

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

## FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

Vol. 1. No. 13. Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper.  
Postage (home and abroad) 3d.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10th, 1938.

3d. Weekly.

## THE MILK BILL

By C. H. J.

The Milk Industries Bill was placed before Parliament on November 18th. By the end of the month it had been withdrawn by the Government in face of a storm of protest from producers, dairymen and the Milk Board itself, and a threat of revolt by many Conservative M.P.'s. It is expected that a new Bill will be presented next year. What an astounding thing that a "National" government should so fail to embody the wishes of its electors in a measure of this importance, affecting the whole nation! The exact reasons for this effrontery would be illuminating.

### Eight "Dictators"

The Bill proposed the setting up of a Milk Commission of eight members, none of whom should have any connection with the milk industry. (Is this purified bureaucracy?). The Commission was to be given complete authority over the Milk Marketing Board and over any organisation set up by distributors. This was an open attempt to use an instrument (the Milk Marketing Board) forged and controlled, at least nominally, by producers, for the purposes of "independent" dictatorship. This is exactly what was forecast by the "Planners" in 1928 before there was an Agricultural "Marketing" Board in existence. It is but the thin end of the wedge.

In 1931, the Government solemnly assured the farming community that "democratic control" in the administration of the marketing schemes would be assured by the fact that the bodies entrusted with the administration of the schemes would be composed of the elected representatives of registered producers. Clause 55 of the Bill would force the Milk Marketing Board into a position where they would be compelled to hand over their powers to the Commission to exercise. The Commission would have power to demand information from any producer and from the Milk Board, and power to inflict heavy penalties for non-compliance.

### Milk Distribution

Mr. Cleveland Fyfe, General Secretary of the National Farmers' Union, writing in *The Farmers' Weekly*, says: "But far more threatening are the

powers proposed to be given to the Commission to interfere with the organisation of distribution and the proposals relating to pasteurisation orders.

"Producer-retailers will, presumably, be effected by the regulations to be made by the Commission governing the number of deliveries, description of containers, equipment and maintenance of premises, vehicles, etc. They will certainly be affected by the schemes for the 'rationalisation' of distribution, and those whose business is wiped out by such schemes will get such compensation as may be ordained in the schemes framed by the sponsors of monopoly.

"The whole tendency of the provisions relating to the organisation of distribution will be to drive the business of distribution into few hands—indeed, the side-heading of Clause 36 reads: '**Participants to have retail monopoly of milk in area covered by local rationalisation scheme**'—and it is quite evident that the pasteurisation proposals are calculated to expedite the process. The five years' grace to the producer-retailer merely postpones for that period his virtual extinction.

### Retail Prices

"... And the low insurance-price basis rules out all possibility of a reduction of retail prices. The liquid milk market must continue to subsidise the manufacturing market.

"... So far as concerns any attempt to develop the industry and put it on a sound and prosperous foundation, we may take it that the Milk Marketing Board will be bound hand and foot. The Milk Commission, on the other hand, will be directly answerable to Whitehall, and will have it in its power to get rid of the problem of overseas competition by regulating home production to suit its price-insurance ideas.

"Part VII of the Bill provides a really classic example of bureaucratic perversity. It proposes to sabotage the research and publicity work now being done by the Milk Marketing Board and the National Milk Publicity Council by requiring the Milk Commission to appoint a Research Committee and to

spend money (extracted from the industry) for research and for the promotion of milk sales.

"... The Bill ... will create discord and friction, ... and will not add 1d., per gallon to pool prices nor take 1d. per quart off the price to the consumer.

"In the case of cheap-milk schemes, these simply represent a social service, and all that the dairy farmer will get out of this service is the definite assurance that any extra milk allocated to it will be sold at less than the cost of production.

### What About the Consumer?

We have already seen that no reduction in the retail price of milk would be likely. The official statement of the National Farmers' Union goes further and says that the Bill, if enacted, would do "grave harm" to the best interests of the milk industry and the consuming public.

The "massacre of producer retailers," as Mr. T. Baxter, Chairman of the Milk Board, put it, that would ensue, would bolster up the already enormous profits **and power** of the milk distribution combines. The public would lose the personal service which they get from small retailers, and would cease to have any voice at all in what milk they or their children should drink.

### Pasteurisation

In an interview reported in *The Daily Express* of November 28th, Dr. A. H. McDonald, chief medical officer to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, said:

"We have found that pasteurised milk lowers the children's resistance to tuberculosis. In most of our homes the children are given raw milk and tuberculosis is practically non-existent . . . . Professor Sprawson, our dental expert, has found that the

children's teeth tend to decay with pasteurised milk."

Other points given about pasteurisation by *The Daily Express* are: Pasteurisation does not clean milk. It enables milk to be kept for three days and sold as fresh. Pasteurised milk does not sour—it putrefies. The public would have to pay the cost of carrying the milk to the pasteurisation plant and back to the retailer. Pasteurisation would cause carelessness in the production of milk. The present drive for clean milk would lose effect. Tuberculosis in children is not caused by milk but by bad feeding and surroundings.

On November 29th, *The Daily Express* says: "And what do the advocates of pasteurisation say? That the vitamins destroyed by this process can be replaced by adding orange juice. One orange costs a penny. Many families have not a penny to spare for both oranges and milk."

Compulsory pasteurisation is thus exposed as a direct attack on the health and physique of the nation, as well as on numberless hard-working tradesmen and producer-retailers.

### An N.F.U. Proposal

"Increased consumption of liquid milk must be encouraged, and the cheap milk schemes must be extended as a national service, **without placing the burden upon producers.**" Precisely. Why should farmers carry the double burden of actual production and financing consumption?

**The only solution is for retail prices to be adjusted until all the milk we can produce CAN BE BOUGHT by those who need it, until their needs are satisfied—or the physical limits of production are reached, and for "price compensation" to be paid to the farmer in the form of drafts on the National Credit.**

C. H. J.

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### LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The Editor,  
THE SOCIAL CREDITER,  
10, Amberley Street,  
Liverpool.

