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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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THEN AS NOW

By B. J.

Mr. J. B. Firth wrote to the *Daily Telegraph* on April 1:—

"While we in this country are waiting for the first indications of President Roosevelt's reactions to the information gathered for him by Mr. Sumner Welles during his recent European tour, it may interest your readers to be reminded of the close parallel between the present position in the United States and that of 1915-16.

"Then as now a Presidential election was impending. Then as now the general trend of American opinion favoured the Allied cause. Then as now the President was very anxious to be of service in bringing the belligerents to a negotiated peace. Then as now the one over-riding determination of the American people was to keep out of the war."

It would, in the opinion of this correspondent, be unseemly to speculate upon the tenor of the despatches now being sent by the present British Ambassador, Lord Lothian, to Lord Halifax, and instead he quotes some of the letters of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice who occupied that high position in 1915-16:

October, 1915: "There is a very strong desire that the U.S. should be a mediator, but not the slightest indication that they would appear as guarantors of the peace that might result from their mediation."

November, 1915: "The prevailing feeling is that whatever happens America must be kept out of the war and while it lasts make as much money as possible."

Mr. Firth then describes how relations grew more tense as the months passed, owing to the British 'Black List' of American firms supplying goods to Germany.

In January, 1916, Sir Cecil wrote:

"The safeguard is that America does not want to go to war. If she did she would probably prefer Britain as the object as less dangerous and more profitable and in the tradition of native Americans and the wishes of a large number of imported Americans."

And here Mr. Firth stops quoting Sir Cecil. Those who are inquisitive about the nature and identity of the 'imported Americans' who in the first half of the war worked for war with

Truth from a Banker

"There is no more direct way to capture control of a nation than through its credit system."

—Philip A. Benson, president of the American Bankers' Association, in a speech at Milwaukee on June 8, 1939, quoted in the "New York Times" of June 11, 1939.

England should themselves read Sir Cecil's letters.

Sir Cecil was appointed Ambassador in 1913 and was vouchsafed a few glimpses behind the scenes. He saw how the Jewish banking houses of New York worked for the downfall of Imperial Russia. A negotiated treaty with Russia fell due for renewal and in a letter written in January, 1914, Sir Cecil records how President Wilson proposed a new treaty in its place and adds:

"No sooner was the President's statement made than a Jewish deputation came down from New York and in two days 'fixed' the two houses so that the President had to renounce the idea of making a new treaty with Russia. They are better organised than the Irish and far more formidable . . . the principal Jew is now

Schiff."

He saw the Jewish financiers scheming to resume the sailings of the Hamburg-America boats *under American flag*.

August 25, 1914: "Another matter is the transfer of the Hamburg-America ships. It is not a very pleasant business. The company is practically a German government affair. The ships are used for government purposes, the Emperor himself is a large share-holder, and so is the great banking house of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, of New York. A member of that house [Paul Warburg] has been appointed to a very responsible post in New York [director of the Federal Reserve Board] although only just naturalised. He is connected in business with the secretary of the Treasury [McAdoo], who is the president's son-in-law. It is he who is negotiating on behalf of the Hamburg-America Company."

He saw with the greatest anxiety the ever growing power of the Jewish banking group:

"Dernburg (of the German Embassy) and his crew are continually at work, and the German-Jewish bankers are toiling in a solid phalanx to compass our destruction. One by one they are getting hold of the principal New York papers, and I was told

On Other Pages

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—Which?

"The Times" on the
'Fuddled' English

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to-day that the *New York Times*, which had a courageous Jew at its head who manfully stood up for the Allies, has been practically acquired by Kuhn, Loeb and Schiff, the arch-Jew and a special protégé of the Emperor. Warburg, nearly related to Kuhn, Loeb and Schiff, and a brother of the well-known Warburg of Hamburg, the associate of Ballin [head of the Hamburg-America line], is a member of the Federal Reserve Board, or rather THE member. He practically controls the financial policy of the administration, and Paish and Blackett [financial representatives of Britain in the States during the War] had to negotiate with him. Of course it was exactly like negotiating with Germany. Everything that was said was German property. The result was that such arrangements were made as were thought to be for the advantage of the German banks, and the Christian banks were jealous and irritated."

Elsewhere he writes:

"Since Morgan's death [Morgan senior] the Jewish bankers are supreme, and they have captured the Treasury department by the simple expedient of financing the bills of the Secretary of the Treasury (in a perfectly fair and honourable manner), and forcing upon him the appointment of the German Warburg on the

Federal Reserve Board, which he dominates. The government itself is rather uneasy, and the President quoted to me the text, 'He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.'"

As time went on increasing difficulty was experienced by the British agents in getting money in the United States. In July, 1917, Sir Cecil records that Mr. McAdoo had informed him that to get money from Congress, Britain must give particulars of what she was spending it on. Mr. McAdoo further suggested that it was desirable that someone in authority should be sent over to arrange for the loans required. Lord Northcliffe who was in the United States at the time as a British government representative summed up the position in a telegram as follows:

"They [i.e., the Wall Street bankers] are complete masters of the situation as regards ourselves, Canada, France, Italy and Russia . . . if loans stop, war stops."

The somebody that was eventually sent was no less a person than the late Marquess of Reading (Sir Rufus Isaacs, Lord Chief Justice of England) who entered into arrangements by which the British borrowings (which at the conclusion of the war amounted to 1,000 millions) were specifically made payable in gold and were to bear interest at not less

than the highest rate on any United States war loan.

Sir Cecil comments:

"Several bankers told me that Reading's mission was most useful, and that he was exceedingly adroit. His reputation for cleverness was very high, indeed so high that there was a good deal of anxiety expressed lest he should succeed in putting one over Mr. McAdoo."

In January, 1918, Lord Reading was appointed Ambassador to Washington in place of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, who, a few months later, died suddenly and unexpectedly in Ottawa on his way back to England. Thus this unusually observant and outspoken diplomat was spared the humiliating experience of seeing his country and the rest of Europe becoming financially enslaved to that very Jewish 'banking' clique against which he had so repeatedly warned his government.

There are many similarities in the Anglo-American situation of now and then, and one not insignificant difference; the difference in the character of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and that of the present British representative at Washington.

One of the results of the First Great War has been that at the outbreak of the Second Great War Wall Street is in a position to safeguard itself against plain-speaking strangers in Washington.

