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"THE JEWISH PROBLEM"

By MILES HYATT

The evening paper informs me that now Mexico is refusing to admit Jews, and is sending back across the sea numbers of homeless exiles who thought to find sanctuary there. So one country after another follows the example of Germany in turning more and more of these unhappy people adrift in most desperate plight, and some of us are lost in wonder as to what it is all about—what madness has descended upon us in the 20th century of civilisation, that we come to be hunting this ancient race about the face of the globe? How does it link up, even remotely, with events in our ordinary everyday lives?

I have learned about "the Jewish problem," enough to know that the more unprejudiced observers are the least known to the general public.

For a year I acted as research-secretary to a writer on the relations of Jews and Christians from Roman imperial times, and part of my job was the translation and indexing of various law-codes and early canons of Church Councils which affected the Jews. Certain other monumental volumes, into which I had to delve subsequently, gave me a cursory outline of the tragic history of Jewish-Christian relations up to the 15th century. Thus I began at the right end by being very deeply shocked at, and ashamed of, the treatment accorded to the Jews by Christians. There seems no doubt that the original responsibility for "the Jewish problem" rested with Christendom.

It is not too much to say that

the church found the Jews engaged in leading the lives of normal citizens and, in the course of a few centuries, reduced them to the status of itinerant venders of old clothes and lenders of money at interest. Christians were expressly forbidden to practise usury, which was declared fit only for Jews and heretics—this was the message of more than one canonical injunction. We know what followed. Usury, practised perforce, piled social-unpopularity on the top of religious abhorrence, and at last massacres, expulsions, and pogroms ushered in centuries of restriction for the Jews in the mediæval concentration-camps known as ghettos.

From these ghettos, the Jews began to emerge in the 18th century, at least in Western Europe. Their emancipation was due partly to

internal changes in the religious outlook of Christians, partly to self-help and their growing realisation of the power vested in the control of money. It is natural to suppose that they came out with two marked characteristics: an inferiority complex and extremely keen wits sharpened to razor edge by the struggle for survival. In addition, the Church itself had presented the Jews eight hundred years before with the virtual monopoly of banking, and so presumably with the financiers' mentality.

Now, in the case of a great many Jews, a generation or two of less hostile treatment saw the sublimation or disappearance of these undesirable features. There are, and, I hope, will continue to be, many fine Jewish professional people in medicine, science and other vocations calling for remarkable intellectual and personal qualities. Art and music too owe them much. Their outstanding achievements are sufficiently well-known and have become part of the history of real human progress, relatively a large part.

Unfortunately, certain other Jews did not react in this way. The distinction is, perhaps, one between intelligence and "cleverness." The "clever" Jew, the man bright enough to over-reach his stupid Gentile neighbours in business, but without the intelligence to refrain, has also to be fitted into the picture; and it is the ancestors of this Jew who evolved, or at least adopted, that most outrageous bag of

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mathematical tricks which we call banking.

To this day, in cheap auction-rooms, one sometimes sees a trick played on a yokel by which he is induced to pay two pounds in order to buy back his own pound-note along with a "gold" watch. I need not elaborate. The trick is discouraged by the police at village auctions, but it is essentially identical with the first principle on which the "science" of bank-credit creation is established, in realms, of course, high above the authority of the law. In brief, the banker lends what he has not got, on the security of the borrower's own property.

Equipped with knowledge of this trick, simple to play, but difficult to detect, certain Jews set out to exploit the industrial life of the 19th century. One European capital after another, fell to members of the Rothschild family. The Rothschild brothers, on the strength of a capful of cash and a sackful of other people's credit, worked the banking game to such effect that they came to call the tune for every government in the Western world. Throughout the century it is impossible to dissociate a single war, process or event from their manipulations. Their press in every country could create or destroy a party or a national hero overnight, and with a word they could bring about bankruptcy and ruin wherever they wished.

This was during the last century when Jewish banking was admittedly supreme everywhere; and its power is still clearly visible in the events which lead up to the Balfour Declaration and the entry of America into the war against the central powers—a history better known in Germany than in England where it has played its part in creating the present bitterness.

Where is the power which is inherent in the control of credit

vested in 1938? Few people know. It has gone underground, and become the secret monopoly of an unknown group. Yet that group is more powerful, and their power is more real, than ever it was in the 19th century; and its continued existence and operation are rapidly bringing about the ruthless enslavement of the individual to the breaking-point of utter destruction in another world-war. These men, whoever they are, stand responsible for all the stark miseries of our starving and diseased millions surrounded by circumstances of unbelievable material wealth; for the corruption of life by purposeless treadmill competition, artificiality and vulgarity; for the belief that men cannot exist without pulling down and devouring other men; indeed, for all the ugly sordid people and ugly sordid towns which have been called into being by the mere paper-trick of misrepresenting wealth as debt. Therefore, we cannot really afford the energy and time to trace and examine the matter from the angle of historical causation. It is too urgent. The practical steps to be taken *now* are not to be found by reference to the 15th or 19th centuries. There must be a thorough exposure of the actual truth of the present situation, and the taking of immediate and necessary action based upon the facts, whatever they are.