29th November, 1938.

Dear Sir,

Your African correspondent seems to think that there is some contradiction between my suggestions that the financial system will not survive the next war and that, had there been a war for the defence of Czechoslovakia, the international financiers would have controlled the world from America.

Come, Mr. African, think a little! The first step taken in Russia when the Bolsheviks came into power was gigantic inflation, with the consequent destruction of the monetary system. The first beneficiaries of the Russian Revolution were the American financiers,

Messrs, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who controlled all the contracts for the industrialisation of Russia, which was done practically at starvation wages. Exactly the same thing happened in Germany.

It is possible to sabotage a financial system, just like anything else, but it does not follow that the saboteurs will lose control.

Yours faithfully,

C. H. DOUGLAS.

### CARDIFF DEBT

The total mortgage debt of Cardiff City Council is £4,565,776. We learn that less than 10 per cent. of this is held by private individuals. £890,000 of the remainder is borrowed from other local authorities, and the balance is held by financial institutions and the Public Works Loan Commissioners (a department of the Treasury).

# COMMENTARY

A wistful laddie, *The Times* leader-writer!

\* \* \* \* \*  
 "Farming will always be subject to the vagaries of the weather. No Government can perfect Nature's dispensations."

\* \* \* \* \*  
 Laddie, dinna sigh about it! Just think how easily any Government could correct the Bank of England's dispensations!

\* \* \* \* \*  
 Why this is not done is the subject of a new theory.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 Robins!

\* \* \* \* \*  
 Aye, it's all because the robin is a bird. And birds on coins are unlucky. And the new threepenny bits have robins on them.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 A lady correspondent of *The Times* has just noticed it and says that's why we've had all these crises this year.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 Will *The Times* which was slow to publish cross-word puzzles soon have its Astrologer's column?

\* \* \* \* \*  
 I am told that the public is learning, slowly but surely, to take its political opinions not from the leading articles (however wistful) but from the stars. Thus is demonstrated the popular preference for clarity.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 All the leader-writer can do is to nod respectfully to such assertions as that the power of the public to "put cash into farmers' pockets" is limited.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 While the occultist can at least suggest that this limitation is confined to those (temporarily) unfortunate individuals born in Clover (or wherever it is) who nevertheless will have something coming even to them on Friday or thereabouts.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 Increased licence to astrologers may well be the bankers' *quid pro*

*quo* for the popular (?) victory in regard to football pools.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 In any case, the lady was wrong; the little bird on the threepenny bit is not a robin, but a wren, and if only she would listen to it, I am sure it would whisper to her something consolatory—it might even whisper something about Social Credit and its potency against witch-craft of all kinds!

\* \* \* \* \*  
 Then she could write to *The Times* something they would just love to print!

\* \* \* \* \*  
 £1,819,900 to Swan Hunter and Wigham Richardson will go to wages, salaries, dividends and overhead charges and back to the bank; £1,500,000 to wages, salaries, dividends and overhead charges through locomotive manufacturers and van manufacturers and back to the bank: total £3,319,000. Eleven passenger and cargo steamers, 41 locomotives and 200 goods vans will leave our shores and go to Turkey. The work done is additional to the work done by butchers, bakers, soldiers, sailors, rich men, poor men, begger-men and thieves in making things for the wages and salaries to buy. And all because of a bank credit to "Turkey" costlessly produced in the City of London. In view of the British Railway Companies' whine, why not keep the 41 locomotives and 200 goods vans here?

\* \* \* \* \*  
 For 13 years the Rosyth dock-yard has been on a "care and maintenance" basis.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 While the population has been on a hard work and unemployment basis.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 The "Strike Fiasco" posters seem rather to overdo this piece of propaganda. The French party leaders are obviously busy undermining the last remnant of authority in France. It will be easier for them to suppress orderly action for a popular objective when they have

finished.  
 \* \* \* \* \*  
 Once there was a professor of moral philosophy who told his class that some people thought the brain secreted thought *as the stomach secretes bile*. (Fortunately it doesn't!)

Now the Bishop of Exeter comes along with a new function for schools.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 He has been telling the boys of King Edward VI School, Totnes, (and their parents) that "the instinct for truth is the highest prize the school has to offer."

\* \* \* \* \*  
 When schools have the power to implant instincts as well as to pervert them, the end of man (though unknown) will be very near.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 Forgive me for ending on a less serious note:—*The Yorkshire Post* in an important leading article on "Democracy and Leadership" (not *the* Leadership, of course) says:—

(1) Direct instructions or prohibitions to newspapers by Governments are unusual.

(2) An effective censorship of a subtler order is through social contact with the owners of "chain" newspapers.

(3) Scattered newspapers are thus drilled to convey a misleading impression of public opinion..

(4) Party discipline may add its influence to this machinery for the "regulation" of opinion.

(5) We are living in times when critical decisions affecting the whole future of the British Empire may be protected from criticism in this way.

From which it may be inferred that *The Yorkshire Post* is not a "chain" newspaper, or in favour of the critical decisions about to be taken; or sure that its counsels will prevail.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 It may also be inferred that publications of all kinds are of diminishing importance—even those as popular as THE SOCIAL CREDITER.

\* \* \* \* \*  
 The projected resurrection of Liberalism seems to be "off."

Mrs. Palmer's Page

## ORGANISED COMMON SENSE II.

Here is another letter.

"I agree with what you have written to those who say 'I May Be Wrong,' but what about the very many people who get wildly enthusiastic about things that they know hardly anything about, their chief attraction to these people being that they are new, or someone has swayed their emotions by a moving speech? There are so many people like that. They make me more furious than the other kind. It was my old governess who first formulated the idea of 'I May Be Wrong,' to me.

She said: "Don't go about ramming your opinions down every one's throat. Listen to what others have to say and you will find that perhaps you may be wrong. Of course it is quite different if you really know what you are talking about, but not many people do."

The governess's advice was quite sound, as far as it went. The trouble was that it left my friend high and dry on a little island in a sea of difficulties which appalled her; so she finally decided to ignore those difficulties and content herself with all the rich happiness of her personal life, which happens to be a peculiarly fortunate one. I know her very well, so I know she will forgive me for writing this.

