

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

Vol. 6, No. 10.

Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper
Postage (home and abroad) 1d.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1940.

6d. Weekly.

Organised Corruption---The Science of the Abstract

By JOHN MITCHELL

One of the Fathers of the Church is reported as saying, "Nothing can impose better on a people than verbiage; the less they understand the more they admire." Verbiage is the chief characteristic of our more successful politicians and journalists. And the use of verbiage is of course to give a misleading impression of what is going on. One of the noticeable facts about the flood of propaganda for a New World Order is the close affinity of its abstractionism with corrupt thinking. The object of this propaganda is obviously to control the minds of the people. There is much to suggest that it is one aspect of the widespread employment of theurgic magic, which has been described as a "science of illusions and lies." The practice of this "magic" can be seen to be universal and is only explicable if it proceeds from the practice of a secret doctrine which there is an extensive literature to show is, and has been since the earliest times, the exclusive possession of a small sect of people known as Kabalists (who are behind Freemasonry), now predominantly if not entirely, Jewish. The correspondence in principle between current events and the following two passages from the kabalistic *Talmud Torah* does not need to be emphasised. They show that Jewish plans for world dominion have always been based on corruption and despair:—

"... if therefore we behold the generation becoming ever more corrupt then there is good reason to anticipate the advent of the Messiah."—Midrash, *Song of Songs*, 2.

"The generation that will bring in the Messiah will consist of but a few learned men. There will be mandates daily, pregnant with evil. Seven years before the coming will be marked with great events—they have not yet happened in the order described. At his coming large cities will become desolate. There will be a total absence of truth and

men of learning and piety will be despised. Those known as the most honourable will be the most full of duplicity. Scepticism will be the order of the day and there will be no rebuking the evil-doer. When all are leprous with sin, the Messiah will appear—even as the leper when his leprosy had covered all his flesh, the priest pronounced him clean."

—13 Leviticus Rabbi, 17 *Sanhedrin Book* 97.

Christian Science is one of the organised religions more obviously employing theurgic magic. The fact that the proprietor of *The Times* is a Christian Scientist makes all the more interesting a leading article which appeared in that paper on May 6 under the title *Through German Eyes*—an article which is difficult to explain if it is not a use of "magic" to persuade the public that anyone who opposes the movement for Union of Britain with America is a German agent, and thereby to defeat the opposition in this country to that movement. The following is a passage from the article:—

"Mr. Clarence Streit, the chief American exponent of the idea of international federation, is about to publish an English edition of his newest book, in which he proposes an immediate federal union of the United States and the British Empire on much the same lines as were once proposed by Mr. Churchill to France. This publication lends topical interest to some comments by Count Paul Toggenburg, in the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, on the progress of the federal movement in America. He writes that even before the war, behind all the intellectual talk on 'union now,' influential people in the City and the clubs were hatching the idea of pooling England's positions of world power with America, thus secretly preparing against the eventuality of an eclipse of British Imperialism. Jewish banking firms in the City became enthusiastic supporters of the movement, which was also secretly subsidised by American circles. The Christian Science movement was one of its main propaganda centres, and Mr. Mallory Brown, of the *Christian Science Monitor*, a typical exponent of unscrupulous American *Realpolitik*, a prime mover. This movement for union had now gained actuality through Mr. Churchill's war policy and Mr. Willkie's recent visit to England had been in the nature of a test to gauge how prepared the English masses were to accept it. His subsequent visit to Canada was undertaken more openly in the role of inspector for the great liquidation of the British Commonwealth."

Another form of propaganda to prepare the British public for Union with America is characterised by direct lying. An illustration of this is provided by a statement

SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT

K. R. P. PUBLICATIONS, LTD.

Temporary Address:—

49 PRINCE ALFRED ROAD, LIVERPOOL, 15.

Telephone:—Wavertree 435.

about the U.S.A. Government which appeared in a daily paper on April 30. This said:—

"The Administration has made itself independent of Wall Street and so have the leading industrial combines now engaged in armament work, which all have accumulated large reserves and kept them liquid and within their own hands."

The weekly journal *Cavalcade* declares that an American-British Union will happen "Before this war is over, perhaps before it is very much older." Clarence K. Streit proposes in his new book that it should happen when America enters the war and that in the Union America is to have "twenty-seven votes, the rest twenty-two," the rest including the whole of the British Commonwealth of nations.

Meanwhile Nazi propagandists in the U.S.A., according to *Cavalcade*, are saying "that Hitler deplors the prospect of a struggle between the Tripartite Powers (Germany, Italy, Japan), and the United States for the possession of the British Empire." It is only American aid to Britain, they say, which is preventing peace. Why quarrel about who should have the British Empire? "Why not cut it up?"

There is only one way to scotch this propaganda, says *Cavalcade*, and that is "an Anglo-American act of union on the lines of that proposed by Premier Churchill to France last year."

The basis of this propaganda both to the American people as well as to the British people is despair and corruption; and this was the basis of the proposal for a Franco-British Union made last year. "For a long time Europe has been rotten ripe for revolutionary change," says *Cavalcade*, "If Hitler had not put his fist through the worm-eaten structure, some other force would."

Comparable with the corrupt nature of the direct and indirect propaganda contributory to the enlargement and absorption of national governments everywhere into one world government (Federal Union) is the propaganda and activities of the gang of planners operating under that name as well as under the banner of Socialism. Here the aim is to eliminate the sovereignty of the individual with all its diverse characteristics and standardise it as far as possible with the characteristics of a community operating to a single social objective; and at the same time local organisations within the nation are to be absorbed into regional organisations. The much quoted statement of Mr. Israel Moses Sieff's journal *Planning* in 1938 that "only in war or under threat of war will the Government embark on large scale planning" is amplified in *Planning* for February 17, 1941, which is devoted to the "effects of bombing":

"The full effects of bombing cannot yet be judged: existing methods may be developed which will change the picture. Already, however, a number of fundamental and probably permanent consequences can be seen. Bombing has made it impossible to maintain artificial administrative boundaries, especially between the various parts of a single town or urban cluster. Regional organisation of essential services is gaining strength, and local organisation is losing it. The whole-time administrator responsible to a higher authority is replacing the spare-time committee-man, responsible to voters who rarely vote either for or against him. It is becoming more urgent to find out accurately what people think of the public services and to take trouble to remedy sources of friction. Class barriers are being assaulted in the armed forces, in civil defence services, through evacua-

tion schemes and otherwise, and their rigidity has been lessened, although it is too early to say that they are breaking down. The privacy and exclusiveness of the family has been to a large extent replaced by living in public even during indoor leisure and rest periods, and above all in shelters. People have learnt that they can do many things they thought they could not, and do without others which they ranked as necessities. The unbalance between the materials and the spirit of civilisation has been sharply redressed, and the nation has learnt that a vigorous social purpose is not only a source of satisfaction, but a source of strength and comfort."

