

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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COUNTY COUNCIL RATIFIES RATES DEMAND

By 16 votes to 13 the Donegal County Council has passed a resolution approving the Donegal Ratepayers' Protest sent to them from a meeting of representatives of all sections of the Donegal people, and in so taking its policy from the people who elected it, it has placed itself in the forefront of the democratic revival in the British Commonwealth.

As reported in THE SOCIAL CREDITER of January 7, last December representatives of Fianna Fail, Fine Gael, and the members of the different Protestant Churches living in and near Donegal, passed a resolution demanding that the Government, as consisting of the representatives of the people, should immediately take steps to lower the rates and assessments, without affecting social services; and further to end the condition of poverty in which citizens of Eire were living. They pointed out the facts: on the one hand that, as

credit was created by the banks, the system of financing public works by loans from banks and financial institutions meant that work had to be paid for twice over, once to the contractor who does the work, and once again in interest repayment of the loan, while there was really nothing to prevent sufficient costless credit being made available for public works as free grants; and on the other hand that an abundance of goods existed which would make physical plenty possible for everyone.

At the first meeting of the Council when the resolution was brought up Councillors MacRory

and Gallaher suggested that it should be backed by the County Council, but eventually the matter was adjourned until the next meeting.

And now the resolution has been passed, and backed by the County Council, will go on its way to the Government. If the Government of Eire displays the traditional initiative of the Irish in following up the lead of the County Council, and the people of Eire display the same initiative and high spirits in insisting that their wishes be regarded, the little island will be showing the rest of us the way to prosperity.

Cabinet Ministers React to Pressure of Public Demand

A frank admission that "criticism", by which, of course, is meant "public demand" is actuating the decisions of ministers to positive effect, is contained in the following report from *The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*:

Camps Plan May Be Extended

The policy of evacuation camps, as outlined by the Government recently, may be extended. Criticism of some of the billeting proposals has strengthened the wish of some members of the Cabinet that many more camps should be constructed without delay.

It is now clear that the camps will be used all the year round as country schools for town children. Both health and education authorities welcome this proposal, and it rests largely with the Treasury whether a much larger scale of camp construction can be sanctioned or not.

STOP PRESS

A circumstantial rumour has reached us that Sir John Reith will be made Governor-General of Canada, in succession to Lord Tweedsmuir (Mr. John Buchan of the Round Table Group).

Sir John Reith's activities as Director of the British Broadcasting Corporation, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Ronald Collet Norman, brother of Mr. Montagu Norman of the Bank of England, are well known.

Since the growing public dissatisfaction with the Financial Dictatorship in Canada is evidently causing the Bank of England and its American affiliations, grave anxiety, this appointment is not likely to pass unquestioned by the Canadians.

ON OTHER PAGES

BILLETING CAMPAIGN

Mrs. PALMER'S PAGE

WHAT HA' YE DONE?

THE POWER OF MONEY

Our Alert Representatives

Correspondence on Current Topics

EVACUATION OF REFUGEES

The Minister of Health,
Sir,

Acting under a general order (I have not the least doubt that my letter dated 24/1/39 has not been shown to you) the main issues raised are ignored. There are no physical difficulties in preparing all public buildings to accommodate refugees—nor of constructing other accommodation.

If there are, where are they?

If the Minister would but pause to think for one moment what he is doing. You Sir, are aiding in the wickedness of manoeuvring this country headlong into the arms of Communism — pyramidal State control—and giving all the most dangerous and sinister forces amongst us the most perfect precedent and justification for their operations.

There is widespread growing conviction that the perfectly abominable billeting proposals are primarily a political step, forced upon the Government by influences which regard the next war as a necessary step to a social upheaval which they want. The Billeting proposals, followed by the later scheme for Regional Commissioners with powers of Soviet Commissars proves that.

I am still British, and I shall defend my home against communist confiscation and intrusion, no matter what the cost. And I am not the only one.

Yours, etc.,

J. CREAGH SCOTT.

Moretonhampstead, Devon.

February 10, 1939.

J. Creagh Scott, Esq.

Dear Sir,

I am desired by Mr. Elliott to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of February 11th about evacuation, and to say that he notes what you say.

Yours faithfully,

H. TIMMENS,

Ministry of Health,

February 14, 1939.

Dear Sir,

I thank you. Please God, Mr.

Elliott will discuss what I say with his colleagues, because the stage is being set for a first class row if compulsion and confiscation are to be the methods of a "Democratic" government.

I speak, not for myself only, but for the bulk of public opinion in the west, and in the north where I have influence and interests which I use for encouraging the Constitutional methods of Democracy as against the dragooning methods at present being attempted.

Yours truly,

J. CREAGH SCOTT,

Lt.-Colonel.

February 15, 1939.

NATIONAL SERVICE WITH PAY

Reply to a post card from Miss Beamish on this subject:

D. Beamish, Esq.,

The Studio,

Parkstone.