Why didn't the governess go on to explain that it was necessary to differentiate between ideas, opinions, facts and convictions before any decisions could be made? I think it was because she had made a special study of history from an academic point of view. This had left her convinced that there were two sides to every question, and that in most cases it was necessary to hold what she called a completely impartial point of view.

She discouraged all signs of partisanship among her pupils. Pursued in this way, history became the study of a mere string of events, chained together by some sort of causal sequence, but otherwise meaningless.

She had missed the basic fact

that lies at the beginning of all history, that was made manifest with the first glimmer of human consciousness. I wrote of it last week. The fact is that men can do nothing without forming associations with others.

If the results of these associations are good, and are desired, they can be dignified with the name of "social credit." But remember even this is only a name that we use merely for the convenience of referring to this fact in a couple of words.

The study of history is the study of the use that men have made of their associations. We see the results before our eyes to-day. Whether we wish it or not, we are compelled to give our verdict as to these results. Are they good or bad? Every significant action must be thrown into the scale on one side or the other, so that every man and woman contributes in part to the result.

The trouble is that because we will not use our minds to form judgments, many of us do not realise to which side of the scale we are giving weight.

I said last week that the minds of many people were full of ideas, facts and opinions in hopeless confusion. These are the people described by my friend in her letter. How well we all know the type. A good deal of emotion is thrown into the maelstrom; most of us have experienced the weary hopelessness that is the result of a few minutes conversation with such muddle-heads.

I feel quite justified in speaking strongly because so many of us are guilty, in greater or less degree, of this fault. And the results of our work for the movement will vary from good to bad insofar as we can succeed in building up our own ideas and opinions.

I suppose there must be at least a dozen definitions of these terms, and so my explanation may be condemned by some as being arbitrary. But the attempt must

be made.

In every day life an idea can be taken to be a notion, conceived by the mind, a way of thinking, a vague belief or fancy. All these are dictionary terms. Most of us have thousands of ideas; what we have to remember is that as a general rule they are of no interest or use to other people. They may be very nice as little toys to while away an idle hour, but they should be kept out of all conversation directed towards the study of social credit. Some of us, for instance, may have very definite ideas as to the sort of lives other people ought to lead; what they should eat, drink and wear, and how they should spend their time. These notions may be valuable for ourselves, but they must not be treated as universal facts; so they should be kept in the background.

It is, in fact, a definite responsibility laid on each of us, to distinguish between ideas and facts. There is one thing which you will discover when you have been at this fascinating study for a little while. Ideas are many, but facts are comparatively few. And social credit is founded on facts not on ideas.

We can picture now the type of person who so annoys my correspondent; it is the man or woman who treats ideas as though they were facts.

An opinion is a judgment or belief based on facts. When we are quite sure that we have isolated the facts our next duty is to form a judgment concerning them, as I tried to explain last week. There is only one way to do this, the way of the scientific laboratory. We may make mistakes unless we are careful to keep all personal considerations, emotions and prejudices away.

And now we have our opinions—what next?

Major Douglas wrote in 1934:—

"The point to be noted is that

*(continued at the foot of the next page)*

# A LONDON LETTER

from Miles Hyatt

To the student of the lunatic vagaries of what is still sometimes called "sound" finance, copies of the *Daily Telegraph* of November 29 and 30 contain much that is of interest.

Two letters about migration are alone worth the twopence. Mr. Kimble, lecturer in Geography at the University of Reading, leads off by pointing out that between 1922 and 1930, over £9 millions was spent to settle 1,700 families in Western Australia—"in an area" as he says, "which compares very favourably in physical and economic endowment with any of the open spaces named by your correspondent." £5,000 a family! But "so unremunerative did farming prove" (in spite of the physical advantages) that within 4 years 33 per cent. of the settlers had abandoned it. "All the resources of an enlightened Government were at their disposal," yet they failed miserably; and, the writer add that "the key difficulty" was finance.

Sir Hal Colebatch, Agent-General for Western Australia, takes up the gage the next morning by excusing this failure on the grounds that the scheme was necessarily hurried in its preparation, and was carried out at a time when "everything, including money, was at top price." Mr. Kimble had omitted to mention, too, that the settlers who remained had their "indebtedness to the State very materially reduced," so that the abnormal cost referred to should not

fall on *them*. Sir Hal refrains from saying on whom it did fall.

In the same issue, on the opposite side of the page, Mr. Daniel Wolf, founder of the International Jewish Colonisation Society, tells a reporter that, to settle a million Jewish families, £400 million will be needed. "If we can raise £100 million," he says, "we may be able to "finance" the other £300 million." He is reported just like that, with the inverted commas round the word "finance." What did he mean? Or is it a misprint for "finesse"?

Because this is obviously what Dr. Schacht has been doing in Germany. Under the heading "Nazi Finance Explained," on page 16 of this candid issue, he is reported as follows: "There was not enough capital to finance this programme, so money had to be created." After making the statement that in an uncontrolled economy, the creation of new money for production would have led to price and wage increases (and without mentioning the alternative of financing consumption) he states that "he had realised" from the beginning that this method could only be a temporary expedient and that re-armament must eventually be financed with taxation revenue and loans." He does not explain why, nor how it is that the "temporary expedient" showed no signs of breaking down until Schacht re-introduced the loan-system last March. It is clear that the "secret

debt" does not really worry him. "If it is, one day, possible to publish the total," he asserts, "the world will be astonished to see how much work-creation and re-armament could be carried through with such a comparatively small expansion of credit." Dr. Schacht is as remorseful over his own unorthodoxy as a puritanical elder might be over youthful wild oats.

It is rumoured that he is soon to come on a pilgrimage to London to expiate his sins.

In our own economy, Sir John Simon "makes the news" with a forecast of further credit expansion for re-armament. That he calls it "further borrowing" for "defence" is, perhaps, something to do with his own temperament or outlook, or to the fact that in Britain, credit-creation is *not* a costless process—not by no means, as they say in Mayfair. True, the banker produces the credit for practically nothing, but it costs *us* an annual tribute to him of many millions.