The men who are secretly in control of financial credit need to be named and deprived of their power. Jew-baiters and Jew-defenders are beside the point, or rather they exist to the profit of this group and by reason of them. Neither Jew nor Gentile will sleep quietly in their beds until the identity of these men is known and their power taken from them. Peace between man and man depends upon trust, and trust cannot exist **when there is some relevant fact being hidden.** The longer it is hidden, the more dangerous and the more widely dispersed becomes the inevitable suspicion. Tools of, or those who acquiesce in, a policy gradually acquire the full odium for it.

The serious approach to solution of the Jewish problem is more than one of complete detachment from the welter of prejudice, injustice and brutality

with which we are surrounded. It involves above all things immediate and relentless concentration on the vital knowledge about the possession and use of the power of financial credit.

Would the exposure and disarming of this secret ring solve the Jewish problem finally? The question is difficult. If these bankers were found to be non-Jewish, and the people everywhere regained control of their financial institutions, I believe the problem would gradually cease, and cease for ever, to have any significance. If discovery took place after palpable and long-delayed suppression to the last possible hour, and the leaders were found to be Jews, the effect upon the whole race might be catastrophe of a permanent nature. Bursting boilers are no respecters of persons.

I am persuaded that the undertaking by Jews of good will to dissociate themselves from these men by refusal to co-operate in any way with them and by instituting independent action in exposing them whether they be Jews or Gentiles, and assisting loyally in depriving them of their evil power to restrict and injure humanity, is the one road to real solution of a problem, the roots of which, are planted in distrust and fear.

Mr. ABERHART

According to the Edmonton correspondent of "The Times," Mr. Aberhart, Premier of Alberta, has announced that he intends to leave immediately for Ottawa to discuss a debt refunding scheme which will include the total outstanding obligations of the province, amounting to \$157,000,000. He states that the refunding will be on the basis of the debt as it stands at present, without regard to interest defaults.

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COMMENTARY

To all who believe that "victory" is gained by making a public exhibition of "the Truth," with or without knobs on, the stirring words of Mr. Macquisten, in the House of Commons will seem almost as good as the first instalment of a National Dividend.

* * * *

"The House of Commons and the railway companies' hands are dripping with the blood of all the people who have been sacrificed. They are the people responsible for this fearful massacre."

* * * *

He said both Houses were "riddled with railway directors." Their interests were colossal and the motor industry had been "hamstrung."

* * * *

I like to think this innocent confusion between the hindquarters of the noblest of animals and the piston of the internal combustion engine arose from that touch of Nature which makes the Scots our kin.

* * * *

Famous paintings representing Saint Stephen disguised as a pin-cushion do not sufficiently aid the imagination to picture both Houses installed at St. Stephen's "riddled" with railway directors. I am inquisitive about the piece of ordnance employed. But, anyhow, Mr. Macquisten did 'let himself go,' didn't he?

* * * *

I don't think it will make much difference to the number of road deaths. That's the way with these public exhibitions of "truth"—nothing much happens in consequence. If Mr. Macquisten had said (N.B. He didn't.):—

* * * *

"The House of Commons and the bankers' hands are dripping with the blood of all the people who have been sacrificed."

* * * *

If he had said that, it would have been just the same. "'Tis true, 'tis pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true."

* * * *

There are questions and

philosophical questions, e.g., How many angels can dance on the point of a needle?, Can the finite comprehend the infinite? and How many beans make five? A new one of this series is "Can one man save a city?"

* * * *

The answer is as follows:— "NOT if his supporters amuse themselves by propounding questions such as the following:— "(1) Major Douglas has said somewhere that whatever survives the next war, the financial system will not. (2) . . . "military technical opinion is unanimous in agreeing that, had . . . and had . . . , the international financiers would have gone to the United States and the world would once more have been at their mercy?"

* * * *

My correspondent, who writes from far off Africa, asks for comment. All I can say is that there is no evidence there that Major Douglas had changed his mind. If he has, he has also satisfied me, for one, that the foolish consistency which Emerson says is 'the hobgoblin of little minds' has no place in his. But to settle the matter, what we must do now is to have the war we didn't have "In September in the Rain," make the morale of Britain and France hold, and watch to see what the international financiers will do. If they go to America and once more have the world at their mercy (if any)—well, even then Douglas may not have been wrong in thinking the financial system would not survive the next war, for perhaps the war might survive the financiers' having the world at their mercy, and then . . . ! (Oh, dear!)

* * * *

The "*Financial Times*" has been telling its readers of a new Court Room at the Bank of England. The present room is a reproduction of the original which Sir Robert Taylor designed with eighteenth-century elegance 162 years ago. "One modern addition is a clock, showing simultaneously the time in different parts of the world, and there has also been reproduced a weather-vane device . . . for showing

the directors *which way the wind is blowing.*"

* * * *

But what happens when the draught from the Lower Rates Campaign catches it?

ANOTHER ALIBI

Speaking in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Bill, Mr. Johnston said he regretted that the President of the Board of Trade had not taken the opportunity of doing something to stop the misuse of the bank nominee system.