What is remarkable about the above paragraph is that the social "consequences of bombing" which are recited are not regarded as unpleasant and as something to be remedied as soon as possible, but as worthy of perpetuation. A recent article in *The Times* under the title *Lessons of the Raids* provides another side to the picture. The writer has made some attempt to be objective. Some extracts from his record will show how pernicious is the P.E.P. statement as well as the falsities in it:—

"The regional organisation is not intended to be a substitute for the local government, and where local government is good it is probably best for this work of civil defence. The city fathers know their people, their areas, and the needs of both as neither regional commissioners nor the Central Government can.

"... The chief of staff, as it were, in one city which has had its share of bombing gave as his advice: 'Get a fearless chairman of your committee, and then bury your legal department.' He meant by this last that the morrow of a fierce raid was no time for leisurely following of rules.

"... Mr. Norman Tiplaft, chairman of Birmingham A.R.P. committee, urges decentralisation and the making of each district as self-contained as possible. ...

"One heard of an emergency conference called to consider a piece of work which it was essential should be set in hand. Government departments were represented, but not one would accept responsibility for saying the word 'Go' and so incurring cost. The chairman, a councillor, had no more authority than the rest, but he did not shrink from saying, 'Go ahead.' There was a sigh of relief from the gathering."

Evil corrupts itself. If midst the devastation and heaped up misery of air raids the small light of truth can be kept burning there remains the strong possibility that organised corruption will reach a point of inherent rottenness where it will be too weak to stand against a movement directed to spread truth. The Jewish "Messiah" will then suffer irretrievable defeat.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All subscribers are asked to confirm by post card the date of expiry of their subscriptions to *The Social Crediter*.

They are also requested to report promptly delay, which may be due to enemy action, in acknowledgement of remittances.

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

AGREEMENT

Mr. Compton MacKenzie, who was recently sent a copy of *This 'American' Business* by Mr. Borge Jensen, wrote in reply:—

*Suidheachan, Island of Barra,
Outer Hebrides, Scotland.*

Dear Mr. Jensen,

Many thanks for the booklet with every word of which I am in agreement. Shall we ever convince this country in time to prevent its ruin?

Yours sincerely,

COMPTON MACKENZIE.

30 March, 1941.

ANTICIPATIONS

of Roosevelt's speech on May 14:—

Leonard Engel, Washington correspondent of the New York newspaper *P.M.*:

"I have strong reason to believe Roosevelt will come out in favour of a union of the United States and Britain.

"He will probably specify the end of the war as the occasion for such a merger of the two great English-speaking nations, but I believe he may suggest an earlier date."

C. V. R. Thompson, New York correspondent of the *Daily Express*:

"There are some observers who believe that Roosevelt will even come out for an Anglo-American union, a move which would make the American man-in-the-street feel that the war was now his war.

"These observers base their guessing—and it cannot be any more than guessing—on the aptness of the audience of the Pan-American Union.

"Other possibilities besides convoys are believed to be the pooling of the British and American fleets to defend the sea lanes between the United States and all vital parts of the British Empire, and threats to occupy the Azores and Canary Islands should Hitler move towards Spain or Portugal."

'TOO MUCH' WHEAT

The four chief exporters of wheat will have a surplus at the end of July of eleven hundred millions of bushels,

says the *Daily Express* City Editor.

This vast quantity, by far the largest in history, is equal to more than four years' consumption in Britain.

Canada, Australia, the United States and the Argentine are said to be planning to limit production, Canada by as much as 35 per cent.

MASS MEETING AT WEDNESBURY

Disquiet at the centralisation and socialisation of small businesses was expressed at a mass-meeting of the Wednesbury town tradesmen recently when a deputation was appointed to interview the President of the Board of Trade pending a decision being given by the Government on the proposal to cut down the number of small retail shops, tradesmen to invest their money in Government securities and go into some kind of war work.

Councillor F. A. Wadsworth, ex-Mayor of Wednesbury, said that in Birmingham they had the pleasure of feeding 500 people a day at 7d. per head, and for this they had an organiser at £7 a week.

Yet the Government said the system was going to be a paying proposition.

When the Government interfered with private traders was when the trouble began.

Councillor C. Jackson, presiding said communal feeding may assume tremendous proportions soon and it all depended on the Battle of the Atlantic. The scheme had been a godsend to the schoolchildren of Wednesbury.

Councillor T. Berry said the unfair quota system was the vicious circle the tradesmen had to break, otherwise it would break them.

As long as the distribution of commodities was equitable, small tradesmen did not mind.

Councillor Jackson said that the more the stocks were centralised the greater the risk from blitz. Queues at shops were unnecessary, yet if there were fewer shops there would be more queues.

FISH

Any fish that may be bought on

one large stretch of the north-west coast comes from Aberdeen: the catch of the local fishing town goes to the north-east to be sold—at prices, of course, eight or ten times higher than normal. The Ministry of Food's solution is to socialise the whole industry, and under this threat trawler-owners in Fleetwood have devised a plan 'which will bring a price cut without serious interference with existing selling and distribution methods.' The Edinburgh, Leith and District Fish Trade Association are also considering a voluntary scheme for co-operative distribution.

"IT WILL FALL ON HIM...."

From the "*News Review*," April 24:—

John Gilbert Winant may well be more than an Ambassador. Former head of the International Labour Office in Geneva, he is expert on subjects dealing with labour problems.

It will fall to him to keep his hand on the pulse of British political life and to co-ordinate the rising tide of British Labour, headed by Ernest Bevin, whom he has known for some years, with the Progressive element in Washington.

A confirmed idealist, Ambassador Winant looks like playing a stellar role in the forthcoming events which will shape the new world order. Said he soon after his arrival:

"Only by finding a common basis of world citizenship and by accepting far-reaching and progressive social change can we hope to secure economic and social security which will make any peace real and lasting."

While the task of fighting and winning the war remains, the Grosvenor Square Embassy has become the clearing-house for the multitudinous liaison which has sprung up since the passing of the Lease-and-Lend-Bill.

The restrained, hesitant atmosphere which pervaded the precincts of Appeaser Joe Kennedy has gone. By last week the Embassy had expanded considerably.

Biggest increase in staff has been in the department of Naval Attaché Captain Lockwood. The normal complement of three U.S. Naval officers, has grown to 39. Military Attaché Brigadier-General Raymond E. Lee's department has also jumped from two to nine.