Now, in view of all these "gives away," one may well ask what is in the wind? Perhaps we are going to be stampeded into clamouring for a controlled economy and the creation of unlimited credits for work-creation. It has always been a dream of bankers, if people could only be trusted not to treat it as a joke for the silly-season, or to take it a little further, towards leisure-creation.

(continued from previous page)

action does not necessarily proceed from opinion . . . .

"It may be remembered that Heine was asked how it was that the nineteenth century was unable to produce Gothic Cathedrals, and to have replied that the nineteenth century was an age of opinions, and it took more than opinions to produce Gothic cathedrals—it took convictions."

There is no place for emotion in honest and clear thinking. It must be kept in the back-ground while you are dealing with your facts and forming your opinions.

But as soon as your opinions are formed, then is the time to release the emotions, love and pity for your fellows, will-power to do what you can to help them. Then you have your convictions, the force that built Gothic cathedrals. The power is released, and the machinery is set in motion.

So keep your ideas to yourself, or play parlour games with them, provided that those you play with never forget they are only ideas. Drive home facts as effectively as you can—the Rates Campaign will teach you how to do this. But don't make the mistake of thinking you

can form other peoples opinions for them. Give them the facts and encourage them to form their own opinions. Then you can work up the steam for all you are worth.

But don't dare to play parlour games with facts and opinions. If you do you become a mere mouth-piece, talking, talking, all the time, and achieving nothing.

The governess was right when she said that many people didn't know what they were talking about. But we in this movement have simply GOT to know. That is our responsibility.

B. M. PALMER.



## THE SOCIAL CREDITER

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### SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Home and abroad, post free: One year 15s.; Six months 7s. 6d.;  
Three months 3s. 9d.

Vol. 1. No. 13.

Saturday, December 10th, 1938.

## HAMLET--

### The Model 'Intellectual'

Hamlet at the Old Vic: produced by Tyrone Guthrie, with:—

Alec Guinness ..... as Hamlet.  
O. B. Clarence ..... as Polonius.  
Hermione Hannen . as Ophelia.  
Andrew Cruickshank .. as King.

The least impressive of the cast were Horatio and Laertes. Polonius was sufficiently remarkable; his plays on words were in inimitable style, in parenthesis and with a smirk, half apologetic; as if admitting them to be an old man's love of words, and yet revealing the pride he has in his own fertile fancy. "You're noble son is mad: . . . (That he is mad, 'tis true; 'tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis 'tis true.)"

He brought us mirth, and Ophelia grief; audible from some part of the house, not so common in these sophisticated days.

The rendering of Hamlet was unusually vivid, sound and true, every word clearly enunciated; the poetry was spoken as poetry which was part of the man; and with complete absence of affectation. No room for surmise as to Shakespeare's intention remained; it was thus and thus—convincing.

The stage management was in accord. For the most part the cast were relatively immobile, while at certain definite crises the rapid movement of the players—as in a "general post"—combined with a manipulation of light and sound, produced that heightened tensivity of feeling appropriate to the interpretation of tragedy. The exit of the King—"Give me some light . . . Away!"—in its arrangement expressed most adequately confusion, dismay rising to horror and panic; and yet it was not overdone. The

"modern dress" did not detract, but possibly illuminated the text. A notable performance.

The impressive staging emphasized the uncanny accuracy of this portrait of a man we know well to-day—a man astray in a wilderness abundant with sterile ideas—sterile, because he is unable to choose or refuse . . . Hamlet is the apotheosis of the "intellectual."

In extremity of desperation, he thinks to end it all in suicide; this forms a considerable facet of the play.

"O, that this too, too solid flesh  
would melt,  
Thaw and resolve itself into  
a dew!  
Or that the Everlasting had not  
fix'd  
His canon 'gainst self-slaughter!"  
and again,

"For who would bear"  
(innumerable miseries)  
"But that the dread of something  
after death  
. . . puzzles the will,  
And makes us rather bear those  
ills we have  
Than fly to others that we know  
not of."

Hamlet deceives himself.

What is it which restrains desperate humanity from taking that easy way out? Exceptions may exist but it is hard to think that the fear of what may happen after death is that which keeps those whose drab lives seem without hope or flavour, still struggling in this "sea of troubles." No. Life does not hinge on fear of anything at all, but on something positive, deep; near to the roots. The will to live? Hope? Faith? But those are

merely words and the kernel lies deeper, in life itself.

One could wish that Hamlet had meditated this mystery rather than defective translations of the legal enactments of divinity, and the celestial town-planning projects of divines.

It is notable that, though here, speaking of death, he misses some essential principle of life—when speaking of life he goes as near the core of death as may be possible.

"Now, whether it be

Beastial oblivion, or some craven  
scruple

Of thinking too precisely on the  
event,—

A thought which, quarter'd, hath  
but one part wisdom

And ever three parts coward,  
I do not know

Why I yet live to say 'this  
thing's to do,'

Sith I have cause, and will, and  
strength, and means,

To do't."

Such irresolution is anti-life, you will not get much nearer to the meaning of death than that. And if life can be measured, the yardstick lies somewhere thereabout; in the proportion—as we have cause and will—that we find strength and means to do it.

H. E.

## GERMAN ARMAMENT FINANCE

"But the Reichsbank, sure of the support of the whole apparatus of government, took the risk involved in an expansion of credit running to milliards of marks.

"There was not enough capital to finance this programme, and money had, therefore, to be created.

"With the aid of this credit policy, Germany has provided herself with armaments inferior to those of no other State. These armaments in turn have made possible the success of our policy."

Extracts from a report in the *Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*, of a speech by Dr. Schacht to the Economic Council of the German Academy, in the issue of November 30th.

# A WHIG CONFERENCE

I have just been reading a letter—two letters—from the Antipodes.