It provided opportunities for evading surtax and for fraud. If a member of a Government decided to use his prior knowledge to purchase stock through the bank nominees system his name never appeared among the list of shareholders. *World's Press News* of October 20 showed that Drummonds Bank nominees held £250,000 worth of Ordinary shares in the "*Daily Mirror*" and Westminster Bank nominees £232,000, a total of nearly half a million pounds' worth of shares, concealed ownership, of a newspaper. And if Mr. Oliver Stanley liked to look up a later return he would find that there were another £143,000 worth of bank nominee shares in this same newspaper. He (Mr. Johnston) was making no reflection of this kind on the "*Daily Mirror*," but at the outbreak of the last war, a London daily newspaper, the "*Standard*," had to close its doors because the Austrian Embassy, which had been surreptitiously financing it, could no longer make payments. Statements had been authoritatively made that in Paris to-day there were only two newspapers where one could not buy the news columns. It was exceedingly dangerous that in our newspapers, the organs of public opinion, there should be opportunities for corrupt concealment of vital ownership. (Hear, hear.)

Turning to Scottish colliery companies, the hon. member said that one firm alone, Archibald Russell, had £994,000 worth of stock held by bank nominees through the National Bank of Scotland. Who were the owners?

*Mrs. Palmer's Page***PRACTICAL SOCIAL CREDIT**

A correspondent has summarised our aim as "not to explain Social Credit, nor to explain how to get Social Credit put into practice, but actually and definitely to get it put into practice."

Douglas does not appear to believe that explanation stands very high as a method of getting things done; nor does he think that explanation is enough. We have to induce people to try Social Credit in increasing doses.

Most of my time is spent at present, in carrying on familiar conversations with my friends, on paper. I asked myself how my own activities appeared in the light of this searching statement.

There are those happy people who have found their niche in the "Lower Rates" campaign. They have no need for self-questioning; they know that everything they do, even the stamping and sealing of envelopes, is real Social Credit put into practice. They don't have to worry; they needn't read this article.

But there are some who, for various reasons, cannot take part in this campaign. Sometimes they tell me how difficult everything seems.

"I talk to everyone I meet. I explain the real meaning of what we read in the daily papers, but very few will listen. It seems almost impossible to be believed."

How well I know the discouragement that comes upon all of us at times. But I am going to give you a piece of advice. Leave off talking about social credit. Instead try inducements to people to putting it into practice.

How on earth can I do that, you say, situated as I am?

Let us recount once more the definition of Social Credit.

"Social Credit is simply the credo or belief that people, in association, can get the results for which they associate." If they do

not get what they associate for, it is not Social Credit, in fact, it is some kind of social discredit.

Social Credit is, in sober truth, the faith which can move mountains, even if in each individual it is only as a grain of mustard seed."

Civilisation is impossible without association. Wherever people live, work or play together it follows that they are associates, and not one of us but is a member of at least one group, if not of several.

What I am suggesting to you is that you shall take stock of the different associations to which you belong, and consider whether they are achieving the results which their members want, or whether they are mere institutions, supported by the members from a sense of duty, or sentiment, and achieving no particular result at all.

You should resign at once from all association like that. Don't be afraid of giving your reasons; tell the other members that association is not an end in itself.

The correct principles of association have been explained painstakingly by Major Douglas, so that it is unnecessary for me to do more than remind you that if the members of an association decide on what they want done, what their objective is, they have done nearly all they can do usefully in a corporate capacity. Their decision concerning their objective is what unites them. This is a matter of will. Ask how their objective can be gained and the more intelligent will give one answer and the less intelligent another. Those who know one thing will answer differently from those who know other things. They will not agree. They may sink their differences, but that is not the same thing; and when they sink their differences, the chances are that they will decide upon a method of securing their ends which is quite useless.

In practice, someone must

undertake responsibility for getting the job done. The offer of reward may induce him to do so, even when there is a penalty to pay for failure. (This is the common method followed in business). The executive who undertakes responsibility may properly be given a time limit and subjected to conditions (which, of course, he may refuse. He may make conditions, and one of his conditions might rightly be help as, when and where it is required from those who wish to gain the result). He must have the maximum freedom of action possible, and when his time is up the members inspect his work and decide whether or not it is what they demanded. The executant must be able and willing.

To some of you this has been stated so often as to be almost platitudinous; but because it has been borne in upon me that it is possible to apply these principles to every association in life I am writing this article. These principles are to me, the life-blood of Social Credit, and I am quite sure that every time we depart from them we make unnecessary trouble for ourselves.

My wise old grandmother, a real country woman, had a proverb she was very fond of quoting. I have never heard it from anyone else. It was: "Fools and philosophers look at unfinished work."

The underlying assumption was that as I certainly wasn't a philosopher and didn't want to appear a fool, the best thing I could do was to be silent until the work, whatever it was, should be finished. I was then allowed to say what I liked. This proverb became so well-known in my family that it was only necessary to whisper "F's and P's" to silence untimely criticism.

Some of you will sympathise with me when I confess that I have been tempted on several occasions recently to quote these cryptic letters.

Nevertheless the proverb is a bit of real wisdom that comes

straight from our democratic inheritance.

Once you embark on this fascinating task of trying out the principles of Social Credit in every association, you will find that they work out right—every time, except when some sort of monkey wrench, usually financial, is thrown into the machinery.

I suggest that when this happens you make it your business to find out what has gone wrong, and then explain things tactfully to the other members.

I have only space left to discuss two practical aspects to-day, and even those I cannot deal with fully. But here they are.

* * * *

From time to time in the popular press you come across such phrases as the "Sanctity of the Home," or the "Decay of Home Life." Those who use them mean as much by them as the pale-faced Marxian official pictured by Major Douglas, as bent upon destroying the sanctity of the home by mass-billeting might mean.