AMERICAN AXIS

Referring to Herr Hitler's efforts to create an alliance between Germany, Italy and Russia, the "News Review" of March 28 remarks [the black type is ours]:

The Duce was also induced to revamp the Berlin-Rome Axis by information reaching him about a subtle scheme drawn up by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, ex-Reichsbank President of Germany.

Dr. Schacht, once Hitler's 'financial wizard,' fell out with him two years ago, but is working for a comeback.

A persuasive talker and an astute banker, Schacht is ostensibly working as a freelance, but there is reason to believe his activities are secretly endorsed by the Nazis.

He has drawn up a plan, on which Mussolini is said to have sounded Sumner Welles last fortnight, for joint Italo-American economic co-operation.

According to this document, Italy and Germany would be willing, in any peace settlement, to remove most of the

tariff barriers now existing in the Balkans, **provided American bankers would participate in financing new enterprises there and help exploit Central Europe's natural wealth.**

Schacht's idea is that Germany and Italy alone can give the United States economic rights in that part of Europe, and it is therefore in America's own interests to sponsor a suitable peace with Italian co-operation.

SCHACHT IN NEW YORK

Walter Winchell, the New York columnist, reports that Dr. Schacht is now in New York; it is supposed that he is selling German-owned American securities for American currency, of which Germany is in need to pay for her imports.

Is that all he is there for?

MUNICIPAL LOANS

South Shields Corporation wants to call a conference of county boroughs to discuss steps to secure a reduction in rates of interest payable in loans to

municipal authorities.

Better still would be to abolish the interest on the loans (probably more than 80 per cent. of the total) held by financial institutions, who subscribed to them out of costlessly created financial credit.

A SINGLE PAYMENT of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. would give them a good profit on the transaction; individual subscribers, who bought their shares with earned money could still receive a generous interest; and the municipal authority would be very much better off.

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A leaflet suitable for distribution

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NEWS AND VIEWS

WHISPERS FROM OUR PLANNERS

"We can keep the 'war' going behind the blockade, as at present, for four or five years. In a year or two people will be resigned to controls, and taxation will have driven everyone into 'employment'. When they have lost their independence, we will begin to raise the standard of living."

The only important gain the Russians made by fighting was the Petsamo district and the nickel mines belonging to the international Jewish Nickel Trust subsidiary. When they agreed to give that up, the war stopped.

The Finns sustained 60,000 casualties and lost their naval ports, the Karelian Isthmus, their Maginot Line, and much of their country, to produce that result.

There seems to be no adequate comment available on Mr. Maynard Keynes' kind approval, after his death, of the late Mr. J. A. Hobson.

Perhaps the many admirers of Mr. Hobson will accept our sympathy. Mr. Keynes, you know, is the Economist of Repute whose reckless daring inspires that hint of raffishness noticeable in our more elderly Bank Chairmen.

Lord Woolton is the new Food Controller. He doesn't know anything about food, but he's a whale at figures. If you don't like eating figures, that's just too bad.

The *Evening Standard* is careful to explain that Lord Woolton is not a Jew, and Lewis's Limited is not a Jewish firm. We accept the Statement.

Cohen, Cohen? Where have I heard that name?

From our Stock Exchange Poet:
The Lyons and the Unicorn were
fighting for the Crown
Lyons beat the Unicorn, all round the
Town.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY

As we go to press it is announced that Germany has invaded Denmark and Norway: troops have been landed, Copenhagen occupied. The Norwegians

are reported to be resisting strongly, although there was little opposition from the Danes. Germany declares that she is taking Denmark and Norway "under her protection" following the laying of mines in Norwegian waters by the Allies.

The Allies state they will fight the war in full co-operation with Norway; there are later rumours that Norway is already negotiating for peace.

This appalling and high-handed interference must be stopped, and to stop it we must mobilise all the vast resources of our country, not to fling rashly at the enemy, but to use for his defeat with the least possible loss, the least possible disintegration so that, in the end, we can all set sanely and in peace about our own business.

The more disastrous becomes aggression abroad the more profound grows our responsibility at home as well as overseas: the responsibility of defeating the grim possessive spectre of Dictatorship and Planning not only external to our country but here at home. We must show that there are things left worth fighting for—not merely say so. For those who are fighting (civilians as well as the forces) things must be as easy as possible: not as difficult.

Fewer sacrifices, not more. Interest-bearing tax-bonds, not taxation. Freedom to use individual initiative in co-operation, not restriction and over-regulation. The riches of the earth, not poverty.

We could do it if we released the full flood of our power, if we worked to the limit of our productive-capacity, adjusting the imaginary restriction of finance that at present binds us so hard. It is a restriction that says: "No! You can't make that! You've no money!" Although the machines are waiting, the materials are ready and the labour is kicking its heels for something to do.

Social Crediters know; amongst them they have the seeds of an enduring order of happiness and an expanding outrush of power for each one who composes it. It is to be gained only by the people themselves exercising their vote on policy (not method) and insisting that they have their way. But it is our responsibility to show them the facts that have been kept from them, the facts that make it possible for us to be both free and secure.

OBITUARY

Mr. W. H. D. McLERNON

Dear Sir,

It is with deep regret that I have to report the death, on Good Friday, of one of our most enthusiastic and energetic workers—Mr. William H. D. McLernon.

William McLernon was a young married man, having a merchant business in the town of Magherafelt, Co. Derry, Northern Ireland, and he became interested in Social Credit about five years ago, through the good work of another of our stalwarts there, Mr. Colin Methven.

He made a thorough study of the subject in all its aspects, and having recognised the truth in our teachings, immediately set out to spread the good news amongst his fellows.

He organised a large number of meetings and did a great deal of propaganda work. He was a cheerful young man and had the knack of imparting this spirit of good fellowship amongst his audience. He was exceptionally keen to "get something done" for Social Credit, and perhaps I might go so far as to say, he was "overkeen", but working in co-operation with the more experienced campaigner, Mr. Colin Methven, we were able to regard them as an excellent team.

His death from pneumonia, after a very short illness of only a week or so, came as a tremendous shock to all Northern Ireland Social Crediters, and our heartfelt sympathy goes out to his young widow and child.

The Movement can ill afford to lose such splendid workers as William McLernon, and his death will leave a gap in our ranks which we will find difficult to fill.

The Secretary of the Belfast Group has been requested to send you a donation. This is in lieu of a wreath, as we believe that it would have been the wish of Wm. McLernon not to spend money on flowers for him, but to donate it to the Cause he held so dear.