One, written by the State President of the Douglas Social Credit Association of New South Wales, Mr. Macara, is not addressed to us. It says:—

"We have seen in Australia many 'little Douglasses'; we have had experience of those who protest their loyalty in words to C. H. Douglas and who try to shelter under his name, and who give everything but action along the lines he suggests. But when these 'little Douglasses' have cut themselves off from the only Douglas, we have seen them peter out like streams flowing into a desert." I have been privileged to read a large pile of letters which, like this one, carry reassurance to Douglas and express anger that he should be assailed on his own heath.

The other letter, with many stout and heartening messages, comes from New Zealand.

The writer has read an article in THE SOCIAL CREDITER. He writes the sort of letter the sort of man who gets jilted writes to the sort of woman who jilts him.

He can scarcely believe it, of course; yet somehow or other he has been waiting for us to show ourselves in our true colours (in other words he can believe it: the fact that his lady had any true colours is almost due to his discernment.) But they are not the right true colours for him. He knows the right true colours when he sees them, and with redoubled haste and ardour is off to find them. But where? The thought gives a sharpness to his complaint. After all the baggage has done something she ought not to have done,—and to him, above all men, discerning as he was. This, of course, is pure wickedness, and so he splutters off—but, again, where? So he paints a picture of the right true colours in pigments of abstract perfection. How like Plato! He has no proposals for making the best of things as they are, so he turns away from this world as it is to look upon the unchanging eternal world of ideas. His "pattern laid up in heaven" is

Pure Social Credit.

Pure Social Credit is an ideal state from which our correspondent may look back at us, and to which (he hopes) we shall perforce look up to him. It's all very human, and, according to the tenderness of your mind, painful. How did it all begin? Quite possibly in an infatuation, and infatuation is a state of being deprived of judgement, of being made foolish (by somebody else, of course). Deprived of his judgment our accuser saw in us nothing but the sublimest essence of all that he desired (which was Pure Social Credit). In an unguarded moment we uncovered Neville Chamberlain, which was not even Neville Chamberlain, either, really; but Pure Fascism. Possibly by this time he is penning remorseful lyrics of penitence. We may be for all we know, because the wide ocean divides and time doth part, already the unconscious recipients of loving duty (combined—with judicious dignity—with self-denying confessions). But this sort of thing is not good enough.

The future does not depend upon our correspondent's moral qualities, or his devotion in particular, or the place we occupy in what he may call his 'scale of values'. If Justice (the Jade) does display scales without weights, and Love (the Jilt) perhaps weights without scales, the future for society depends upon scales and weights being utilised in effective association. And what is effective association?

The chief thing about it is that it shall be effective. Granted that the resources of human ingenuity, governmental or popular, suffice for the misapplication of nearly all the labels to nearly all the bottles, what is there, short of translation to heaven (Plato's heaven where all perfect things reside in their Pure state, and Pure Social Credit with them) what is there to guide the earthly human Social Crediter?

"... the primary requisite is to obtain in the re-adjustment of the economic and political structure such control of initiative that by its exercise every individual can avail himself of the benefits of science

and mechanism; that by their aid he is placed in such a position of advantage, that in common with his fellows he can choose with increasing freedom and complete independence, whether he will or will not assist in any project which may be placed before him."

To bring this down (or up) to the field of practical application is still the urgent need of the moment. The people of this generation are far more profoundly interested in whether our New Zealand correspondent will help to bring a little Social Credit down to earth than whether or not he succeeds in finding Pure Social Credit in heaven. But Earth is, so far as the control of initiative is concerned, far fuller of Chamberlains than of Douglasses, and the practical problem is the problem of transferring initiative, if not literally from one to the other, certainly from the Chamberlains to a much larger number whose interests are our own.

If, by accident or design, one of the Chamberlains shows himself in opposition to forces still more inimical than himself, the first business of social crediters is to ascertain with as much speed and certainty as possible, whether this is so, whether there is a cleavage, a separation of faces, and to widen it and prevent any closure of the breach, if they can.

One of the 'leaders' (whether to be described as comic or serio-comic may be left to individual taste) was recently represented by a supporter as taking up this position. He took it up with great literalness on a line drawn from Gloucester to Hull. As the crow flies this line is about 160 miles long, and thus we are not given the 'leader's' position with so much precision as appears at first sight. He was, in any case, to take his stand on this line. And WHEN London and the South of England were stricken by the enemy's bombs, their populations reduced to terror, panic and discontent, a rabble moving northwards to find "food, shelter and clothing" (in security), THEN the 'leader' was to hold up his hand, firmly enjoin a

respectful and attentive silence, in the hush of which he would tell everybody about the opening of a national credit account, the Just Price and the National Dividend.

This may be Pure Social Credit. I am more certain that it might be something which might happen in heaven, and, if it did, I am even more sure that it would be from an equally distant point of vantage the 'leader' would witness it.

Between this outlook on politics and the outlook with adequate intellectual training behind it (as well as adequate natural endowment) lies somewhere the field which comprises Mr. Eden's voyage across the Atlantic.

*The Yorkshire Post* (which should be well acquainted with Mr. Eden's journeys and the reasons for them—we shall see in time) refers to the envoy's movements in a small paragraph from Reuter's

News Agency. *The Times*, as though affected by the rift which now extends through the popular press, through the Joint Stock Banks to whose policies the newspapers bear witness right into the Bank of England, has, by comparison quite a lot to say. Mr. Sumner Welles, the Under-Secretary of State, it appears, has told the Press at Washington, that Mr. Eden will go to Washington on December 13th, but is not expected to stay longer than 24 hours. His day will "undoubtedly include an interview with President Roosevelt, and also luncheon at the National Press Club, of whose invitation Mr. Eden" has telegraphed his acceptance. He was to have spoken to a dinner of the National Association of Manufacturers in New York on the 9th, when 5,000 guests were expected, the subject being "Democracy and the Modern World." On the 12th, he is to be the guest of

honour at a dinner of the Economic Club of New York, where M. Van Zeeland will be the chief speaker, and "The European Situation" will be the topic. Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank, and Mr. Owen D. Young will speak as well as M. Van Zeeland.