If the members of the home are not getting the benefit they need in the form of happiness and comfort, the association is a failure. Homes exist only to promote the well-being of individuals. Individuals do not live to maintain the sanctity of the home.

The woman who runs the home is responsible for this happiness and well-being, and for their part, the individual members owe her their loyalty, and generous alacrity to make their own contribution, whatever it may be. It will differ widely according to time and place, and may in years to come change beyond all knowledge. This doesn't matter; what does matter is that the individuals shall be the gainers from the association they call their homes.

If you can run a home on these lines, and besides making it a happy place for your children, can make them understand why it is happy, you will be getting Social Credit put into practice.

Then there are the associations you must form with the people you

employ, or with your maid, if you have one.

A social worker called on a Social Crediter the other day. The conversation came round to a mission service that was to be held for the "Lower Classes" among which, apparently, domestic servants were to be included.

Said the social worker, "We must not think of them as being on a lower plane than ourselves."

"I'm afraid I do not understand you," said the Social Crediter.

"We must not think of them as being on a lower plane than ourselves," she repeated, "although they are so unreliable, and untrustworthy, and although it is almost impossible to find a maid with a decent reference nowadays."

"I should not dream," said the Social Crediter, "of asking a girl for a reference until I had first asked her whether she thought that I was the kind of mistress for whom she could work."

She was a woman who had had much experience in directing the work of others, and she knew that between mistress and maid there must be an association based on loyalty if the contract was to be a success.

And here someone will tell me, and I know it may be true, that she has employed one maid after another, and only at long intervals has she found one who understands responsibility or loyalty.

It is one of the results of the religion of money, a serious loss of morale, a lowering of the national standards; a monkey wrench thrown into the machinery.

People can be governed by one of three considerations, greed, fear, or the inherent inducements of right associations.

Those who put the abstraction of money first on their list of values, and believe that it is more important than all the real things in life, can only rule by greed or fear. Loyalty to an association—some might call it love—they cannot command.

So when you come across people who are moved only by fear of losing their job, or by the greed of getting as high wages as possible for inefficient service, remember

that they are what they are because they have been taught to believe in the religion of money. They can only be saved by example. No amount of preaching will do any good. We have just got to go on putting Social Credit into practice, without telling anyone what we are doing!

B. M. PALMER.

GERMAN LEMON SPONGE.

- 4 fresh eggs.
- 2 lemons.
- 8 ozs. castor sugar.
- 3 full teaspoonfuls of Cox's powdered gelatine.

Crack the eggs, whites into one bowl, yolks into another. Dissolve the gelatine in half a cupful of water and keep hot—whip the whites absolutely stiff. Add the sugar and juice of the lemons and the yolks and stir steadily for ten minutes or longer (reading the Social Crediter the while!) Very quickly add the dissolved gelatine to the yolks stirring vigorously and tip the result instantly into the stiff whites and beat altogether, and turn at once into a glass dish.

The last operations require to be done at top speed or jelly settles at the bottom, spoiling the sponge effect.

Oranges can be used instead of lemons if desired, or a little Vanilla Essence added but the above is the original.

Sent by Miss C. W. Willimott, Hatters Roof, Low Row, Swaledale, Richmond, Yorks.

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MORE ANISEED

Coincidence is being decidedly strained, I find. It is not entirely time wasted to have sat at the converging point of a mass of reports from New Zealand, Australia, Canada, South Africa and (though this is not my pigeon) the Strand, London, England, and selected spots about the Old Country.

Apparently there is a clamour going up for "Social Credit Unification." Numerically small though the clamouring parties seem to be (in one case no larger than a Limited Company) they contrive to sound like ship's sirens. At public meetings wealthy sinners, bathed in tears of remorse, hand them up purses of gold and banknotes of the largest size. What is more, it is quite clear that, in the minds of the promoters, the existence of these bodies now definitely dispenses with the need for Major Douglas himself. At last an appeal has been made, it seems which will not only put Social

Credit on a paying basis in the front ranks of the national map (if I may so express it), gathering in all those influential penitents whose ruthlessness has been undermined by the insidious lunch-menus of the Oxford Group, but will also allow Douglas to retire, leaving him enshrined as an prefix before the nouns Crusade, Theorem, Proposals or System!

In view of all this, Americans should note the formation in their own country of "The American Social Credit Movement," the Manifesto of which is issued by Gorham Munson of New York. Paul Hampden's name is also mentioned in connection with it.

"In a famous Theorem," say the manifesters, "C. H. Douglas identified the fundamental defect in our money-system. We nail the flag of the Douglas Theorem to our mast."

Apart from the funny look of a

ship flying a flag with "A + B" on it, how about if it is sinking at the same time? (But, of course, the Douglas Theorem may be something by some other Douglas in a Sunday newspaper). Indeed, a very cursory glance at the rest of the broadsheet shows that it has very little to do with Major Douglas except to flout his advice throughout, and to contradict him flatly in one place. It is just another demand for greener shirts and greener followers of "leaders"; and it contains an even more familiar sentiment in the following sentence:—

"The Money Question and the so-called Jewish Question have NOTHING to do with each other and we will let no one confuse this fact."

I am wondering what is going to happen to American Social Crediters who defy this Stalinesque caveat and go on confusing it.