Yours, etc.,

W. H. LEECE.

March 25, 1940.

Short Shirts for Us or Short Shrift for the Bankers ---- Which?

By B. M. PALMER

You lay it down as fundamental that industry has got to recover its costs in prices, which must include cost of raw materials, wages, salaries, dividends, overheads. You get the whole of industry working together on the assumption that this can be done, or the penalty will be bankruptcy and disgrace. Industry must recover in prices more than it disburses in costs.

Since this is manifestly impossible unless extra money can be pumped into the system from elsewhere, you point to overseas markets. A hundred years ago you would have said "Trade Follows the Flag." You get thousands of unsuspecting thrifty citizens to invest their savings in foreign bonds. When these cease to pay interest owing to the fact that foreigners are developing an industrial and financial system on exactly the same lines as your own, and millions of English pounds are irrecoverably lost, you say, if you can, that it is owing to the wickedness of the foreigners.

When, in despair, these foreigners, their hearts turned to wormwood, put their trust in either demagogues or charlatans, you begin to talk about "patriotism" and "freedom."

Then, as a direct result of the consistent policy followed by you during the last twenty years, war breaks out.

Fantastic and incredible things happen to industry and investment market. Never mind! It is all due to the war. Let people go on believing this and they will put up with anything. Everything is going to be all right "when we have put down aggression." Aren't we all making "sacrifices" in order that we may be "free"?

The orthodox economists, of course, are only the paid mouthpieces of the international financiers who run the system. To recant would mean the loss of a career, and much else besides. Much simpler to go on writing articles and making speeches on the old lines without thinking too deeply of realities. You blame them? Let us rather ask ourselves what *we* are prepared to do in support of our own convictions.

The international financiers, or the omnipotent Sanhedrin, whichever you

prefer to call them, have an enormous army of paid workers, economically dependent on the continuance of the system. The vast majority of these people do not realise for whom they are working, they only know that if they throw up their particular jobs economic ruin will be their lot. Among them are the people who write most of the political and financial articles, and run the advertisement industry of this country; they also write the short stories and magazine articles.

Consciously or unconsciously, they manipulate public opinion in the desired direction.

Shirts without cuffs and tails for instance.

No, I'm not joking:

In men's apparel, woollen goods are likely to be most scarce. Civilian heavy-weight underwear is already difficult to obtain, and certain qualities will not be manufactured again until after the war . . .

Neither will there be any shortage in shirts for some time. Economies such as shorter tails and cuffs will possibly be introduced first."

This enlightening piece of news appeared in an article published in *Shopping News* on March 30. Close to it was the advertisement of Allen Solly & Co., Ltd., 32, Saville Row.

The article proceeds "There is a shortage of certain hat leathers, but hat manufacturers have the situation well in hand, and there will be no scarcity of hats yet. There is a shortage of rubbered coats," and so on, etc., etc.

On April 2, Lord Woolton addressed these words to the Drapers' Chamber of Trade at their annual meeting in the Holborn Restaurant:

Internal prices are rising now, a gamble for goods is starting, and if retailers do not put a very early check on this rise they will find before many months have passed, that it will bring disaster to all except the strongest financial people in the trade.

You see? Government commandeering is threatened. After a time the goods can be resold to the retailer at a higher price.

We are fighting an economic war, we are told. Is it not plain that if we mobilised the whole of our productive power we could, with the help of our Empire, supply ourselves with a reasonable amount of comforts and at the same time export more than enough to get all the raw materials we need?

Of course we could.

If all the restrictions crippling industry were removed we should be well on the way to complete victory within a few months.

But you see, that wouldn't do. It would give the people too much economic freedom. It is a delicate task that lies before the financiers. We are intended to defeat the Germans, but not too severely; and what is more important we must emerge from the struggle well disciplined, well controlled, accustomed to short shirts and short commissions, and willing to shoulder the enormous load of taxation that will be laid upon us.

Sacrifice, you know.

This is what is intended, and only the efforts of people who are called "ordinary citizens"* by Bank Chairmen will avail to save the world from eternal bondage.

Tax-bonds or Bondage is written for us ordinary citizens. No, we do not like to be told these facts, what is more, we do not intend to tolerate them any longer. But we are not ashamed of being ordinary, Mr. McKenna, although we have an idea you spoke those words with a sneer.

It is the ordinary man who is going to win this time.

Some one asked me the title of the song which was sung at Mr. Keynes's party, an account of which I gave you a few weeks ago. I have it on very good authority that it was:—

"After the war was over

That's when the fun began."

But we do not intend to wait for that.

* "I am afraid the ordinary citizen will not like to be told that the banks can and do, create and destroy money."—Mr. McKenna, *Midland Bank Chairman*.

Letters to the Editor

FOR BRITAIN

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 19th ult., with enclosure which you have been good enough to publish, I am asked to thank you for doing this and to express appreciation for your courtesy in inviting a further airing of our views.

As we have reason to think that the situation may be developing along what we believe to be the right lines we would prefer at this stage not to declare our policy, in respect of Monetary Reform except to state that this, although we consider it practicable, is entirely unorthodox.

Some months ago we succeeded in unmasking initiative and fixing responsibility for the wars and revolutions of the past and forwarded this information to a responsible authority.

Subsequently we wrote and circulated the enclosed satire little thinking that the invisible forces would have the nerve to stage another war.

This satire was designed to expose not only the absurd and misleading phraseology adopted by the world, internationally-controlled Press, but also to demonstrate how the situation was being stage-managed and the purpose which lay behind the war-scare smoke-screen and A.R.P.

It is as true to-day as when it was written (last July) but signs are not wanting that the centre of initiative is about to be transferred.

If you consider our effort at enlightenment worthy of space and likely to amuse your readers we hope you will publish it.

In the Dictionary of the future all existing constitutions will be bracketted against the common definition of "The rule of a financial caucus, through corrupt, subversive or ingenious puppets ostensibly (s)lected by and from a politically ignorant, irresponsible Press-doped mob."

Yours, etc.,

G. N. ANDREWS.

For the Anonymous Group.

*Shortacres, Crowborough, Sussex;
March, 1939.*

The following is the enclosure to which our correspondent refers:—

A Plea for a Ministry of Anticipation

From our A.R.P. (Arms Racket Panic) Correspondent

It is authoritatively stated in well-informed international circles that in the event of Air Raids no systematic provision exists in either the Democracies or Totalitarian States for the efficient identification of human remains or the mass burial of the dead.