A Whig Conference!

This is not a field to enter but with "long and anxious preparation" as Mill called the necessary preparation of politicians. High politics are not merely the subject matter of experts; they are the lives of the people, and the people cannot assume initiative in regard to their lives without exercising initiative which limits the initiative of those in control. ALL assumption of initiative BY the people limits the exercise of initiative by those in control. Therein lies all the hope there is for the people.

TUDOR JONES.

## FOR SUPPORTERS OVERSEAS

### New Provisions for Affiliation with the Social Credit Secretariat

Please make this is widely known as possible.

On January 1st all overseas affiliations lapse.

Groups or individuals are invited to apply for re-affiliation now.

Application should be made in the sense of the affiliation-undertaking published in THE SOCIAL CREDITER, Volume 1, No. 8, for November 5th, 1938, p. 11; that is, it should be based upon the understanding that the SERVICE is wanted as an assistance to ACTION.

Affiliation is continued at the discretion either of the group or individuals concerned, or of the Secretariat, and is subject to renewal annually.

The Director of Overseas Relations desires to receive at least one report each quarter from affiliated groups and individuals, and, except in certain cases,

the minimum financial commitment will be one subscription to THE SOCIAL CREDITER, by either the Secretary or the Supervisor, on behalf of those group members who are not individual subscribers.

The importance of this provision may be realised from the fact that a recent visitor to New Zealand and Australia found many groups supposedly affiliated to the Secretariat whose members had never seen a Secretariat publication.

While Assistant Directors deal with detailed points of enquiry and service, a general letter to all overseas groups is to be found in THE SOCIAL CREDITER, which is the means by which Major Douglas keeps those who seek his advice fully informed and instructed.

MILES HYATT,

Director of Overseas Relations.

## The NEW ERA

Australia's Social Credit Weekly  
24 Pages. Illustrated. 12 months, 12s.

The New Era, Radio House,  
296 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

## The Tuke Circulars

A correspondent informs us that her copy of the circulars issued by Mr. J. E. Tuke included the letter from Major Douglas to Mr. A. L. Gibson that was printed in THE SOCIAL CREDITER last week.

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## SOCIAL CREDIT AND JEWRY

The following letter from Mynheer Ernst Loeb of Der Nieuw-Economische Groepe in Holland was recently published in the *New English Weekly*:—

Sir,

The Jews, I imagine, both within and without those countries in which anti-semitism is "official," feel themselves wronged. But that by itself is scarcely a constructive view to take of the problem.

I do not know whether the Jew Communities have tried to appreciate the mentality of those who would make pariahs of them, but I do think that it is vitally important for ALL Jews to reflect upon the Financial-Economic problem, and thus upon the Social problem with which the world is at grips.

That world now finds itself on the rocks. It is in great trouble. And at such times it has been the invariable practice throughout the centuries for a scapegoat to be sought and sent out into the wilderness. The Jews must clear out. It is their fault they are responsible, or rather their traditional mentality.

If I may be allowed to speak from my own experience, there is one feature which has struck me for some years past. That traditional mentality, wherever present, does not prevent many Jews from

joining "extremist" political movements, but does prevent them from joining up with those who attempt to secure social conditions which would automatically remove the possibility of guilt, and thereby the accusation against the Jews.

The N.E.G. (New Economic Group) which I called into being some five years ago, counts among its members only one Jew, and only a very few are subscribers to its periodical, "Volkswelvaart." That phenomenon is not local. The "movement" of which the N.E.G., is the national and independent link covers 32 countries, in all parts of the world, and everywhere it is a fact that the Jews, and alone the Jews, stand aloof.

Do they wish to assert thereby that THEY do not desire better conditions? Do they wish to imply that THEY are quite satisfied that a money monopoly should exist? Do they wish to admit by their silence that that Money Power does, as it is asserted, in fact rule the world, and that in consequence it is true that a Jewish minority dominates the whole civilised world?

These questions intrigue me, and I should like to know their answers.

Be this as it may, I consider, in the interest of Jewry itself, that the moment has come to call a spade a spade. If the Jews continue to stand aloof, I shall know, and the rest of the world will know, that Jewry, having eyes, sees not, and having ears hears not, that they wish their own destruction, and deserve it.

I do not wish to assert that I, or the N.E.G., offer "the" remedy for all the ills of this world, but I most emphatically declare that we do offer the means of proving that neither Race, Religion, nor individuals, but solely a sanctified system, impersonal like all systems, is responsible for . . . the persecution of the Jews.

Thereto I wish to testify, and I call upon you, Jewish Dutchmen, and Dutch Jews, I ask that you no longer keep silence and prepare your own graves. It is up to you

to prove that your high ideals and your traditions impose upon you a duty to assist in the establishment of those social conditions which must be sought and secured, and which I cannot more adequately describe than as being in conformity with the Christian principles of the country in which you have the privilege to reside.

ERNST LOEB.

Heemstede,  
October 15th, 1938.

### Major Douglas's Reply.

With reference to this letter Major Douglas has written:—

Dear Mr. Loeb,

I concur with and congratulate you in regard to the letter published in the *New English Weekly*, and if you like I will have this letter published in THE SOCIAL CREDITER.

While I have no doubt that if your challenge were accepted and any considerable number of individual Jews were to join the Social Credit movement they would rapidly make their weight felt, I do not myself believe that this will solve the problem, which I know is agitating you and which I consider myself to be of first importance.

In my opinion, from which, of course, you may differ, a great deal of the trouble arises from the dual nationality of the Jew, and the strong suspicion, which again may not be justified, that *Jewry* uses other nations against their own interests when it acts as Jewry, although *Jews* may, and unquestionably do, act in the interests of other nations when those interests do not conflict with the interests of Jewry.

For this reason, I think that your most effective action, and one which I myself would strongly endorse, would be to form a purely Jewish Social Credit Movement. Your acute mind will follow the reasoning on which this suggestion is based, without it being necessary for me to elaborate it.

Whatever action you may take you have my assurance, if you desire it, of my warm personal consideration.