WHIG HISTORY

By B. M. PALMER

In his latest and entirely worthwhile book, *The Last Rally*, Hilaire Belloc says that men can but conceive of the past in terms of the present, and this is the fruitful source of most bad history.

In his chapter on "Whiggery" which contains much of value when read in the light of Social Credit philosophy, are these words:

"Like all official history, Whig history, as it approached the term of its natural life (it is still vigorous but its decay is manifest) sank from level to level in the community. Today it is still the orthodox history of the elementary schools; it is defended though with increasing difficulty, in the national universities; but its native ground still remains the great mass of the lower middle class, and there it is of greatest effect in those historical novels with which we are blessed or cursed. A future generation, perhaps the next, may watch with interest the appearance of some real piece of historical fiction wherein our fathers shall be made to behave as they did behave; the effect will be startling."

In a footnote he states that the official Whig historian of the nineteenth century was Macaulay, of the twentieth it is his relative, Sir George Trevelyan.

Sound as Mr. Belloc's judgment is with regard to official Whig history, I feel he is over-optimistic with regard to its imminent decease, while the powers behind the *Times's* leading articles are pumping oxygen into its carcase.

Sir Richard Livingstone, speaking to the Classical Association of Oxford on April 22, said in the course of his address:

"There were truths of economics and psychology; but there were even more important truths in which the mind needed to be dipped so deeply that it never wholly lost the dye, such for instance as Aristotle's words, 'The State originates for the sake of life; it continues in existence for the sake of the good life,' and 'man when perfected, is the best of animals, but when divorced from justice he is the worst of all.... Justice is the principle which brings order into political societies.'"

It is not necessary to quote any

more of the address, those few words set the key, and it applied the "lessons" of the past to our present conflict with the Nazi philosophy.

Commenting on this address in its leading article, *The Times* says:

"It was Plato too who first conceived that idea of a planned society which is gradually emerging as one of our essential peace aims; and, since the Greeks, who were the pioneers of the scientific spirit, never forgot that man must be the master of science, none can teach so profoundly as Plato the necessary truth that the plan is worth nothing save as it is related to eternal values.

"The problem of reconciling a planned society with the vital rights and liberties of man is a corollary to a larger problem, the understanding of the design of the universe....

"If this nation has come to its supreme test with a conviction, which bombs cannot blast, that material things like wealth and safety must always be sacrificed for the sake of spiritual things like liberty and justice, it has learnt that truth through the leadership, over many generations, of men trained to look at life in the fearless Greek way."

So far as the matter is clear to me the erroneous assumptions in these paragraphs are that the Greeks as a nation adopted a planned society, and that it is possible to reconcile planning with the vital rights and liberties of man. The statement is never actually made, but it would appear so to one who took the article at its face value. This is bad history—it is conceiving of the past in terms of the present—it is official Whig history, written for our generation.

Writing of the ancient Greeks in *Form and Colour*, L. March Phillips says: "The infallible test of intellectual activity is the assertion by man of his superiority to his surroundings; his assertion, that is to say, of his right to control and alter and adapt to his own wishes the material circumstances in which he finds himself."

This power the ancient Greeks manipulated in no uncertain way, and won their right to claim the title of democracy. It was acknowledged among

them, and this is worth noting, that no democratic unit could function if it increased beyond a few thousand—five thousand, I believe, was the number suggested as ideal for a city.

It was not until after the collapse of classic art and the substitution of the the emotional and spiritual style known as Hellenism that the full influence of Plato and Aristotle was felt in European thought, and by that time Greece was no longer a democracy. Hellenism is the aspect of Greek thought which has made its mark on Western Europe and these Islands, and it is largely influenced by the Orient. It is not pure Greek. It has been admirably summed up by C. H. Douglas in these words:

"The classical system is the embodiment of an attractive and artistic ideal or conception of society, and the conditions under which society lives, moves, and has its being. It is above, outside, possibly in advance of, facts."

Hellenism, as Sir Richard Livingstone says, may be a universal and super-national culture which each nation can adapt and modify as its own genius and tradition may suggest, and it may be a common bond between all its children—but to suggest that it may form the basis of a planned international society is pure Whig propaganda.

But even God himself, is pressed into service to further the World State.

"The important point for us is not how much of this or that which happens to suit our turn can be picked up from the Greeks, but what in sum was their essential gift to humanity—the quality they existed to exemplify?

"It was not worship of the body, or the delights of the flesh, though at no time in human history have those matters received more successful attention; it was not in the rational and materialistic outlook on Life, though no people have ever been more matter-of-fact, less transcendental than the Greeks; it was not even in the written word, for Greek philosophic speculation, great as it was, was not all of Greece, nor even the major part—Greek learning was only a foundation to be built on and superseded. No; the prime achievement of Greece was, without a doubt, the discovery of the power of knowledge, Truth,

and the effective value as a means to acquiring knowledge of what has been called the scientific spirit. The essential quality of this spirit is, as has been pointed out, a humble and enquiring mind; an attitude of wonder, of worship if you like—a passionate interest in

Creation, rather than an itch to create." —N. F. Webb in *European Background*, in *The Social Crediter*; July 20, 1940.

How does the international transcendentalism of *The Times* appear in the light of these words?

One day, as Mr. Belloc says, history will be written in which our forefathers will be made to behave as they did behave, and the effect will be startling; but the historian will be a Social Crediter.

April 30.

CONCENTRATION

The following passage is taken from the "Evening Standard" of May 1:

Six Big Business men are working out a scheme which covers a turnover of something like £200,000,000. They are the President of the Board of Trade's concentrators of industry.

Boot, shoe and paper concentration has made Sir Nigel Campbell, white-haired, energetic City banker of 62, almost a Civil Servant. He has no time now to go to the City.

Sir Nigel is a quiet-speaking, unassuming, keep-in-the-background man. "One of the quiet commissars, like Andrew Duncan and Reith, and a link between the City and the Government departments," a friend describes him.

Sir Nigel knows re-organisation work. In a slump period of a decade ago, he was alternate chairman with Mr. Montagu Norman of the Bankers' Industrial Development Company set up by the Bank of England, to rationalise industry. Cotton and shipbuilding were his special interests.

At nineteen he had crossed the Atlantic to become a gold prospector. He soon learned there was more gold in banking than in a Canadian "claim." He never found a nugget, but in New York he entered the banking firm of Dillon Read and returned to Britain to open their London office. He has stuck to banking ever since.

As Harriette Campbell his American-born wife has a wide sale of detective thrillers in her native country.

AMERICAN FORTUNE

"The present Lord Astor and his brother, Major John Astor [of the *Times*], receive the income from an American Trust established by their father and estimated at not less than £11,000,000.

