Nazis were aware of them . . .

"I cannot name the source of the following information, but I can vouch for the fact that it is both official and reliable:

"(1) Within a year after Hitler came to power in Germany in 1933, the Nazi

military attache here began studying the American war mobilization blueprints. He had the right to do so under ordinary diplomatic procedure. He spent six months making his examination.

"(2) Not until a year after he completed his study was the first of the Nazis' national defense laws passed—on May 21, 1935.

"(3) The war mobilization system which took shape in Germany after that was a striking parallel to the American plan in all its principal characteristics.

"Agents from this country, working in Germany, described it as a 'conscientious imitation.'

"(4) The similarity was sharply illustrated in the Nazis' very first conquest—the *anschluss* with Austria.

"Immediately after occupying Vienna, the Germans made a census of Austrian industries and allocated their respective share in supplying war needs in identically the same way as the same step is outlined under the American plan.

"(5) Then came the invasion of the Low Countries, and the repeated overpowering blows against the Allies which

military men agree can be explained only by highly concentrated resources poured into the fighting front through ultra-efficient lines of communication."

So, for 20 years America has had plans for a *blitzkrieg*. We have kept these plans pigeon-holed during the past 7 years, although we anticipated this present war. We knew that America would not enter the first phase of the war. There was too much sentiment against it. But we also knew that our internationalist-minded administration would move a mountain of gold to get us into it.

DEAN SWIFT AND THE JEWS

Correspondents in England and America have asked for information concerning Dean Swift's book on the Expulsion of the Jews from England referred to in *The Social Crediter* for April 20. The work is rare and it is deemed inadvisable to publish information concerning the whereabouts of copies for the time being. Enquirers might usefully search for additional copies.

ALBERTA NEWS

ALBERTA BANK BILL OPPOSED

The following is taken from the Alberta paper "Today and Tomorrow" of July 4:

Gas warfare of the verbal variety was used by the opponents of financial freedom in Ottawa this week when George Ross, a liberal M.P. from Calgary East, talked out the Blackmore Bill which sought to obtain a provincial bank charter for the people of Alberta. He was preceded by Tory Hanson and war finance minister Ralston, who both objected to the bill.

Thus those who, some time ago, were demanding "Why don't you start your own bank if you say banks create credit?" were the very ones who allowed to lapse the time limit necessary to proceed with the Bill. They don't want to see a bank started in Alberta.

The Bill came up for second reading in the first private members' hour, but as discussion did not end before the 60 minute period, it was ruled out on a technicality.

It is considered likely that the Bill is "killed" so far as bringing it in again at this session is concerned.

Sponsors cited assurances from Dunning that every facility would be given to Alberta when the Province desired to start a bank. It will be recalled that in inaugurating the Interim Program, Hon. Solon E. Low said that the time would come when Mr. Dunning would be taken at his word. Now the time has come, and Ottawa has failed again.

Ralston, a died-in-the-wool orthodox man, moved an amendment to refer the Bill to committee.

Piloting the Bill, John Blackmore reviewed the record of the Alberta Social Credit government. He told of Alberta's efforts to reduce public debt, and its dealings with the debt problem.

No government, he declared, could have done better under the burden of such a legacy as was left by previous administrations. Expense cuts, revenue increases and the purchasing agency had cut expenses \$400,000 a year. . . .

The People of Alberta and their duly elected government would be the shareholders in the bank, he reiterated.

The directors would be publicly elected ministers of the Crown. Thus the bank would be publicly owned and controlled and confined strictly to the domain of its owners, the People.

Its issue of currency and credit, he declared would be confined strictly to the limits set by the Bank Act, as with any bank. Regarding objections to the use of public funds for the capital, the Government had already saved many times the amount needed for the people.

Mr. Blackmore spoke of the marvellous progress of the Treasury Branch Interim Program, cited the number of branches and agencies operating as proof the people wanted their own—not a privately owned credit system.

He pointed out that in the past two years 130 private bank branches had been closed, and cited the need for a more stable organization under the control of the people it was designed to serve.

Ralston objected that the Bill purports to "make Parliament a rubber stamp for the lieutenant-governor-in-council of Alberta, in that members of the executive council are to be directors of the bank."

This was not within the terms of the Bank act, he tried to convince his listeners.

The most startling development, however, was the maiden speech (save the mark) of Liberal Ross of Calgary East. He assumed the full powers of interpreting the will of the people of Alberta by declaring that "it was not in the peoples' interests."

His gasbag oratory continued until he effectively killed the bill, and thus deprived his employers, the people of Alberta, of their democratic, fundamental and entirely moral right to set up their own credit institution for the transaction of their own business.

DISCUSSION OF ROWELL REPORT POSTPONED

In a letter to Independent members of parliament in the legislature of Alberta, who recently asked him to call a special session of legislature, Mr. Aberhart said:

"Your letter of June 24 received in which you urge the call of a special session of legislature to discuss the

mobilization of the resources of the province, the Rowell commission report on interprovincial relationships and the McGillivray royal commission report on the Alberta oil industry

"May I say first of all that the action that has already been taken by the Alberta government should have removed from your group any grave concern in these matters.

"For your information I should like to tell you that the Alberta government has left nothing undone in the mobilization of its resources and in its full co-operation with the dominion government in this great crisis.

"It would seem useless for me to enumerate for your instruction the many things that have already been done—things which could not wait for legislative action without being too late. If your group has been following closely the course of events, I am satisfied that you should be aware of the same. I consider this no time for political manoeuvring. We must get on with the job.

"With regard to the discussion of the Rowell and the McGillivray reports, it would seem that this is a little premature.

"There is no particular rush about these matters at a time like this. Surely we should await the pleasure of the dominion parliament with regard to interprovincial relationship when such tremendous issues are at stake and at a time when the War Measures act is directing all interprovincial affairs.

"The pressing for the refunding of our debts and the new allotment of taxation rights at such a time as this when our whole concentrated effort should be directed to the support of the Empire in the winning of the war would be quite out of place and would surely indicate a lack of proper judgment of the fitness of things.

"The issue is of greater moment than that of technical discussion and disagreement on such matters. We have no time to fiddle while Rome burns. . . .

"You may rest assured that as soon as the course of events indicates the need of legislative action, a session will be promptly called, but we do not feel that your submissions warrant the calling of a special session at the present time."

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 ½d.

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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BELFAST D.S.C. Group. Monthly Group Meeting on First Tuesday in each month, in the Lombard Cafe, Lombard Street, at 8 p.m. Open to the public. Correspondence to the Hon. Sec., 17, Cregagh Rd. Belfast.

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. Meetings will be held fortnightly when possible. Enquiries 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. Register now and keep informed of local activities. What are YOU doing? Let us know, we shall be glad of suggestions. 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, Oxbarne Avenue, Bradmore, Wolverhampton.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO LET—Proportion of rent to Expansion Fund. Two very sunny and comfortable furnished cottages in North Devon, glorious views. (1)—has electric light, bath and h. & c., indoor san., oil cooker, large living room, kitchen-dining room, 3 bedrooms (sleep 3-4). Garage available. (2)—has 2 sitting, 3 bed., (sleep 5), kitchen, oil cooker, lamps and radiator; garage. Also a large one-room hut, completely furnished for two. Elsan sanitation. Water, oil cooker. On the North Devon Coast.

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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

(Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed and made payable to the SOCIAL CREDIT EXPANSION FUND.)

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Name.....

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

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

I will, until further notice, contribute

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

towards the funds of the Social Credit Secretariat.

Signature.....

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

Signature.....

(Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed and made payable to the SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT.)