Yours very truly,

(signed) C. H. DOUGLAS.

November 30, 1938.

## NOTICES

### APPOINTMENTS

Editor: Miss E. Edwards.

Assistant Editor and London Agent of THE SOCIAL CREDITER: Miles Hyatt.

Readers of THE SOCIAL CREDITER who are interested in a special aspect of current problems—industry, agriculture, a particular trade, profession or country, etc., and who would be willing to submit contributions to the paper, are asked to write to Miles Hyatt, 4, Mecklenburgh Street, London, W.C.1. (Terminus 5318) who wishes to find contributors prepared to deal with a particular subject when called upon by the Editor to do so.

SPACE RESERVED  
BY:

**THE UNITED RATEPAYERS'  
ADVISORY ASSOCIATION**

SECRETARY:  
JOHN MITCHELL.

## THE COUNCILLORS' BUSINESS

During the past six months many scores of public meetings have been held throughout Great Britain, the main purpose of which have been to put FACTS before ratepayers, upon which they may sensibly demand a drastic reduction in rates and assessments without decrease in social services.

At each of these meetings resolutions have been put to ascertain the mind of the ratepayers upon this subject. They have shown that there is overwhelming support for the demand. The dissentients to the resolutions would not represent as much as one per cent of all those who attended the meetings.

In the face of this it would appear strange indeed if the public **representatives** of these self-same

ratepayers, having had the same FACTS placed before them, did not likewise publicly resolve their agreement with the ratepayers. When in addition to this they are presented with a signed demand from a majority of householders (the method of canvassing may have elicited only one signature from each house), the motives of a councillor would certainly be widely questioned with (sooner or later) most damaging results to him if he rashly placed himself in opposition to this demand.

Hence, we arrive at the conclusion that those councils, whose individual members are now being presented with the ratepayers' demand and the FACTS upon which it is based, will find it their immediate duty to take two preliminary steps in connection with that

demand which are incontestably within their powers, and which will form the basis for further action. These steps are:—

(1) The production of proper accounts set out in such a way that the ratepayer can get a CLEAR idea in regard to what his money is being spent on, to whom it is being paid and what he is getting for it.

(2) Make a public statement acknowledging the ratepayers' demand, the FACTS upon which it is based, and their agreement with its fairness together with a resolution that the Council should immediately take such action as will hasten its implementation.

**It is each councillor's responsibility to see that his Council takes these actions forthwith.**

J. M.

### GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO LORD TANKERVILLE

The following is the official reply to Lord Tankerville's question in the House of Lords on the subject of Billeting.

*(Published in THE SOCIAL CREDITER, November 26th, 1938).*

During the recent crisis certain preparations were made which involved the billeting and boarding out of civilian refugees, and before implementing those preparations His Majesty's Government would have taken the necessary constitutional measures.

His Majesty's Government are aware that various criticisms have been expressed of the arrangements which were made at the time of the crisis. Many of those criticisms were based on misapprehensions of what was intended, though others no doubt have been directed to real points of weakness, some of which could hardly have been avoided at the time in view of the speed with

which the arrangements had to be improvised.

These arrangements had to be made as a matter of emergency in order to secure some means of safety for the population of great and congested cities, and His Majesty's Government believe that the policy of taking all possible steps to minimise the risks of loss of life in these crowded areas is one which would command general support.

The arrangements which can best be made to meet any future emergency are now the subject of the most careful consideration, and in the plans now being prepared, it is the Government's intention that all possible consideration shall be given to individual circumstances in order that the plans proposed shall rest upon the goodwill of the public.

The problem is one of great magnitude: in order to meet it, it will be necessary to explore thoroughly the practicability of the various methods of providing supplementary accommodation.

### New Leaflet

A Leaflet entitled "Bankers Admit They Create Credit," records the fact that, in the face of widespread presentation of facts in regard to the creation of credit by banks, those people who received these assertions with incredulity and denied their truth, have had to "eat their own words." It is a moral victory for all Lower Rates Associations, and will not be lost on those hundreds of thousands of ratepayers who are joining in the lower rates campaign.

**Price 2/6 per 100; 11/- for 500;  
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From U.R.A.A., Sentinel House,  
Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.  
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# FIXING RESPONSIBILITY

The Bradford Lower Rates Demand Association have begun presenting to their councillors the Demand of the ratepayers for lower rates and assessments with no decrease in social services.

In many wards they have a big majority of **householders** in signed support of this demand, although in some cases, due to a misunderstanding, only one ratepayer signed in each house and there is not quite a majority of all the **ratepayers**.

The following is the wording of a letter sent by the Campaign Manager, Mr. Gordon Baxter, to all councillors and aldermen:—

Dear Councillor,

## Lower Rates Demand

It appears that there is confusion in the minds of some councillors with regard to this demand, and a number have the impression that we have some "theory" to put forward in connection with a reduction in rates. Nothing could be further from the truth.

This Association is basing its activities on the following **FACTS**—

(1) That 90 per cent. of the City's rates are absorbed in paying

Loan Charges. (See City Abstract of Accounts, March, 1938).

(2) That the bulk of these Loan Charges are paid to banks. (Members of our association have seen the City Treasurer about this and had it confirmed).

(3) That the loans supplied by the banks are not depositor's money, but are created by book-keeping credits at practically no cost to the banks. (This fact has been admitted by well-known bankers, and has again been confirmed recently by the editor of "Branch Banking.")

(4) That there is a great weight of public opinion in favour of Lower Rates and Assessments with no decrease in the Social Services, as ratepayers realise that the loan charges are an intolerable burden. (During the past few months, this association has been marshalling public opinion on this question, and can show that the great majority of the ratepayers are in favour of this demand).

(5) That unless the loan charge question is solved and a reduction in these charges effected, the rates are bound to increase. (The City, in order to carry on must have more credits and by the present system

of borrowing, the loan charges must increase, i.e., the rates must increase.)