"....The late Lord Astor was American born, and he left his huge fortune in a trust fund of which a leading Wall-Street banking house are the sole

trustees. It is the understanding in financial circles here that the bank has complete authority and simple instructions to pay the *income* to the heirs, Lord Astor and his brother.

"If that is so, there is some doubt whether the British Government could touch the property. Its size may be judged from the fact that in 1939 the United States Government by order of the Supreme Court were awarded more than £2,500,000 in estate taxes from the trust."

—F. G. A. COOKE in an article *Sky-scrapers for Sale* in the *London Evening Standard* of February 2, 1941.

ELECTRICITY

In many parts of the country new power plant is being installed and a process of decentralisation is going on which is a complete reversal of the ideas of those who sponsored the Central Electricity Board.

In 1926 when the Grid was formed, small power companies were advised to close down their plant and join up with the Grid as it would no longer pay for industrial concerns to generate their own power.

At that time the generating capacity of industrial and private plants was about 2,750,000 kilowatts. Today it is about 3,700,000 kilowatts, and the Central Board is calling on these private plants to supply it with current.

In view of the dangers to supply to which centralisation lays us open in times of war, the knowledge that smaller companies are on the increase is heartening.

DEBT ACT ULTRA VIRES

If the court judgments given in early April regarding the Debt Adjustment and the Legal Proceedings Suspension Act are allowed to stand a disastrous situation may result not only in Alberta but throughout Canada.

So said Mr. Lucien Maynard to the

Legislature when he explained that the Province is appealing against the two judgments and will carry the appeal to the highest court in the Empire.

The judge ruled that the Debt Adjustment Act was *ultra vires*, and declared invalid the Legal Proceedings Suspension Act, passed at this session.

Mr. Maynard declared in the Legislature that in his opinion Mr. Justice O'Connor's judgments were not sound in law, and said the same principle was involved in the legislation passed by the House regarding protection for soldier debtors. If the O'Connor judgment was sound, then the debt protection afforded soldiers was also invalid.

FREEDOM

"It is not only true that most people entirely misunderstand Freedom, but I sometimes think I have not yet met one person who rightly understands it. The whole universe is absolute Law. Freedom only opens entire activity and licence *under the law*. To the degraded or undeveloped—and even to too many others—the thought of freedom is a thought of escaping from law—which, of course, is impossible. More precious than all worldly riches is Freedom—freedom from the painful constipation and poor narrowness of ecclesiasticism—freedom in manners, habiliments, furniture, from the silliness and tyranny of local fashions—entire freedom from party rings and mere conventions in Politics—and better than all, a general freedom of One's-Self from the tyrannic domination of vices, habits, appetites, under which nearly every man of us, (often the greatest brawler for freedom,) is enslaved. Can we attain such enfranchisement—the true Democracy, and the height of it? While we are from birth to death subjects of irresistible law, enclosing every movement and minute, we yet escape, by a paradox, into true free will. Strange as it may seem, we only attain to freedom by a knowledge of, and implicit obedience to, Law." —Walt Whitman, in "Notes Left Over," 1888.

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

This journal expresses and supports the policy of the Social Credit Secretariat, which is a non-party, non-class organisation neither connected with nor supporting any political party, Social Credit or otherwise.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Home and abroad, post free: One year 30/-; Six months 15/-;
Three months 7s. 6d.

Editorial Office:

4, ACREFIELD ROAD,
WOOLTON, LIVERPOOL.
Telephone: Gateacre 1561.

Business Office (Temporary):

49, PRINCE ALFRED ROAD,
LIVERPOOL, 15.
Telephone: Wavertree 435.

Vol. 6. No. 10.

Saturday, May 17, 1941.

Centralisation

Where large masses of population are concentrated, bans, prohibitions and censorships are increasingly of less avail to prevent news from being spread and comment.

The spectacle of vast concentrations of food and raw materials consumed by fire in as many minutes as the 'pale-faced Marxians' of Whitehall intended to 'hold' it in months suggests 'we shalln't have any for the next war, if we use it all up in this.' The great emporiums are so efficient, so popular and so 'economical' that we can easily close up all the small shops and ruin all the small shop-keepers who haven't been and won't be called up! But when the said small shop-keepers stand cheek by jowl with the equally small fire-fighters who can't get bacon and eggs and cheese and cigarettes the fact that centralisation means simply putting all the things you want in a heap for certain destruction comes home.

Last week the posting of this paper was late. But it wasn't the people who had made scarcely any preparation for eventualities who fell short: it was the people who had made vast preparations, in some cases extending over a period of years, who found their brainy plans addled. The bigger the plan the quicker it addles.

The public is waking up to these elementary considerations and is asking for something to be done about it. Doubtless this is not unanticipated, and may, indeed, be part of that larger but simpler plan which does not yet show signs of going wrong—the plan to enslave the world under cover of the war. Tyranny has it seems three stages of action. The first is to tyrannise. The second is to devise an 'Improvement' in tyranny. The third is to provoke re-

sistance to the lesser tyranny in order to generate a force large enough to carry the greater into execution. But that too is not without its intelligent observers, who are multiplying fast and in odd and unexpected places. We must look out for them, for we can do them a good turn.

T. J.

TURKEY AND THE JEWS

"... In 1909, the Sultan was deposed in favour of a mere puppet, his brother Mehmed Rashid, by that strange secret society, the Committee of Union and Progress, commonly known in this country as the 'Young Turks' in which the twin forces of Freemasonry and Salonika Jewry played—as Mr. Graves makes clear—a leading part."

—from a review in *Truth of Briton and Turk*, by PHILIP GRAVES.

In a contemporary, Dr. Oscar Levy, in a letter, gibes at anti-Semitism. Twenty years ago he wrote, "There is scarcely an event in modern Europe that cannot be traced back to the Jews. Take the great war *that appears to have come to an end.* [Our italics.]

"... We who have posed as the Saviours of the World, we who have boasted of having given it 'the' Saviour, we are to-day nothing else but the world's seducers, its destroyers, its incendiaries, its executioners.

"... I look at this world and I shudder at its ghastliness; I shudder all the more as I know the spiritual authors of all this ghastliness."

The London School of Economics is said to have been founded by Mr. Sydney Webb (Lord Passfield), educated in Mecklenberg-Schwerin and Switzerland.

It was largely financed by Sir Ernest Cassel.

Its teachers have been given as:
Accountancy and Business Methods: Frederick Rudolf Mackley de Paula.

Sociology: Morris Ginsberg, Edith Verena Eckhard.

Public Administration: Hermann Finer.

Currency and Banking: Theodor Emmanuel Gugenheim Gregory.

Political Science: Harold Laski.