Public opinion throughout the world is in consequence unanimous in a demand for an immediate rectification of this grave deficiency and the creation of a special organisation to deal with this very serious problem.

As all countries are equally affected it is suggested that the organisation in question should take the form of an International Ministry or Committee of Experts to be convened by the Board of the Bank of International Settlements and sponsored by a League of Nations Assembly.

It is proposed that the personnel should include the most vociferous and best advertised political dummies and mob orators from the Democracies and Totalitarian States, and that, as a sentimental gesture, meetings should be presided over by the widow of the Unknown Warrior.

To provide a practical demonstration of how History is made and wars and other crises are stage-managed, sittings open to the public will be held in the principal capitals of Europe at the leading places of entertainment and a small charge made for admission, the proceeds to be handed over to the Baldwin Mothers' Fund for illegitimate aliens and its counterpart in other countries.

It is hoped that the welfare of the British contingent may be under the personal supervision and direction of Mr. C. B. Cochran who will also be responsible for the selection of the necessary Secretaries, Stenographers and their outfits.

It is suggested that in London a conference should be held at Madame Tussaud's Exhibition when an opportunity would be afforded the general public to compare the original dummies with their reproductions.

The duties of the Ministry apart from "Exploring Avenues," "Finding Formulas," "Making Pacts," etc., and the provision of war-scare copy for the International Press and Big Business generally, would be to create sub-committees who would in turn form subsidiary bodies to co-ordinate, control (and confuse) the activities of Boards, Councils, Corporations, Soviets, etc., in respect to:—

- (1) The compilation of an International Register recording intimate details of every citizen.
- (2) The preparation of Cemeteries and Crematoria.
- (3) The provision and distribution of suitable identification discs, shrouds, coffins and

suitably engraved tomb-stones, the latter items to remain the property of the respective Governments and only to be used in an emergency.

It is thought that by thus securing and advertising the posthumous welfare of all, rich and poor alike, the above proposals will help both to enhance and subsequently allay the alarm and anxiety in regard to the future which is now so general throughout the world.

It will be recognised that the activities of the proposed Ministry, if "efficiently" directed say by Mr. Hore-Belisha, or Mr. Burgin, will afford unlimited scope for trade "expansion."

It is even hinted in some quarters not unconnected with the Contracting, Furnishing and allied trades that since in the event of Air Raids reconstruction will be essential it is desirable now to proceed with the building in "safe areas" of houses and other structures complete with fixings, fittings and furniture to replace those likely to be destroyed in an emergency.

As a guide to enemy aircraft who would be instructed to exercise careful discrimination, it is suggested that these new and unoccupied buildings should bear the distinguishing mark of Hammer and Sickle, Swastika or Umbrella, etc., according to country of origin, thus ensuring complete immunity from damage by bombing.

So far as Evacuation is concerned it is thought that the present system of Judaisation and internationalization by the interchange of refugees should be concentrated on Great Britain and her dependencies in the meantime.

It is stated that a suitable time for the formation of the proposed Ministry will be during the next "crisis" which it is believed can be most conveniently staged in the late Autumn after the holidays when the general public are more disposed to take refugees and war-scaries kindly.

There would be no difficulty in regard to Finance since the cost of the Ministry will be met by an International Loan created by the banks out of paper credit as usual with interest in the form of real money to be recovered from the tax-payer in the time-honoured manner.

It is learnt that the scheme is welcomed in predominating international financial circles where it is recognised that coupled with their own Civil Defence and other alarmist measures now being enforced all over the world it will serve to facilitate and expedite the regimentation, expropriation and exploitation of the general public by a few Chosen People under an Universal Socialist State.

In more far-seeing quarters it is feared that all these measures will merely serve to accentuate the growth of an ignorant anti-Semitism while preserving for a short space of time the life of a crazy economic-political system now drawing peacefully to a close.

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"THE TIMES" ON THE 'FUDDLED' ENGLISH

While evidence concerning the methods employed by the Opposition to weight the scales in their favour is open to inspection by everybody who uses his eyes, it is possible that there are to-day, professions, employment, roads, in which the human traveller's view is less obscured than in others, or the hand of the obscurator-constructor less easily camouflaged.

When the *right* tests are applied, all camouflage breaks down. The right tests, however, are often highly technical and therefore correspondingly restricted in their application—and (what is probably more important) yield proof only to those familiar with them and not to the bystanders (who compose the majority of persons interested in the application of the test). It is not altogether easy to harmonise the fact that the scarecrow enjoys relative success with the fact that the mightiest wind which tosses oaks does not scare crows. The crow seems to discern at least the hostility behind the artifice. Men don't.

The threat: "We shall turn them into intellectual beasts" of the Protocols of the Elders of Zion seems to display some misunderstanding of the beast. Ideas are what determine men's grasp of any situation and their ability to deal appropriately with it. And ideas are very stubborn things which seem as loth to enter the head as to depart from it. The Protocols have got that right: interference with the normal idea-mechanisms, while not necessarily turning men into intellectual beasts, degrades them.

In business (which has all become more or less 'shady') the obscurator-constructor has an easy time of it: even the crows are scare-crows. But in education (which is supposed to deal directly with idea-mechanisms) the

shadiness, at all events, in the proportions to which it has now grown, is a recent growth and things 'stick out a yard'. When, for example, concurrently with both an unprecedented swing to the 'left' and a clumsily-devised edict against 'propaganda' of all kinds, even the 'non-political' (which means not pertaining to anything which has to do with *policy*) 'representative' association of university teachers turns 'political' and organises propaganda for one thing alone, and that thing sovereignty-subversion (Federal Union) attention can be directed to it, even if attention is rather perfunctory.

It is significant that the second great step to exploit the war situation favourably to the traitorous nonsense on which a vast fortune is now being spent is related to tampering with the idea-mechanisms. The first was military unity of command. The second is "an alliance in Education." It is openly recited that the subversionists look to Franco-Britain as their preliminary step to the solution of the nations of the world in the centralisation soup.

But who 'vetted' *The Times* leader (April 3) on the subject? No one? Listen:

"French wits have been less fuddled than English by vague talk of international co-operation."

But, owing to "the advantages of central control bequeathed by a great dictator; an order from Paris on Monday can ensure on Wednesday a lesson on England in every school."

"In this country that cannot be done."