There are singularly few 'anti-Semites' among Social Crediters—indeed it would be hard to find one; but it is likely to be productive of anti-Semitism of the worst kind to be obscurantist now about the inter-relationship of these two vital questions. Mr. Munson and his friends should ask Henry Ford to mark their little self-imposed intelligence-test for them, and see what he thinks of this sentence.

The Manifesto becomes our business (or I would gladly have passed it by) because a letter has gone out with it to all Social Crediters in the States, asking for their support, and assuring them that only "seasoned" Social Crediters are getting it. "Salted" might be the better word. It is certain that Social Crediters will get steadily on with their job—they know what it is if Mr. Munson doesn't—and take no notice of parties and groups which walk across the trail with aniseed on their boots.

M. H.

BILLETING

LORD TANKERVILLE'S QUESTION

The Earl of Tankerville has given notice to ask the Government in the House of Lords on November 22:

"Whether they are aware of the wide-spread opinion that the measures now being adopted, directly traversing the petition of Right of 1628, for the compulsory and indiscriminate billeting of civilian refugees in the private homes of the rural population, and, in the case of children without first ascertaining that those receiving them were both capable of, and suitable for, looking after them for

an indefinite period, would cause not only the serious spread of diseases, but would rapidly bring about a complete undermining of public morale at a time when its maintenance was a particularly urgent necessity;

"And whether all alternative methods, such as have recently been advocated by responsible persons in the daily Press and elsewhere, for providing adequate shelter in suitable districts for all those evacuated from large towns, have been explored and found physically impracticable."

Mr. G. F. POWELL

Mr. GEOFFREY POWELL

Mr. G. F. Powell, a director, and Mr. Geoffrey Powell, his son, Secretary of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, have resigned their offices in that company.

DEFENDING THE STATE'S CREDIT

THE CALIFORNIA PENSION PLAN.

The California \$30 a week pension plan and similar plans in other States have been questioned by many of their sincere adherents and supporters by the question "What are you going to do if the banks' won't accept the warrants?" There is good reason for this fear. Announcements have come from the banks themselves to this effect.

There are two reasons why the banks might refuse to honour the State warrants issued under these plans. The first reason is because bankers have a distrust of any circulating medium, purchasing power or credit created by any municipal or government agency. The plans do envisage the State creation of purchasing power, a thing which the banks do every day and have been doing for many years. When banks lend money, they do not give up anything to do so. They merely place a credit on their books to the deposit account of the borrower. It is book credit, book purchasing power. The checks drawn on this credit circulate from hand to hand as does money. The checks are accepted and pass from hand to hand and buy things because people have faith that, when they want to buy something with them (1) there will be something to buy, and (2) that those who have something to sell will accept them. They are accepted because they will buy things and make payments; not because they are drawn on private bank credit as distinguished from public credit. The States, under these plans, plan to create purchasing power in the form of State warrants, not in the form of book credit as banks do. The warrants will be issued to pay pensions, state salaries, etc., in California they are acceptable for payment of taxes due to the State or any municipal sub-division thereof.

The second reason that the banks might refuse to honour the warrants is because of their vested interest in defeating such plans. This vested interest arises out of the difference between the way that banks create purchasing power and the way the States would do it.

Whereas the States would create and disburse purchasing power without the requirement of repayment of principal (that is, debt free) and without interest (interest free), banks create it only to be lent as a debt on which to be paid interest. The \$30 a week plan would interfere with the lending business of the banks for two reasons (1) the pensioners would have more money and have less need to borrow from the banks, and (2) the States would not have to borrow funds from the banks to support the "oldsters" by issuing bonds. In other ways, of course, the banks would be helped. More spending would be done, sales would increase, and more commercial loans due to increased business would result. But all banks and bankers do not see this indirect benefit to themselves; and SOME of those who would actively oppose and work against such plans have been known to resort to very mean methods.

In Alberta, the Social Credit government's scrip was conspired against in the following ways. Business men were warned that if they supported "unorthodox experiments such as those which appear to be contemplated by the present government," "their credit could not be guaranteed." Then, again, the financial interests sent men around to advise the storekeepers not to pass the government scrip on, but to hold it. It was against their interest to hold it; because the tax on it grew in proportion to the length of time it was held. But they evidently did it because they feared that "their credit might not be guaranteed."

In the Austrian town of Worgl, a similar plan was instituted with municipal "notes for services rendered," as they were called, corresponding to scrip in Alberta and warrants in California and other States. The plan brought great prosperity to the city; but the Austrian National Bank, fearing the loss of its own monopoly powers, brought the matter into the courts.

Because of the fear of such active conspiracy as occurred in

Alberta, stamp tax plans are devised. They are intended to penalize the holder; because if he holds the warrants, scrip, etc., he must pay a tax. There is, therefore, every reason for those who hold them to desire to pass them on. That is the reason for the stamp tax.

The stamp tax is a deliberate depreciation of money; and most persons will agree, I think, that the idea of depreciating money is fallacious. Money should remain the same in value from day to day. In the words of H. G. Wells "It should stand steadily for so much goods."

I believe the stamp tax provision could be eliminated. Instead of attempting to guarantee the value of the warrants by guaranteeing circulation, I think it would be better to guarantee circulation by guaranteeing the warrants value. It is not necessary to attempt to control supply and demand; fluctuations in the price of goods due to supply and demand would be left unassailed. What would be done would be to prevent the warrant-money from depreciating due to public distrust or from being deliberately depreciated by refusal of acceptance by any influential party. This has been provided for in California by redemption offices (Branch Retirement Life Payment offices). The offices provide for redemption at par in lawful money of the United States (if all stamps are attached). Furthermore, it is acceptable in payment of debts or obligations due the State or any municipal sub-division thereof.