International Law: Hersch Lauterpracht.

Anthropology: Bronislaw Malinowski.

Ethnology: Charles Gabriel Seligmann.

Logic: Abraham Wolf.

(Lieut.-Colonel Lane).

The Controller of the Post-Office Savings Bank is Mr. Leon Simon.

Sir Cecil Hermann Kisch: Secretary of the Financial Department India Office, Assistant Under Secretary of State for India, Member, Supervisory Financial Commission, League of Nations, Member of Court of Governors London School of Economics. Married Myra, daughter of Rabbi Marcus Adler.

Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Hermann Kisch, C.B.E., Chairman Palestine Zionist Executive. Married Ruth, daughter of Sir Leonard Franklin.

Sir Leonard Franklin, O.B.E., third son of Ellis A. Franklin, Banker, and Adelaide, sister of first Baron Swaythling (Samuel-Montagu). Senior partner in A. Keyser and Co., Foreign Bankers. Messrs Keyser are the London Correspondents of Kuhn, Loeb & Company of New York.

"Mr. Menzies talks our language," says the *New York Times*.

Miss Eleanor Rathbone in the House of Commons on April 30:

"... To me the major anxiety is whether the community as a whole is not being allowed to eat much to freely."

"A War Between Two Philosophies"

By A. A. CHRESBY

The substance of one of the lectures of a "Special Refresher Course" arranged for members of the Douglas Social Credit Association of New South Wales in July, 1940.

Our approach has brought us right up against a war that has been raging through the ages between two conflicting philosophies.

One perception of reality is that all power and authority, arises from a point *external* from the Individual. The other perception is that all power and authority arises from *within* the individual. These constitute the basic elements of conflict.

The former is based on old mosaic law, judaic in concept, the logical outcome of which must be—and is—the trend towards total centralisation of power. All power and authority at the apex of the pyramidal form of society—which is extant in the world to-day—and the people in total subjection at the base.

The other perception is based on the Christian concept of "Love thy neighbour as thyself," and is a recognition of the sanctity of human personality and the Brotherhood of Man. This implies the sovereignty of the people exercised—to paraphrase Mr. L. D. Byrne, Advisor to the Alberta Government—with generous tolerance and understanding as between individuals, and the administration and management of a community's affairs by persons who are qualified by virtue of their desire to serve.

You will recognise these as the basic principles of Democracy, that form of society under which government and the management of a people's affairs yields them the results they want. And I believe that you will agree that a correct social order envisages a functioning political and economic democracy.

Against this social philosophy which is common to the Christian ethic and what we term "social credit" or "social belief" or "belief of social association for a common benefit," we have the Pagan or Judaic law—that might is right: the strongest or most cunning must rule, the survival of the fittest, all familiar phrases which are a product of the Judaic concept of society.

Judaism means the regimentation of the many by the few, which has been the dominant feature of the pagan philosophy through the ages.

The sovereignty of the people, freedom in security of the individual, and the sanctity of the human personality, have no meaning and cannot exist in this Judaic concept. People must be regimented, made to do what is good for them, kept in subjection by force. Therefore, "We must be Anti-Judaic in that we must oppose the Jewish philosophy. But we are NOT anti-Semitic. In fact it is only by exposure of the world intrigues that we can save ourselves, and with ourselves, the long-suffering blind Jewish masses," (Mrs. Palmer in the English *Social Crediter*, January 13, 1940.)

The democratic or social credit viewpoint is that the State exists to serve its individual citizens as do the institutions of the State. Here I submit for your urgent and deepest consideration the profound pronouncement of Major Douglas on March 9, 1938:

"The future of civilisation hangs on a reversal of the

present domination of individuals by institutions."

As I said earlier, the basis of Christian Social Philosophy is "Love thy neighbour as thyself" and is recognition of the sanctity of the human personality. Now despite critics of human nature, brotherhood and friendship do exist.

They spring from action taken towards a common aim, which has some genuine relationship to reality. The Philosophy of the social creditor—his view of Reality—contains within itself the substance and the source (to quote Dr. Tudor Jones) of all such effort. There exist very few people who do not possess some aim which converges with our own, such as the maximum personal freedom in security for the individual. With the knowledge we have, it is for us to take the initiative, and to assist individuals to formulate their own objectives—and help, where possible, to secure them.

This brings us to an analysis of the conflicting habits of mind, which are based on the two quite fundamental concepts or philosophies, which we now have under examination. We are indebted again to Major Douglas for the interesting grouping he has made of these, and which may be termed Group A and Group B thinking:

GROUP "A"	v	GROUP "B"
<i>Deductive</i>	v	<i>Inductive</i>
<i>Totalitarian</i>	v	<i>Democratic</i>
<i>Machiavellian</i>	v	<i>Baconian</i>
<i>Idealistic</i>	v	<i>Realistic</i>
<i>Jewish</i>	v	<i>Christian</i>
<i>Love of Power</i>	v	<i>Love of Freedom</i>
<i>Planned Economy</i>	v	<i>Organic Growth</i>

The DEDUCTIVE way of thinking will take the part and isolate it from the whole and say it is the whole; it will work from the abstract to the concrete, try to fit the facts to the theory and so on.

The INDUCTIVE way of thinking takes the facts and reasons from them. It will form a theory based on the facts, relate one part to the rest of the parts to form the whole, and will admit nothing that is not based on ascertainable or known facts; the basis of all its work can be demonstrated.

The TOTALITARIAN viewpoint is that the State is supreme, and that the individual is nothing except in so far as he is of service to the State. On the other hand the DEMOCRATIC viewpoint is that the state is nothing except that it serves the interests of the whole of the people who constitute it and that a country's affairs shall be so administered as to yield the results that the people want.

The MACHIAVELLIAN insists on the systematic subordination of RIGHTNESS to expediency; the development of cunning in political affairs; concealed government instead of open democratic government. The BACONIAN concept is based on the viewpoint of Bacon that, in effect: "We can proceed no longer along the lines of thought now prevalent. What is wanted is a just, that is to say, a realistic, relationship, between the mind and things." To quote Major

Douglas further: "The scientists took his advice, and modern mastery of nature is the result. The lawyers and financiers did not, and civilisation is breaking up because they did not. Nations are striving for things which are no use to them, and suffering under necessities which have no real existence."

IDEALISM would build a world based on one or a few individuals' ideas of what constitutes Utopia, and impose it on everyone. The idealist always insists that he knows best how his fellows should live, and at the same time emphatically resists any encroachment upon his own personal freedom. REALISM says that, "What is physically possible is financially possible;" that we are living in a world of abundance and that there exists no real reason for poverty, misery and degradation; that each individual should have the maximum personal freedom in security commensurate with his fellows' having the same; that the individual should be free to build his own Utopia.