"It should be widely realized that one of the greatest benefits [to the fuddled?] of close contact with the

French will be the increased realization of what security has meant to us [the fuddled] by hundreds of years."

Even if unfuddled, how can the French tell us much about what *they* haven't had?

The suggestion that the "advantages of central control bequeathed by a great dictator" might appropriately be used to inform the unfuddled little French boys and girls of what security *has meant to us* is not what *The Times* desires to convey. *We* are to learn from *them* "what changes our educational system will have to undergo to meet the needs of a century which has deprived us of our island safety?"

But why not recover our island safety? And why not assist the unfuddled French to recover their lost security? —Why, then the Higher Powers couldn't get Federal Union, and they couldn't addle the brains of English and French at one and the same time through the "advantages of central control bequeathed by a great dictator." Who was he?

The Times, tired of Stamping its feet for seven wasted months of war, wants him back at once!

It won't work.

T. J.

GERMAN DEBT

The latest figures published about Germany's internal debt show an increase of £107,516,670 in the National Funded Debt of the Reich between September 30 and December 31, 1939.

In September the debt stood at £2,139,308,330. By the end of the year it had reached £2,246,825,000. These figures do not include the tax certificates, totals for which were £241,998,662 and £277,359,475 on September 30 and December 31 respectively.

Of the total increase (including tax certificates) 83 per cent. is accounted for by the increase in short term loans and tax certificates.

Alberta Elections

As far as can be ascertained at present the final results in the Alberta elections were: Social Credit members elected to the Legislature: 37, Others: 20.

Social Credit Secretariat**REPORT ON THE EASTER TOUR**

It seems appropriate that some report should be made to readers of *The Social Crediter* upon the tour of various centres in England and Scotland from which we have just returned.

The most impressive note about the meetings which we addressed was that Social Crediters are almost everywhere more genuinely confident of the successful outcome of their efforts than possibly ever before. This confidence is the more impressive in that most of those present at the meetings have weathered several action campaigns and thereby been able to assess for themselves the great practical difficulties of getting political action from the public, whilst at the same time they see the advanced operation of the plan for world domination by International Finance developing in detail before their eyes. Accompanying this confidence is a sound appreciation of the factors which both now and in the near future are and will be favourable for a further growth of those ideas and action among the general public which ultimately will establish an

organic social order more and more in harmony with natural law—the realisation of social credit.

With the exception of Aberdeen, where a successful public meeting, attended by 250 people was held, all the meetings were either exclusively or primarily for Social Crediters. The best of these was probably the one held at Newcastle, where over 130 Social Crediters assembled on a very wet night. A meeting of over 120 Social Crediters at Cora Hotel, London, demonstrated an enthusiasm which was equal to that of most of those who attended a smaller gathering—of about 40—at Birmingham. Satisfactory meetings of about 40 to 50 people were also held at Bradford and Stockton.

The campaign for tax-bonds is to start at once in all these centres, and in a good many other districts which were represented by Social Crediters present at the regional meetings. The tactics for *initiating* the campaign which seemed to gain most favourable consideration everywhere: (1) to take a shop for

a short or long period, and to give the windows to the display of the campaign book* and carefully arranged posters and banners (these should give wide scope for the exercise of initiative in inventing captions and slogans which will act upon the subconscious as well as the conscious mind); (2) the distribution of leaflets, followed by a personal call to gain readers of the campaign book and subscribers to the campaign funds, and at the same time encouraging the sending of postcards, letters and signed demands to the local M.P.; (3) the organisation of business and professional men's lunches or meetings to hear an address on the subject of tax-bonds.

There was everywhere plenty of evidence that the work put into the lower rates campaign will be an extremely useful background for the new move and that it is certain to bear important results.

J. M.

* *Tax-bonds or Bondage and the Answer to Federal Union*, by John Mitchell. K.R.P. Publications; 1s.

AFTER THE WAR

Extracts from an article by J. B. Priestly in "Horizon", and re-printed in condensed form in "World Digest."

There has been a great deal of confused talk and writing about war aims. It should be understood that a general settlement of the world cannot possibly be part of our war aims, if only because all the powers not at war must have their say in the world's affairs. What Britain and France have to do is to put an end to that intolerable state of things in which, every six months, Goebbels transfers his atrocity stories to another neighbouring country and Hitler proceeds to mobilize again. It is no use our all becoming entangled in elaborate quarrels about the ultimate world order with the Nazis still round the corner . . .

Federal Union is being widely discussed as a form the new world order might take. It is a fruitful idea, but at the moment I think it is being rushed a bit too much. Thus, before Britain takes its place in a federation of democracies, it would do no harm if Britain became a good deal more truly democratic than it is at present . . . It is a pity some of our Left friends,

instead of giving themselves a headache wondering what attitude Stalin will ask them to adopt next, do not demand that we should see this democracy for which we are supposed to be fighting.

What do human beings want most? The answer appears to be Security and Freedom. Security comes first, for if you do not know when your children will have their next meal, you are not interested in the refinements of political theory. (This fact is apt to be overlooked by the democracies.) On the other hand, the point at which the demand for security changes into the desire for freedom is soon reached. (This fact is overlooked by the totalitarian states.) Security-at-the-expense-of-freedom only seems to apply with most people to elementary needs and does not apply to radio sets, cars, tiled bathrooms, antique furniture, collections of etchings, and the like. Freedom, by which I do not mean anything transcendental but the absence of the censor, the informer, propaganda-at-all-costs, forced labour,

and the whole dreadful paraphernalia of the police state, comes long before these things are reached, at least among the healthy-minded. It seems nothing while you have it. But it seems everything when you have lost it . . .

It may be, however, that there is something in the modern world, no matter whether it accepts capitalist Democracy, Communism, Naziism, Fascism, that is bent on rapidly reducing the number of the healthy-minded, is adding the wits of Man, is making it harder and harder to be easy, merry, affectionate and wise.

**"TAX-BONDS or BONDAGE
and
THE ANSWER TO
FEDERAL UNION"**

By JOHN MITCHELL.

Price - One Shilling.

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

SOVIET GUILE?

M. Molotoff, the Soviet Prime Minister and Commissar for Foreign Affairs, made a speech before the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union on Friday. He defined the present aims of Russian policy. Or so *The Times* says.

He laid about him mightily. His chief grudge was against Britain and France, for taking part in the Finnish War. He declared that the real reason for their support of Finland was that that country was a ready-made base for military operations against the Soviet Union.