In this respect, the plan is definitely superior to the Alberta *

* The old and now completely superseded plan put into operation during the period of office of Mr. R. J. Magor. C.H.D.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

On and after Wednesday, 30th November, the address of the Social Credit Secretariat will be 12, LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL, 2.

plan where the government scrip was not usable for payment of taxes, where it was repudiated by the agency that issued it. If redemption at par is provided for by the issuing agency, it should not make any difference if the banks refuse to accept the warrants at par. The holder can always have them redeemed at par in a redemption office. The faith that the warrants can be so redeemed is equivalent to the faith by which bank credit has been accepted for many years, namely, that it is backed up (even though fractionally) by something which everybody accepts. When people accept the "backing," they come to accept the thing which is redeemable in the "backing."

An additional guarantee would be provided if the U.S. Government would give the plans the backing of the Postal Savings system. This could be done in two ways (1) by accepting the warrants at face value for deposit, thus providing an additional agency for redemption at par, and (2), by making the warrants acceptable for payments to the Post Office for postal service. The latter provision would have the effect of making the warrants redeemable in the postal service, a "commodity" of which there is an adequate quantity and which everybody uses. Being "redeemable" in some valuable thing which everybody wants, their acceptability would be assured.

WESLEY C. MILLER.

Berkeley, California,
Sep. 8, 1938.

"THE FIG TREE"

NOTICE.

A claim has recently been put forward by the Social Credit Secretariat LIMITED to be the owners of this periodical. Major C. H. Douglas and Mr. Miles Hyatt, the Editor and Associate-Editor of the periodical since its inception, wish it to be known by subscribers and readers that they have now no connection with that Company.

IN GERMANY

We do not know what is going on in Germany, because we are not being allowed to know by the "free" press of our own country. Our papers are full of such words as "shambles," "pogrom," etc., which imply wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter of the Jews. Yet not even the most rabid of the newspapers has been able to cite more than three deaths all over Germany as the direct result of mob-violence. Three is bad enough, we may say, but it does not constitute a "shambles," for in this description the suicides are not included.

It is clear that the plot to involve us in war is still afoot and being advanced by unscrupulous, 'inflaming' tactics. That the Germans are well aware of this is shown by their "Wandering Jew" exhibition.

Then, Banker Warburg was arrested last week. The Warburg brothers played a leading role in the financial history of the Great War. One was head of the Warburg Bank in Germany and an adviser to the Kaiser's Government. The other, who controlled powerful banking interests in the United States, was in close touch with President Wilson, and with the negotiations leading up to the Balfour Declaration.

The announcement of Warburg's arrest and the far-reaching measures taken against "wealthy Jews" was followed by Roosevelt's summoning the American Ambassador back to Washington, "for consultation." Cordell Hull is awaiting "authentic details of the destruction of United States property." "The Board of Estimates of New York City" called upon Roosevelt to "declare condemnation" of the German Government's actions.

The German Government called 160 of the wealthiest Jews in Berlin to a special meeting. "Each," says the *Evening Standard* "was handed a slip informing him of the sum assessed against him."

According to the *Daily Telegraph* "measures to prevent a slump

on the German Stock Exchanges have been taken. Brokers were forbidden to accept sales from Jews. "It is not yet clear whether this includes foreign as well as German Jews." In spite of these precautions, the bourse declined sharply.

"Diplomatic representatives of foreign powers are still engaged in the lengthy task of correlating reports from consular agents all over Germany of outrages against the persons and property of their nationals" says the *Evening Standard*. It is understood that about a dozen Jews of British nationality have suffered losses . . . it is expected that a protest together with a demand for compensation will be made to the German Government." Will Parliament be informed of the nature of this property and the identity of these nationals?

"The enormous capital levy is likely to have some interesting repercussions in London. It appears that a considerable part of the insurance effected . . . was contracted by British underwriters. This business was not done directly . . . but consisted of risk originally undertaken by German insurance companies, who in turn passed on a part of the total liability to British brokers." The writer goes on to say that the German Government may acquire possession of blocks of "International securities" as a result of the levy, which will probably be sold abroad against liquidation of the German debt.

After the German newspapers commenced reprisals by attacking the Palestine policy of Britain, newspapers here began to show much greater restraint in their language. Abuse was all right so long as it did not lead to "something nasty in the woodshed," to repeat a phrase of Miss Stella Gibbons's.

There is said to have become effective in England a ban on county court cases in which Jews are prospective litigants. M. H.

SPACE RESERVED
BY:

THE UNITED RATEPAYERS' ADVISORY ASSOCIATION

SECRETARY:
JOHN MITCHELL.

FIXING RESPONSIBILITY

"Who is responsible?" This is a question pregnant with consequences to any culprit. When it is asked by those who have power, determination and resentment it is a question which is feared more than any other by culprits. It is a question which comes spontaneously to the thoughts of the people when *conscious* of and moved by accidents, crimes, disasters and great wrongs.