JEWISH ideology based on law rants about justice. As Major Douglas says: "Justice, Judaisimo, the creed of Shylock, is the basis of the world's present unhappy state of affairs." CHRISTIANITY enjoins, not mere mechanical justice, but the development of health, happiness and so on, a state of affairs where "... they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid."

LOVE OF POWER is a concept involved in the leadership doctrine, and involves the fight for the power to remould the world and people's lives according to one individual's design for a living. LOVE OF FREEDOM, enjoins the concept of the "Inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

PLANNED ECONOMY visualises a blue print for the construction of society, a forcing of facts to fit theories, a complete ignoring of human factors. It is a regimentation to a conception. ORGANIC GROWTH involves the consideration of human and other factors and the growth and development limited only by human limitations, or shall we say the growth

and development of the individual and his environment limited only by his capacity to develop further.

We can, with truth, say with Major Douglas, that Group A "comprises, on the whole, those habits of mind which are effective in affairs and particularly, affairs of State to-day.... The flowers of the Group A ideas are the modern Dictatorships."

On the other hand, the Group B ideas are the only real basis for the establishment of the principles of correct human relationships, co-operation of man *with* man—in short the establishment, in all its aspects, of Social Credit in reality.

If I have given you a clear picture of these two conflicting viewpoints, you will realise that we are now witnessing the last stages of a fight to a finish, between the adherents of these two social concepts, and you will agree that there can be no compromise. Every win for one of the principles identified with Judaism is a defeat for the forces of democracy and Christianity.

In 1919, in *Economic Democracy*, Major Douglas wrote:—

"A definite victory for one side or the other is inevitable—it seems perfectly certain that either a pyramidal organisation, having at its apex supreme power, and at its base complete subjection, will crystallise out of the centralising process which is evident in the realms of finance and industry, equally with that of politics, or else a more complete decentralisation of initiative than this civilisation has ever known will be substituted for external authority."

Each of us is a human instrument through which these conflicting powers are working, and to each of us comes the opportunity to be used on one side or the other in this battle.

This is a responsibility which NONE of us can escape. Of the ultimate outcome of this battle there can be no doubt, but in terms of human suffering it is vitally important that the forces of Darkness, led by the Father of Lies, should be overthrown with all speed.

Mr. Manning on the Treasury Branches

In a recent debate in the Alberta legislature Mr. Manning outlined the objects of the Treasury Branch system.

He said that the objects of the treasury branches were threefold, namely, provision of a set-up for distribution of the wealth of the province; stimulation of industry within the province; progress in the ultimate objective of increasing total buying power in the hands of the people of the province. The government was confident the interim programme would result in an increase of purchasing power in the province. The government, prevented by the Dominion from increasing the amount of currency in circulation, was restricted to such activities "as we can carry on within the province." It was estimated that 20 per cent. of the pur-

chasing power in the province stayed in the province. The interim programme was designed to allow it to expand the purchasing power as far as internal purchasing power is concerned.

In the first years of their operation, the treasury branches convinced patrons they could carry on business with one type if paper as easily as another.

Necessity for backing vouchers with "dollars behind every voucher" was dwindling as people realised vouchers could be used for purchases, he said. Amount of vouchers on deposit was increasing steadily as their value was realised and it was now appreciated it was unnecessary to have 100 per cent. dollar backing for every voucher on deposit.

Under the trade claim plan the government merely removed the de-

positors' right to claim cash unless the need was urgent. Resulting from increased public confidence in trade claims the government, for example, considered \$800,000 cash "ample backing" for \$1,000,000 in trade claims, said Mr. Manning.

He declared that while the bonus could be construed as an accumulating liability, it was a liability, which would not demand cash unless the whole sum deposited were suddenly liquidated. The principle of a bonus was not new. As a rule the wholesaler was bonussed, but the government considered the most satisfactory method of increasing purchasing power in the province was by placing purchasing power in the hands of consumers for purchases which otherwise would not be made.

PARLIAMENT

AGRICULTURE:

FIDUCIARY ISSUE:

FOOD MINISTRY

April 30.

Oral Answers (37 columns)

AGRICULTURE

POTATO CONTROL, SCOTLAND.

Mr. Mathers asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, whether he is aware of the dissatisfaction of Scottish potato merchants since authority was taken from the area officer in Edinburgh, and transferred to Oxford, resulting in delay and indecision; and whether he will improve the position by reverting to the practice in force prior to February.

Major Lloyd George: No, Sir. Apart from my hon. Friend's recent letter to my Noble Friend, no representations have been received from merchants. A reply will be sent to my hon. Friend as soon as the necessary inquiries have been made.

Mr. Mathers: Will an endeavour be made to see that the satisfaction which prevailed when this office was at Edinburgh will not be discontinued because it has been moved to Oxford?

Major Lloyd George: If there were any cause for dissatisfaction, and we were satisfied that there was dissatisfaction, we would consider it, but at the moment we have no reason to think that there is.

FIDUCIARY NOTE ISSUE.

Mr. Pethick-Lawrence (by private Notice) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he has any statement to make about the amount of the Fiduciary Note Issue?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Kingsley Wood): Yes, Sir. Owing to the growing demand for currency, an increase in the Fiduciary Note Issue is necessary, and, acting under the power conferred by Section 8 of the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1928, the Treasury have authorised an increase in the amount of the Fiduciary Note Issue by £50,000,000, to £680,000,000 as from to-day. The Treasury Minute will be laid before Parliament forthwith.

SUPPLY (79 columns)

Considered in Committee.

CIVIL ESTIMATES, 1941.

UNCLASSIFIED SERVICES.

MINISTRY OF FOOD.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food (Major Lloyd George): . . . The Ministry of Food has been referred to as the largest trading organisation in the world. I believe the Committee will appreciate better the significance of what that means and the magnitude of our task when I say that our trading accounts amount to about £600,000,000 in a year. The Ministry is a little more than a trading organisation. It is concerned with social and economic problems far greater than those about which any trading organisation has to think. On the one hand it is a very great monopoly, and on the other hand it has responsibility for feeding the whole population of these Islands . . .