Next he described the proposed military alliance between Finland, Norway and Sweden as an attempt to violate the peace treaty. He surveyed Russia's relations with the other countries on her frontiers, threw another brick at Britain for her military activities in the near East, and concluded:

"We must maintain our position of neutrality and must refrain from participation in the war between the Great Powers. This policy not only serves the interests of the Soviet Union, but also exercises a restraining influence on attempts to kindle and spread the war in Europe.

"If we review the recent past we find that we have achieved no mean successes in safeguarding the security of our country. It is this fact which infuriates our enemies, but we have faith in our cause and in our strength, and we shall continue consistently with our policy in the future."

From the Wolverhampton "Express and Star" of late November:

Russia's aim in coming to a pact with Germany was that Germany should be able to conduct the war as long as possible and exhaust Britain and France,

according to a report of a speech by Stalin to the Poliburo (the Soviet Inner Cabinet) on August 19, which has reached the Geneva correspondent of the Havas Agency from an "absolutely trustworthy source."

The speech was made four days before the Russo-German pact was signed . . .

Stalin is further quoted as saying, "If Germany is vanquished, England and France will have sufficient force to occupy Berlin and destroy Germany, and we should be unable to help Germany effectively. Our aim, therefore, is that Germany should be able to conduct the war for the longest possible time in order that Britain and France should become so exhausted as no longer to be able to crush Germany. It follows that while remaining neutral we should help Germany economically with raw materials and foodstuffs, but naturally without compromising our own economic position or weakening the strength of our army."—*Reuter*.

Lenin, on November 26, 1920, said:—

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

The Poliburo of the Communist International, after being addressed by Stalin, passed a resolution on February 21, 1935:—

The Political Bureau is definitely convinced that a new world war is absolutely inevitable, but explains this as the obvious preparation for the world revolution. With the aim of self-preservation, and in the interests of the World Revolutionary Movement, the

Soviet Government must do all possible to enter the camp of the States which build the strongest coalitions.

"*The Great Red Father,*" by W. G. Krivitsky:

"The vision Lenin saw was a Communist United States of Europe and ultimately, a World Communist order." "Thousands of workers in Germany, in the Baltic, and Balkan countries, and in China were needlessly sacrificed."

*Note—*W. G. Krivitsky is the Jew S. Ginsberg, who held a high position in the Soviet employ until one of the recent "purges."

Manouilski, a prominent executive of the Comintern, said at the Congress of the Russian Communist Party:

"Communists must support every war that brings nearer the victory of the world proletariat, of which the interests coincide with those of the country of Socialism . . .

"This war will be the most just, the most holy, that has ever been fought in the history of mankind, a war which will necessarily stir up a whole series of revolutionary outbreaks, within the enemy ranks, and which will break up and demoralise the ranks of Imperialism."

—"*Correspondence Internationale,*" the organ of the Comintern, April 24, 1929, pp. 455-460.

J. Stalin said at the Third International in May, 1938:

"It is necessary to precipitate the capitalist States in an armed conflict against each other, as the doctrine of Marx—Lenin—Engels teaches us that all universal war must automatically end in revolution."

THE INDIVIDUAL AND WAR

By P. R. MASSON

Notes of a lecture given to a Peace Group.

Elliot Smith shows from the knowledge available that primitive man—completely free from the influence of what we are pleased to call "civilization"—is peaceful, truthful and moral. At least the evidence relates to two or three of the six main races of mankind. Proof of our own peaceable origins is not available but I do not think anyone here will

wish to claim that we are inferior to other races in this respect.

There is seldom real enmity between individuals of different countries even when they are at war. During the Great War there were innumerable instances of friendly acts, open fraternization and local unofficial understandings, but very little of this kind of thing appears in print, for the

obvious reason that it runs counter to the hate propaganda being put across.

Now if the natural state of man is something very different from what we see all around us, we should learn something if we try and draw a picture—a true picture drawn with facts and in correct perspective—which will answer the following questions:—

What are Man's Aspirations? Who is Frustrating him? What are the methods used? How to circumvent the policy working against Man?

WHAT ARE MAN'S ASPIRATIONS?

It is certain Peace is one of them but I do not think "peace" is really a complete answer. It all depends on what is meant by the word; but I think it conveys a meaning to most people of a state just short of armed hostilities.

I think you would agree that Man's aspirations in a social sense can be best described in the two words—FREEDOM and SECURITY.

Freedom means complete freedom for a man to live his own life without interference—consistent with the freedom of his neighbour.

Security means the absence of any threat to that freedom; the certain knowledge that he will continue to acquire the means of living a full life.

Freedom and Security are meaningless terms unless you deal first and foremost with the matter of food, clothes, housing and warmth—the essentials of life. To talk of free speech, free vote and things of that kind—even if we really had them—before dealing with things of primary importance is either humbug or woolly thinking. You may have had the experience of a rubbing boot on a walking tour—if you have, you would not dwell on the beauties of the most striking sunset when a friend was in this trouble; and if you did he would tell you to keep your blue-pencil sunset. The point is that there are certain primary needs which must be met first; when they are met they sink into the background and become insignificant and almost forgotten, permitting the attention to be given to the greater interests which come into the category of "living." Good health is a primary need and it is something to which a healthy person gives but moderate attention.

Such is the actual and potential abundance in this country that there is no physical obstacle in the way of allowing every individual in it *freedom and security* in the matter of primary needs such as a good home, good clothes, good and plentiful supply of wholesome food, warmth and the elementary needs of a decent home. A phenomenon of the last twenty years or so which "sticks out a mile" is the destruction of wealth (goods), the restriction of production, the suppression of inventions and a marked tendency for a large proportion of the most capable people to be side-tracked into activities which are largely artificially created and serve no really useful purpose in meeting the needs of men.

War is but the logical conclusion of the insane urge to restrict and destroy wealth. It is true, of course, that there have been powerful influences at work to put this question back into the shadows and prevent you seeing it in proper perspective. But that does not alter the fact that a large number of people realized the position, knew the more

immediate cause and have tried to warn others, of the inevitable war and chaos.