The people who are *directly* responsible to the electorate in this country for the RESULTS of the action of Administrative Authority are the people's political representatives (local and national). The ratepayers' representatives on local councils are about to be presented with a large majority demand for a drastic reduction in rates and assessments with no decrease in social services. Unless these councillors can shew their electors that they have done all within their power and been prevented by others from producing this result, THEY will be held responsible for high rates; and they can be assured that

every step that is possible will be taken to keep the electorate reminded that THEY are responsible —EACH of them INDIVIDUALLY. Such action will be taken that not only will it become INCREASEDLY known that THEY INDIVIDUALLY stood in the path of the ratepayers getting what they wanted, but that in doing so they deliberately upheld the iniquitous DEBT system, and this Debt System will certainly be recognised by millions as the direct economic cause of the unpreparedness of this country for war, and of the war itself, which it must inevitably provoke in the near future if it continues. Those who are responsible for upholding that system will be known individually, and the wrath of the people will be terrible if they suffer the horrors of another war.

The forces of humanly controlled events are forces of ACTION. The main trend of events in this country to-day is towards disintegration and catastrophe. The

only force which will alter those events is the force of ACTION. "Propaganda" which tells people about those events and the cause of them is merely the force of IDEAS. Unless it is directly connected with ACTION it is not only useless but it is even harmful, since it tends to become an end in itself and also eventually is mistaken for ACTION.

On the other hand, the effect of presenting a demand on an individual against whom you have the power to apply sanctions is to advance RESPONSIBILITY to the point of ACTION. It sets a force of ACTIONS in motion.

The results of the bankers' debt system are found, while that system continues, to impose harsher and harsher impositions on the people. The resentment engendered by those impositions must be given a focus. The spotlight of RESPONSIBILITY will be turned on individual councillors, until they choose to pass it elsewhere.

J. M.

Municipal Bill Struggle

"Joint efforts are now being made by the municipalities to get rid of the recent ban placed by the clearing banks on municipal bills. Representations are being made to the Bank of England, since the Bank could solve the whole problem by agreeing to accept for rediscount the bills of the leading municipalities.

If the Bank refuses, the question will be raised in Parliament. Big municipalities, and in particular one leading Yorkshire city, do not mean to let the matter rest.

Meanwhile the clearing banks are carrying out their threat not to accept municipal bills as security; and, as a result, municipalities are having to pay up to 1½ per cent., instead of around ½ per cent., as before, for borrowing on bills."

From the "Daily Herald" Nov. 16.
The public demand no curtail-

ment of Social Services. The Premier states there will be none. But the Banks settle the matter independently of either.

PROGRESS IN BRADFORD

"The general feeling about rates in Bradford is boiling up and we are certainly getting the populace behind us. One has only to mention the question of rates and the reply is "Oh, yes, it's the loan charges which cause high rates" or some remark to that effect. We are also making progress regarding the creation of credit and in a number of instances while canvassing, we have found the ratepayers telling us all about it. "It's all figures in books," etc., are becoming current phrases now."

From a report by Mr. Gordon Baxter, Campaign Manager.

WITHOUT COMMENT Gradual Payment for Shelters

"To provide an air-raid shelter in the home or garden is something which most people will agree should be done now—but it may not be convenient to find the money immediately to pay for the material required or the construction of the shelter.

"This, however, is unnecessary, as payments over a period of 12 or 18 months can be arranged by United Dominions Trust Ltd., (Bankers), Regis House, King William Street, London, E.C.4, or possibly by others. If you are interested ask your builder or builders' merchant to write to U.D.T. for particulars."

From a circular issued by the Cement and Concrete Association, 52, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.

Debts Created by Book Entries

Lord Tankerville Attacks the Banking System.

An attack on "the enemy in our midst, the present controllers of our banking system," was made by the Earl of Tankerville when he addressed a meeting called by Derby and District Lower Rates Demand Association at the Temperance Hall, Derby.

Lord Tankerville said that he was glad there were some people in Derby who were sufficiently interested in local affairs to consider the question of how rates might be reduced without any reduction in social services.

At the beginning of the last war the National Debt stood at about £650,000,000, he stated, and during the war it multiplied to about £8,000,000,000. On that debt the British taxpayer had paid, since the war, loan charges of between £5,000,000,000 and £6,000,000,000 or getting on towards the total of the debt itself, but the debt was still owed, and it continued to increase year by year.

"It may surprise you," Lord Tankerville added, "but probably 90 per cent., of this debt was and is being created costlessly by the bankers, simply by making book entries."

Until recently most bankers had denied that they created credit, but thanks to the activities of the Lower Rates Demand Association in suggesting that they did, and loaned it to local authorities, the bankers seemed to have decided that it was no longer possible to deny it.

Bankers' Ownership Claim.

The fact that bankers now admitted what they had previously tried to deny was, in itself, sufficient

evidence to support the charge that for as long as they could they deliberately deluded the public on this point.

The essence of this point was not in the creating of money out of nothing but in the bankers' claim to the ownership of the money thus created.

If we continued to admit that bankers had the right to own the money which they created, and to call it in or fail to issue it at their own sweet pleasure, then we had handed to them the ownership of everything which money would buy.

This meant that while we or our forebears had paid by the sweat of our brows for all things which money would buy, the bankers, who had never been known to produce anything except figures in books, were the owners of everything which we had produced.

Increase on Rates.

Lord Tankerville stated that every year for the last 30 years about a third of all taxes, averaging £300,000,000 per year, had gone to pay loan charges on the costlessly produced National Debt.