Let us take the position with regard to home supplies . . . Obviously, it is not easy to maintain control of home-produced supplies as of the imported supplies, because on the whole they do not come—except in such cases as those of wheat and meat—through the same kind of bottleneck. In the case of some commodities you have tens of thousands of suppliers scattered all over the country. These commodities, naturally, except as I say in some cases, do not come through a bottleneck which you can control. That is one of the reasons why we have found it extremely difficult up to now to devise means, for instance, of making possible a fair distribution of eggs. The production of eggs is in the hands of probably about 50,000* people . . . I now turn to a question which has created a great deal of excitement, and that is the question of what is known as luxury feeding in restaurants. There has been a certain amount of criticism of the policy which allows meals to be taken in these establishments without the surrender of a coupon. I say quite frankly to the Committee that this subject has been given a prominence out of all relation to its importance, because of, among

*Mr. Barnes (East Ham, South) later corrected this figure to 750,000.

other things, rather sensational publicity in one or two organs of the Press. As a matter of fact it is out of all proportion to the problem with which we are dealing . . .

More and more are the people of this country dependent upon having a meal out at some time during the day . . . Millions of workers all over the country are now being fed in canteens, and let me make it clear that a canteen is a restaurant for this purpose . . . If all the meat meals in every restaurant, canteen, and every kind of communal feeding centre in the country were stopped, it would only be possible to raise the meat ration from 1s. to 1s. 1d. That puts the matter in its true proportions, and I hope that people will leave it at that for the time being.

Mr. Barnes (East Ham, South): . . . I now wish to refer to a question of policy which does not come directly within the administration of the Ministry of Food, but which I think will have some impact on the Department in the near future. The Chancellor of the Exchequer when introducing his Budget, referred to the Government's scheme for subsidising basic foodstuffs. The Minister admitted that it was now costing £90,000,000 a year. It has been a very successful scheme, and is a remarkable example which the Government ought to have followed sternly at the outbreak of the war; it would then have been possible to have maintained a proper control over the whole range of basic priced goods. The Chancellor indicated that the Government were now proposing to extend that policy. Can the Minister indicate in his reply whether it will cover food supplies, and, if so, whether it will be applied to the present level of prices, or whether efforts will be made to cut the present level, which in my view is undoubtedly too high? . . . Already they have reached a high level, and unless the Government take action prices will get out of control in the near future. . . . If goods are in short supply, whether it be as a result of an actual shortage, maldistribution, or the movement of population, I urge the Minister to accept the policy of applying registration and rationing in every case where

it is humanly possible. Experience shows that when this is done you at once locate the demand. The problem of whether or not people consume it is rapidly dispensed with, because, if they do not take up their ration, it is released and it may be increased

Mr. Mc.Kinlay (Dumbartonshire): This same firm [Lewis's Limited] had tens of thousands of tins of cooked casserole stew. I am not exaggerating. It was purchased at 1s. 4d. per tin and was retailed to the public at 2s. When the management were called to book, they tried to justify 33 per cent. profit as a reasonable selling profit. It is not lingerie they were trading in, but foodstuffs; and if the sale of foodstuffs was an ancillary to their principle business before the war it has now become one of the most important branches of the business—of that and other firms. They claimed at that time that 33 per cent. profit was not an excess profit.

For some obscure reason, while those who were indulging in this practice were known, the public Press soft-pedalled. The reasons for that were not very far to seek. I have checked up on the matter and it is strange that in every industrial part of Britain where these multiple stores operate, it is common talk that if you want anything in the food line you should go to Lewis's or to Marks and Spencer's. I am not suggesting that there is anything significant in the fact that the noble Lord was associated with the firm, but I am definitely stating that there is no control over the prices paid to manufacturers by persons who desire to secure almost a monopoly of their goods. When I left Glasgow, cooked sausage was being sold at 2s. 6d. per lb. It must be a wonderful sausage. If the Ministry does not regulate such practices it will create more trouble than enough, and not only for itself as a national body but for food control committees

. . . . There are many difficulties confronting local food offices and first in importance are those imposed upon them by the boys in the back room at Colwyn Bay. If the Minister of Labour were here, I would suggest that he might, with advantage to the country, have a comb-out at Colwyn Bay. There is an issue of circulars and instructions by the hundred, as well as the cancellations that arrive at the food offices before the arrival of the circulars which they are designed to cancel. There are 86,000 forms lying in Glasgow food office and nobody will tell the committee what to do with them. I suppose they will be

part of the confidential wastage. On the other hand, when you indent to have the windows of the office cleaned at a cost of 15s., you have to wait four and a half months—and even then there is no answer. There should be closer co-operation between Colwyn Bay and food executive officers

Mr. Robertson (Streatham): cattle and sheep were coming in from the hills at the end of the summer season, and they were being tendered for sale at the auction marts throughout the country but sent back to the farmers because the Ministry of Food could not deal with them. The Ministry had to break their agreements, and the farmers had to take their beasts back and lose money, because in the winter the beasts lose weight and cost more in keep. Why were they not killed and put into cold storage? I am in the cold storage business when I am in anything but politics, and I can tell the Minister that there was plenty of room in the cold stores at that date

. . . . The Cold Storage Company was being deprived of its pre-war standard of profits. I know a company whose two years' pre-war standard of profits of £11,000 would have been reduced to £400. When the trade woke up to the fact that they were having to pay an insurance premium for this national risk, they asked the Ministry to receive them so that they could negotiate with them. The trade were invited to Colwyn Bay to negotiate about the scheme, which was a complex one and surrounded by all the papers which my hon. Friend the Member for Dumbartonshire mentioned. It was difficult for the people in the trade to understand all its complexities. When they went to Colwyn Bay they were handed an Order promulgated on the previous day under the Emergency Powers Act, and this made it impossible for them to negotiate, for it laid down the terms under which cold stores were to be taken over. They were not told that the Order was subject to the approval of this House. If they had been they would have got into touch with Members of Parliament. I only accidentally learned of it and was able to go to my hon. and gallant Friend. I thank him for the way in which at the eleventh hour, within a minute of the Order becoming law, he realised that the reports which I put to him were correct. He increased the basic gross revenue by 150 per cent. and maximum gross revenue by 50 per cent. If I had not intervened, and if he had not received me in a sympathetic manner, the Order would have been law, and the industry, because of

their lack of representation, would have been treated in a most unfair way I earnestly hope that the Committee will take notice of the dangerous situation which arises when officials can, under emergency powers which were given to enable us to face the enemy at the gates, promulgate an Order which makes futile the legislation of the Finance Act which we had examined here Clause by Clause

Mr. Rhys Davies (Westthoughton): It does not matter what Parliament or the Ministry of Food decides; it does not matter what the shop-keeper decides; the person who has to reduce all the regulation into actual practice is the counter-hand; he has to face the actual customer It is the man behind the counter who has to bring all these rules and regulations into actual practice. Napoleon once said that we were a nation of shopkeepers, but Hitler may some day tell us that we are a nation of shop assistants. It is true I think that every war which we wage is fought very largely by shop assistants, warehousemen and clerks. Fifty per cent. of the shop assistants, warehousemen and clerks of this country are already in the Forces. The Minister of Labour and National Service has already denuded the shops and offices of this country of male assistants, with the result that managers of branch shops have been harassed beyond bearing. In some cases they have no skilled men left to do the work except themselves. Everybody thinks that work behind a shop counter is unskilled, but that is not so