To show that it is not just a case of being clever after the event here is the last paragraph of a letter published in the *Birmingham Post*, October 30, 1935, at a time when most people either thought there would be no more war or that we should not talk about it and warn others. The letter is a slashing attack on the money system and finishes:

It is an ominous state of affairs that the banks must be at the end of their resources for inflating by buying gold and securities. The cessation of inflation means unemployment, bankruptcies, suicides and untold miseries of a lesser order. A programme of heavy expenditure on re-arming would satisfy the banks 'as to the nature and legitimacy of the demand' and mask the essential increase in credit. This state of affairs might last a year or so—when some incident could be relied on to start a war which would provide the perfect conditions for present financial methods, as war is the only condition under which the banks will finance consumption on the extensive scale required by present enormous productive possibilities.

The actual outbreak of armed hostilities, in other words *War*, is but a point on a slope, and it is too late to work for Peace, as many do, only when they realize we are approaching that point. The position can be represented graphically by considering a great ship on the launching ways with a mark well down the slip way marked "Peace". Now it is very obvious that if it is not desired that the ship should be launched you must see that all is fast as it is practically impossible to stop the ship, however hard you shout, when she has got up speed down the slip way. Secure in her launching, berth a ship can be compared with a really peaceful and stable order of society working in obedience to the laws of nature and in harmony with the individual and natural needs of man, and held fast by a moral code which is right because it works.

WHO IS FRUSTRATING MAN?

Who is responsible for the sorry caricature of freedom and security we have to put up with? Now it is quite true that in a broad sense we are all responsible; we have the framework of democracy although we do not use it properly; but it is probably true to say that a people get the government they deserve whether that government is an open dictatorship or a hidden one as in our own case.

But there are individuals who can be held particularly responsible, men who must understand the tools they use and know they are exploiting their fellows or allowing themselves to become tools for this evil purpose.

If I deal with my next point I shall be able to indicate this responsibility as we go along. If I can show you a jemmy you will be more likely to appreciate the fact that there must be a burglar about especially if we can catch him using the tools of his trade.

WHAT ARE THE METHODS USED?

If I have correctly indicated Man's aspirations then we have here a Philosophy—which will indicate the way we wish to go or the state of affairs and social relationship which we—or most of us—believe would produce the kind of world we would like to live in. And if it is true that Man is naturally a peaceful and honest sort of fellow until the influences of "civilization" plague and torment him it follows

that we must investigate the codes and beliefs in the social structure and particularly in the political, economic and even the religious world to find fundamental causes.

Now it is not very difficult to investigate and understand some, if not all, of these fundamental faults but it is an extraordinary difficult thing to secure a rational and dispassionate consideration of them. Many, if not most, individuals are mesmerised into a belief in the inherent goodness of institutions which do not merit that trust; the extent of the mesmerism can be judged by examining their behaviour. Can you imagine the dismay and consternation of the ordinary man if, on a certain day the whole press told him in great black headlines that the Germans had had a series of very successful air-raids and it had to be admitted that—among other things, 12 shipyards had not only been damaged but had been put completely out of action for an indefinite period? And yet this has actually been done in the last few years and hardly anyone has raised a voice in protest. The action is that of an enemy of this Country. Shipbuilding Securities Limited was the disguise used by the financial and banking interests concerned in this bit of sabotage.

I suppose we all pride ourselves on being efficient at our jobs; we like to think our friends say of us—he is a good engineer, chemist, business-man or whatever it is. Now this efficiency we aim at simply means that we are effective—we can get results quickly and with the least expenditure of energy.

But all this does not mean that man is inherently lazy—just the reverse in fact because it is just as true that an individual, and I am talking about the average individual, will use the time he saves by his efficiency in one job for further activity perhaps of an even more strenuous character; it may be golf—but there again he will try and reach his objectives with the least expenditure of energy.

I want to stress the fundamental urge in man to go the shortest way about a given job—he never goes round a field if there is a suitable path across it. We can never hope to build up a stable social order unless we are going to have our laws, codes and regulations in harmony with the more or less instinctive desires of mankind.

I am not talking of right and wrong; I am trying to bring out facts—facts which we must get right and which can only be ignored at the certainty (not merely the risk) of an inevitable failure of the structure.

That same individual, who instinctively does a job the shortest way, can be induced to say he wants more work of a kind he particularly dislikes—in complete contradiction to the facts that have been established. I refer to the official programmes of the main political parties Conservative, Liberal and Labour who all promise more work; and the party which promises most convincingly that it will make a rod for our backs expects to win elections on that promise. It is true, of course, that more than half the people have realized there is a fraudulent element in this party game.

The hunger marchers from Jarrow a year or so ago were mesmerized into saying they wanted “work” when what they really wanted was food, clothes, shelter, warmth, and other things—in short Freedom and Security.

It is quite certain you will never have any stability in your social order while there is confusion over such a simple point as this. There is a fundamental aspect in that the individual can be said to be at war with himself if he can

be induced to say one thing and act as though he believed it, when it is so obviously not the case.

The situation is such that it can only be explained by a term such as “mesmerism” or “hypnosis”. Take men away from the political economic influence and they behave in a perfectly rational way.

On one occasion I was one of a small party high up on a mountain and in thick mist. An informal conference was taking place to try to get our position. One man proudly pulled out his brand new altimeter to fix us in one plane at least; he read out our height—3,600 feet, and someone remarked—“Splendid! We’re 400 feet above the top.”

In the same way our leading politicians went round the Country solemnly declaring that there had been a book-keeping crisis and we were now a “poor Poor Nation” and must “cut our coat according to our cloth” and a lot of other nonsense, although our producing capacity had not suffered in the slightest degree in a real sense. I cannot recall that there was any merriment at the time, most people seemed to be taken in by it.

At bottom I think this behaviour is due to an imperfect understanding of what intellectual freedom means. Freedom must have a limiting condition in that it must be consistent with the freedom of others; in the same way intellectual freedom becomes intellectual licence unless we impose certain limiting conditions on ourselves. That limiting condition is that we shall exercise that freedom *consistent with the truth*, facts which are known or can be verified.

It merely begs the issue to state that it is difficult to say when the freedom of one individual interferes with the freedom of others—it is not easy; but we have a legal system and judges whose duty it is—or should be—to decide and make the best job they can of very knotty problems.

Absolute truth in all matters may be out of human reach but that is no excuse for not doing our best and it is to be hoped we will never set up a legal system to settle the limits of intellectual freedom. Even if it were possible and even if we have not made too good a job of it—it is preferable that it should be left to the good judgement of the individual.

It is said that “every one has a right to his own opinions”. That is just one of those half-truths which is worse than an out-and-out lie. The fact of the matter is that neither we have not the slightest claim to an opinion which cannot be reconciled with known facts.