(6) The responsibility for an increase or decrease in rates rests with the councillors. No rate increase can be passed without their consent. Unless councillors can show their electors that they have done all within their power to secure lower rates, they will have shirked that responsibility and should resign.

Yours faithfully,  
Campaign Manager.

The following is a significant comment by Mr. Baxter on an interview with a councillor:—

"I had a conversation with a councillor the other morning. He was not at all sympathetic at first until I began to "fix responsibility." His reaction then was "Well, I am prepared to do all I can to get the rates down."

## M.P. IN FAVOUR

Mr. Hepworth, M.P., Conservative member for Bradford, has signed the Ratepayers' Demand and subscribed to the funds of the Bradford L.R.D.A.

## CREDIT IS CREDIT

It has been part of the Bank propaganda to make lay people believe that credit issued as a loan by banks has a different economic effect to credit issued free by Governments. Such a claim is sheer nonsense but has been repeatedly pressed. There are a number of historic occasions such as the inflation deliberately caused by French Banks during the French Revolution so as to discredit the Government-issued Assignats. After the last War, the German Government, being in an impossible financial position, tried to cover some expenses out of the national credit. This again was discredited in the eyes of the people by the tremendous inflation brought about by the Reichsbank and other German Banks for no other purpose than to prove to the people the incompe-

tence of the then German Government. American history is full of derogatory references to "green backs."

The economic effect at the time of issue of any large expansion of money must, of necessity, be the same, whether that money is chalked up as a debt or issued as free credit. In either case it is, of course a new creation of credit. To suggest that the subsequent repayment or repudiation of a debt can affect the result at the time of issue is, on the face of it, ridiculous, and yet so many people believe it. A loan issued in perpetuity is equivalent to a free credit. At the time of issue it cannot be foreseen whether any loan will in the future be repaid or not.

Admittedly, the after-effects are very different. In the case of free credit there is no aftermath. In

the case of a loan there is a deflation and therefore a restriction of purchasing power on account of the monies collected on behalf of both interest and repayment of debt.

H. R. P.

## "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.



**ANNOUNCEMENTS AND MEETINGS**

Will advertisers please note that the latest time for accepting copy for this column is 12 noon Monday for Saturday's issue.

**BANGOR (County Down) D.S.C. Group.** Meeting every Monday at 8 p.m., in the Headquarters, 65b, Main Street, Bangor. Private sessions by arrangement. Visit the reading room—keys from caretaker. All enquiries to Hon. Secretary.

**BELFAST D.S.C. Group.** Public meetings will be held in the Social Credit Rooms, 72, Ann Street, Belfast. The meetings will be addressed by a different speaker each evening. All welcome. Admission Free.

**BIRMINGHAM and District.** Social Crediters will find friends over tea and light refreshments at Prince's Cafe, Temple Street, on Friday evenings, from 6 p.m., in the King's Room.

**BLACKBURN Social Credit Study Group** meets each Tuesday at 8 p.m., in the Y.M.C.A., Limbrick. All welcome. Enquiries to Hon. Sec., 47, Whalley New Road, Blackburn.

**BRADFORD United Democrats.** All enquiries welcome; also helpers wanted. Apply R. J. Northin, 7, Centre Street, Bradford.

**DERBY & DISTRICT S.C. Association.** Meetings are held fortnightly (Tuesdays) at The "Unity Hall," Room 14, at 7-45 p.m. Lower Rates Demand Association workers are invited to attend at above—6-30 to 7-30 p.m., for latest instructions. Campaign Manager, D. & D. L.R.D. Association.

**LIVERPOOL Social Credit Association:** A Public Meeting will be held in Reece's Cafe, Castle Street, on Friday, December 16th, at 8-0 p.m. Speaker: R. Oakley. Subject: "The Importance of Knowing." This will be the last meeting of this series.

**LONDONERS!** Please note that THE SOCIAL CREDITER can be obtained from Captain T. H. Story, Room 437, Sentinel House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.

**NEWCASTLE D.S.C. Group.** Literature, The Social Crediter, or any other information required will be supplied by the Hon. Secretary, Social Credit Group, 10, Warrington Road, Newcastle, 3.

**PORTSMOUTH D.S.C. Group.** Weekly meetings every Thursday at 8 p.m., 16, Ursula Grove, Elm Grove, Southsea.

**SOUTHAMPTON Group.** Please note that the Headquarters have been removed to 8, CRANBURY PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON. Members please call to see the new and more advantageously situated premises.

**TYNESIDE Social Credit Society** invite co-operation to establish a local centre for Social Credit action in all its aspects. Apply W. L. Page, 74-6, High West Street, Gateshead.

**WALLASEY Social Credit Association.** Enquiries welcomed by Hon. Sec., 2, Empress Road, Wallasey.

**WOLVERHAMPTON D.S.C. Group.** Fortnightly meetings in the Ante-Room, Central Library.

**Miscellaneous Notices.**

**Rate 1s. a line. Support our Advertisers.**

**THE FIG TREE**—Will any person who has copies of back numbers of **The Fig Tree** with which they could dispense write to the Secretary, Social Credit Secretariat, 12, Lord Street, Liverpool, 2.

**DERBY & DISTRICT Lower Rates Demand Association.** Meetings are held fortnightly (Tuesdays) in Room 14, Unity Hall.

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

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The **NORTH DURHAM Ratepayers' Advisory Association** would welcome support, physical or financial from sympathisers in Gateshead and District to carry on their campaign for Lower Rates and no Decrease in Social Services. Campaign Manager, N.D.R.A.A., 74-76 High West Street, Gateshead.

**UNITED RATEPAYERS' ADVISORY ASSOCIATION.** District Agent for Newcastle-on-Tyne area, W. A. Barratt, 10, Warrington Road, Fawdon, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3, will be pleased to assist anyone on new Lower Rates Associations.

**UNITED Ratepayers' Advisory Association.** District Agent for S. Wales and Monmouthshire, Mr. P. Langmaid, 199, Heathwood Road, Cardiff.

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Offices: 12, Lord Street, Liverpool, 2.  
Printed by J. Hayes & Co., Woolton, Liverpool.