Major Lloyd George: With the finest scheme in the world, it would not be possible to make up with fish what is short in other commodities. I do not know the figures, but I doubt whether 30 per cent. of what we had before the war is coming in to-day. That is, because our ships are doing other work

Many other smaller points have been raised. I have taken a careful note of them, and I will look into all of them. I am aware that, as the hon. Gentleman has said, there are inequalities No one wants to perpetuate inequality more than is necessary. But there are bound to be inequalities. There is for example the inequality between people living in the country, who can catch a rabbit, and people living in the towns, who cannot. We are determined to remove all the inequalities we can

DIARY OF EVENTS

APRIL 15: *In Greece, Allied troops withdrawn to new lines. Jugoslav Government made Sarajevo temporary capital. Brest raided by R.A.F., Northern Ireland by Germans.*

Times stated more that 213 additional taxes to be imposed by Budget will be contributed by people with incomes between £110 and £1,000 a year.

APRIL 16: *British warships bombarded enemy position west of Sollum with good results. Heavy raid on London, six German bombers destroyed. Lord Stamp among casualties.*

Business assets insurance scheme, under War Damage Act, came into operation.

APRIL 17: *German pressure on Greek front increased. Axis reports said Jugoslavia requested Armistice. Enemy suffered casualties in further attack on Tobruk. R.A.F. attacked objectives including Bremen, Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven.*

APRIL 18: *In Greece Allies gradually falling back. R.A.F. raided Berlin heavily. Jugoslavia surrendered.*

British Government warned Germany and Italy that any bombing attack on Athens or Cairo would be followed by systematic bombing of Rome. Papen, German Ambassador to Turkey gone to Berlin; Schulenberg, German Ambassador in Moscow also said to be going.

APRIL 20: *Heavy air raid on London, two bombers destroyed. Germans again repulsed at Tobruk. Imperial forces landed at Basra, new Iraqi administration giving full facilities. British warships bombarded Benghazi.*

APRIL 21: *Australian and New Zealand troops have been fighting brilliant delaying action in Greece, covering Allies' withdrawal. R.A.F. raided Cologne, Dusseldorf and Aachen.*

APRIL 22: *Empire forces in Greece withdrawn South of Lamia. In Abyssinia, Italians making stand before Dessie.*

Milk rationing scheme working badly in Britain.

APRIL 23: *Greek government left Athens for Crete. Empire forces were consolidating new lines. R.A.F. attacked Brest.*

U.S. to deliver to Britain about 20 small torpedo boats.

APRIL 26: *British forces occupied Dessie, in Abyssinia*

APRIL 27: *German forces entered Athens. British withdrawal continued. Enemy forces crossed Libyan-Egyptian frontier near Sollum.*

Mr. Churchill's broadcast "... the eventual and total defeat of Hitler and Mussolini is certain."

APRIL 29: *German long-range guns bombarded Dover, British guns replied. Plymouth again severely bombed.*

APRIL 30: *In Greece, of 60,000 troops sent, at least 48,000 have been evacuated, casualties amounted to 3,000 (Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons).*

President Roosevelt asked U.S. Maritime Commission to obtain the service of at least 2,000,000 tons of merchant shipping to supply "all out aid" to those who are resisting aggression. Since outbreak of war U.S. has sent 3,500 planes.

MAY 1: *Enemy forces attacked Tobruk.*

Lord Beaverbrook appointed Minister of State; Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, Minister of Aircraft Production, Mr. F. J. Leathers, who will go to the House of Lords, Minister of Shipping and Transport, the two departments under one control for the first time; Mr. R. H. Cross, former Minister of Shipping, High Commissioner in Australia. Parliamentary Secretaries to Ministry of Transport and Aircraft production: Colonel J. J. Llewellyn and Mr. F. Montague, respectively.

MAY 2: *Baghdad government opposed landing of reinforcements to British troops at Basra. Iraqi artillery fired on the aerodrome at Habbaniya, where there is a British air base, 60 miles from Baghdad. In Greece, evacuation completed. Revised figures, 43,000 men withdrawn, casualties at sea 500; Australian losses 3,000—4,000. Liverpool raided by enemy bombers.*

MAY 3: *Iraq government said to be mobilising army against Britain. Tobruk garrison again repulsed enemy. Liverpool heavily raided; R.A.F. attacked Hamburg.*

MAY 4: *Heavy raid on Merseyside: night-fighters destroyed thirteen enemy bombers. R.A.F. attacked Cologne. In Iraq British forces occupied Basra airport, docks and power-stations.*

Mr. R. G. Menzies, Australian premier, left for Australia via the United States, after 10 weeks in this country.

MAY 5: *Turkish government offered mediation with Iraq; British government's pre-condition is withdrawal of forces from Habbaniya. Greek Prime Minister announced appointment of Major General Freyburg, V.C., C.-in-C. New Zealand Expeditionary forces to be C.-in-C. Allied forces in Crete. Bombing widespread in Britain and Northern Ireland.*

Haile Selassie returned to Addis Ababa.

MAY 6: *Air-raid on Clydeside, and also Merseyside and Belfast: nine enemy aircraft shot down. R.A.F. raided Hamburg.*

MAY 7: *Two-day debate in House of Commons on war in middle east closed with vote of confidence in Government's war policy, 447-3. Twenty-four enemy raiders destroyed by night-fighters.*

MAY 8: *Iraqis defeated outside Habbaniyah.*

MAY 9: *R.A.F. attacked Hamburg and Bremen with over 300 machines. Germans bombed Humber area. Mercantile losses due to enemy action in April were 60 British and 43 Allied ships, total tonnage, 488,124.*

MAY 10: *R.A.F. attacked Mannheim, Ludwigshaven and Berlin. Navy shelled Benghazi.*

MAY 11: *Heavy raid on London, House of Commons, Westminster Abbey and British Museum among buildings hit. R.A.F. raided Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen and Emden. Lieut.-General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson appointed Commander British forces in Palestine and Transjordan.*

MAY 12: *R.A.F. bomb Berlin. Announced Rudolf Hess captured in Scotland after baling out from Me. 110. British occupied Rutbah oil station in Iraq. Menzies saw Roosevelt in Washington.*

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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.)

Published by the proprietors, K.R.P. Publications, Ltd., as from 12, Lord Street, Liverpool, 2. Printed by J. Hayes & Co., Woolton, Liverpool.