Every individual knows this well enough in those matters where he is in contact with nature and natural laws; it is only in the intellectual activities of politics, economics, finance and possibly religion where he wanders about holding opinions regardless of facts and laying himself open to clever but unscrupulous people who are well aware of this weakness if they do not actually teach and encourage it.

I have mentioned the financial or monetary system; it is all tangled-up with the political system and clever but spurious so-called economic laws and also with religion.

The political or party system as it works to-day can be dismissed as a splendid example of the old “divide and rule” principle laid down by Machiavelli generations ago.

I do not propose saying much about the money system; it is quite an easy matter to find out the relevant facts about money.

What I do want to point out is that you must have a

very clear conception of your philosophy—your idea of a way of living—before you try and judge the money system as an instrument of policy.

A “jemmy” may be a beautifully made and efficient tool of the very best steel, but its efficiency is in terms of its effectiveness in interfering with the freedom and security of others. It is surprising how often the efficiency of a tool is used to take the attention off its purpose and how well the trick works; it is often used in favour of our legal system. The victim of this trick is led into an attack on the efficiency of the system when his proper and correct reply should be “Yes! I have no doubt it is as efficient as you say but how is it being used?”

Philip Snowden once stated that the Bank of “England”—a privately owned concern not under the control of our people—was “the greatest moral force in the world” and here again the correct reply is “And who wields this powerful club?”

If certain sections and individuals are going to control this powerful compulsion against the deepest and innermost aspirations of mankind—those yearnings for freedom and security—then you are going to have resistance from the start, veiled or open, and sooner or later armed resistance—which means war.

Abraham Lincoln stated a literal truth and a fundamental one when he said: “Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the Power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better. This is a valuable, a most sacred right—a right which we hope and believe is to liberate the world.”

It is just because the money system is a “jemmy” or club that it must be dressed-up to look like a “moral force” and must be backed and explained away by a crowd of so-called “economists” who are nothing but a lot of intellectual acrobats.

Visiting an office in the East End of London once I noticed the mat was securely chained to a staple in the floor. They told me that it was necessary and that they had it on record that after buying a new mat they had found it was the one that had been stolen. A crowd of 40 odd million people are in dire trouble (and I do not think that is an exaggerated term) and needing money to carry on a war which has been forced upon them by certain people; what would you think if those same “certain people” lent the people their own credit and succeeded in putting that crowd of 40 million people, which includes us, in the lenders’ power to the extent of the capital, and an exorbitant rate of interest for ever on account of the capital, which, as a mathematical certainty, can never be repaid.

The money system is a very efficient tool, and very effective for its purpose: but that purpose is not mine and I do not think it is yours.

It is time we attempted to locate the “certain persons” who are responsible in a special way for the policy inherent in the present money system. As far as I know the two philosophies which have influenced this Country in the last 2,000 years can fairly be described as Christian and Jewish. Now it may be true that Jews are “cleverer” than Gentiles and they certainly have an aptitude for social organization and planning. But this is our

Country, and I am sure that a Christian philosophy (not always identical with the Christianity of the Churches and so-called religious people) suits Englishmen better than a Jewish one. It is certainly not a Christian policy that is being put into effect by the money system to-day, although many so-called Christians will be found in key positions tolerating and even helping to carry out the philosophy.

It is using language as accurately as it can be used to say that the money system is a very efficient tool of Jewish policy and that Jews predominate in guiding and controlling the mechanism. The leading group in international finance to-day are Kuhn, Loeb and Company, of America. Men like Bernard Baruch, the Warburgs, Felix Frankfurter, the Rothschilds, Jacob Schiff, these are individuals, or some of them, who control the mechanism and on whom a very special responsibility rests for the results seen in the world to-day.

HOW ARE WE TO CIRCUMVENT THIS EVIL POLICY?

For all I know many of the Jewish race would be content to live in and with a policy in accordance with an Englishman’s ideas of a way of living. But we must insist on having our way before it is too late.

If you have thoroughly made up your mind that you believe in a state of affairs which would mean Freedom and Security for everyone; and if you believe in the supreme importance of individuality and the comparative unimportance of the “institution” except in so far as it serves individuals; and further, if you are convinced that this fairly represents the requirements of nearly everyone, then you have simply got to *fight* the whole fabrication of falsehoods and the institutions which frustrate your requirements and co-operate with others to form the most effective means possible to bring about the conditions you want.

Everyone of us has a somewhat different sphere of influence but it is possible to suggest some lines of action. Possibly you can influence people in key positions, or at least you can try—because it is very much a stonewall business.

Everyone has influence as a voter in Municipal and Parliamentary matters and you must increase the pressure on your representatives really to represent you. If you can only do something to bring home the fundamental consideration of representation to anyone it will be good work. If the majority of people want a certain thing, no matter what it is, the representative has but one thing to do: to represent their wishes by his vote—if he votes contrariwise, in effect he says his constituency does not want that thing; and he does not realize that he is lying (to give it a blunt term) or mis-representing his electors.

Democracy cannot begin to work properly until we can impose a more truthful standard in this matter of representation.

In Wales and Scotland there are to-day strong movements working for “home-rule”, while we have a strong and inspired movement for a “Federated States of Europe.”

Political independence means nothing without financial independence; Ireland is just as much under financial domination, centred in America at the moment, as we are but at the same time any movement towards decentralization is to be preferred to a move towards centralization. The move for a “Federated States of Europe” is to be opposed and prevented at all costs, it is an inspired and sinister move. It is difficult enough now to contact and influence our representatives, but it will be hopeless trying to influence highly centralized financial control far removed from the individual.

The complete subjection of the individual by police force methods which such a Federation would lead to would again cause war in the individual man and woman.

This war in the individual, as all Peace Societies agree, is the real source of all war.

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. Special Open Meeting on Third Tuesday in each month, to which the public is invited. All meetings in the Lombard Cafe, Lombard Street, at 8 p.m. Correspondence to the Hon. Sec., 17, Cregagh Road, 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: Next meeting on Tuesday, April 23, at 10, Park Place, at 7-30 p.m., prompt. Subject: Tax-bonds Campaign. 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 meeting on Friday, May 3, at 7 p.m., at 4, Meck-

lenburgh Street, W.C.1. Enquiries to B. M. Palmer, 35, Birchwood Avenue, Sidcup, Kent.

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

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, Oxbarn Avenue, Bradmore, Wolverhampton.

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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.)