A similar story applied to local government debts, which had increased from £173,000,000 in 1885 to £1,600,000,000 this year, and were growing at the rate of £60,000,000 per year. This meant that on a general average throughout the country, rates would have to be increased by about 6d., in the £ year by year in order to keep pace with the scale of loan charges on the debts.

More than 60 per cent., of the money collected in rates went in

loan charges, of which probably 85 per cent., was created costlessly by bankers.

"If interest was paid only to those people who have genuinely invested their savings in these loans, your rates could be reduced by 50 per cent., without causing any reduction in social services and without causing any loss or distress to a single individual." Lord Tankerville added.

He made it clear that he was not referring to local bank managers in his remarks, and he did not suggest that the bankers did not render services to the community by being book-keepers. They were entitled to payment for this, but they should reflect, and not control, the business of the nation.

United Demands.

He urged that all ratepayers should take action on the basis of supporting councils by putting behind them the power of united and clearly expressed demands for results. The councils would then have power to see that those results were obtained, no matter what efforts might be made by various financial institutions to frighten them off.

To enable citizens to present united demands for lower rates and assessments, the Association had been formed, without political colour and without the support of any political party.

Mr. C. J. Sterry presided, supported by Mr. E. Ottewell, the honorary secretary of the Derby Association. Thanks to Lord Tankerville were expressed by Mr. W. R. Foster, seconded by Mr. C. A. Rutledge." From "*The Derby Daily Telegraph*."

RATES CAMPAIGN IN SOUTHAMPTON

COMPARATIVE RESULT OF THE CANVASS IN THREE WARDS

Councillor recently elected secured . . .	We have signatures to the total of . . .	Total Electors	Per Cent
4,052	6,236	8,600	72.5
3,759	5,187	6,085	76
2,559	3,494	4,262	82

From a report by Mr. L. A. Apsey, Campaign Manager.

BILLETING

Extracts from Report of Committee on Evacuation.

**Chapter IV
Section 101.**

A central controlling authority will be required in each zone in which large movements of population are carried out. A general supervision of this kind will be necessary, since, for example, it may be necessary to slow down the evacuation process, either in the catchment area or at the entraining centres because of difficulties at the reception end.

Section 106

The responsibilities of the police are likely to be so heavy under the conditions we have to contemplate that we think it would be desirable as far as possible to avoid placing any specific responsibility upon them in connection with the organisation of evacuation.

CONCLUSIONS

Section 112.

(1) The whole issue in any future war may well turn on the manner in which the problem of evacuation from densely populated industrial areas is handled (para: 25).

“DAILY WORKER”

on

No Billeting Campaign.

Under the large headline “Earl Leads War on Britain’s Child Refugees” the “Daily Worker” has an article on the “No Refugee Billeting Campaign” which commences: “Led by the ‘Noble and Right Honourable’ Earl of Tankerville, the United Ratepayers’ Advisory Association is to do war on the Government.

“They have brought out their battle flags with what seems to them the worthy object of preventing the billeting of young children from the great towns in time of war.”

There is no mention in this article of the demand which is being made for “proper evacuation

shelters in suitable places”; no mention either of the grave dangers to the children themselves which would attend the Government proposals for compulsory billeting on private households, most of which are quite lacking in equipment and facilities for the care of young children.

The “Daily Worker” claims to publish its paper in the interest of the workers.

BRISBANE’S FINANCES

A flourishing Lower Rates Campaign in Brisbane is being based on revelations so startling as to call forth the most indignant and spontaneous response from every elector who gives them a moment’s serious thought.

In spite of the fact that the Commonwealth Bank is expressly stated in the present Royal Commission’s Report on Banking (page 196, paragraph 504) to be able “to make money available to Governments and others free of charge,” Brisbane’s rating expenditure for the current year is as listed:

Total rates collected	£1,644,987
Total interest and loan charges	... £1,489,388
All other expenditure	£154,599

In other words, out of every pound collected, 18/1d. goes in **totally unnecessary** loan charges.

The accountancy figures are even more fantastic. Brisbane’s assets in the form of rateable city property are valued at £21,371,799, but the total Loan Debt is £18,357,746. So Brisbane, the fine city on the tropical equivalent of the River Thames, is worth only just over £3,000,000 if she “sells out” to-day. How much would each citizen get towards starting life over again, supposing Brisbane were auctioned to repay the Debt?

The truth is that these figures won’t bear examination. They are too absurdly unreal, and the sooner Brisbane’s citizens are alive to the stupid racket the better. Their councillors and other municipal servants must be made to serve the citizens’ interests, not those of absentee recipients of unjustifiable annual charges on fictitious debt.

Fortunately, those who have organised the Citizens’ Ratepayers’ Association are alive to the scandal and determined to end it.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. Torben Laub, one of the earliest adherents of Major Douglas in this country, has been appointed to conduct correspondence with New Zealand readers on behalf of the Overseas Department, in place of Mr. D. M. Sherwood, who has resigned this work.

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Five Hundred**

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KING CAROL

King Carol’s main purpose in visiting London is said to be to negotiate for a City Loan of £25 millions to build a Danube “navy” against German expansion.

M. Flandin, the only French Premier to defy the Bank of France, has again been struck in the face, this time by a lawyer, who has already fought one duel. M. Flandin’s decease would not be unwelcome in “financial circles.”