Dear Sir,

I have your post card in which you express the opinion that all volunteers for National Service should be paid a "fair wage according to the time they sacrifice" and that this extra cost should be met by the State without causing any increase on rates or taxes nor should it have any adverse effect on unemployment benefits.

I note that you do not offer any suggestion as to where this money should come from, and since all expenditure by the State is met out of Revenue, and Revenue is the results of taxation in its various forms, it is difficult to see how what you desire can be achieved.

There is also another aspect of the case, if everyone was paid for National Service, the question of "sacrifice" would not arise, and there are people—quite a large proportion of the community—who give National Service very gladly.

Yours very truly,

(signed) G. R. HALL CAINE.

St. James's Square, London.

February 8, 1939.

Banks create credit; they create the means of payment out of nothing.—

Encyclopaedia Britannica, Vol. 14.

FIXING RESPONSIBILITY

The Bradford L.R.D.A., has published a circular giving the names and particulars of those councillors who have agreed to support the lower rates demand. This is followed by a "Black List", containing particulars of councillors who have not come up to scratch. It has had a most salutary effect. It is, of course, necessary to be most careful in commenting on these councillors. Keep strictly to facts. Here is a suggested wording:

BLACK LIST

The following councillors were asked for an interview in order that the demand of their ward ratepayers for lower rates and assessments with no decrease in social services could be presented to them. They did not grant an interview:

.....
.....

The following councillors were interviewed and when shown the demand of the ratepayers in their ward for lower rates and assessments with no decrease in social services did not undertake to carry out their wishes in this respect:

.....
.....

Who do these councillors represent? Who elected them? Why did they elect them?

Roads on Rathlin Island are becoming impassable owing to the neglect of the County Council in consequence of non-payment of rates.

They were so bad that the two clerics on the island offered to collect the rates.

Not to set to and make up the roads.

The total funded debt of local authorities to-day is THREE TIMES as great as the whole of the National Debt in 1914.

The NEW ERA

296 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Australia's Social Credit Weekly

24 Pages. Illustrated. 12 months, 12s.

The New Era, Radio House,

OPEN LETTER TO THE MOTHERS OF ENGLAND

IN DEFENCE OF YOUR CHILDREN

The decision has been taken, and it appears to have general assent, that this country should strengthen its defences against the eventuality of war. If it is necessary to take that decision it can only be so because it is necessary that this country's defences should be stronger. Now if it is worth doing that at all it is worth doing thoroughly. There is a tremendous amount of talk emanating from governmental quarters at the present time about the "need" for sacrifice. Everyone knows that in war, sacrifice is inevitable. It is the nature of war; sacrifice of life, limb, property and comfort. BUT the fundamental mistake which informs governmental statements and actions in regard to National Defence is in the assertion, "in order to play your part in National Defence you must make sacrifices"; and you are then called upon to make totally unnecessary sacrifices.

Since sacrifice is the nature of war the one great object of national defence should be to do every conceivable thing to prevent all unnecessary sacrifice.

In its arrangements for the evacuation of civilians from the big cities the Government, instead of being guided by the principle of diminishing to the utmost the sacrifices and discomforts of the civilian population, is actually quite needlessly making conditions more uncomfortable.

The essence of the problem according to Sir John Anderson and Mr. Walter Elliott, the Minister of Health, is that in the rural districts the population is 200 to the square mile, while in the big cities it is 80,000 to the square mile. That is a typical instance of the misleading statements made by the Government in its attempts to induce the people to accept the billeting scheme.

The population of 200 to the square mile in rural districts takes into account the whole of the farm land and open spaces in between towns and villages. The population actually within these towns and villages when the refugees get there

will be as dense as in the big cities.

Has the Government told you mothers of this fact? No, it has carefully suppressed this information. One million five hundred thousand children are to be taken from their mothers, without those mothers being so much as asked, and with another one million five hundred thousand mothers with young children are to be dumped into these crowded country towns and villages for the duration of the war, which may last four or five years. Their hosts will be resentful householders, who have either volunteered accommodation because they have been informed by a similar distortion of facts, or because they have been compelled to give up their house for the use of the State. The friction and discomfort which will result from even a few months experience of these conditions will break the morale of the civilian population.

Furthermore, since the main objective in modern war is to break civilian morale, these crowded country towns and villages, full of women, children and elderly people, without effective aerial defences or shelters, will obviously become the special target of enemy bombers, which will avoid the well defended big cities, inhabited by those whose morale will be strongest.

Whether you are a mother whose children are to be taken from you without your consent for the duration of a long war, and dumped on strangers, or a mother to be evacuated with your children, you can obtain a greater measure of security for yourself and children and avoid unnecessary sacrifice only one way. That is by joining with the No-Billeting Campaigns in country districts, by insisting that the Government construct proper camps to house all women and children whom it will be necessary to evacuate.

These camps can be so sited, camouflaged and built on hillsides, which could be easily tunneled into for invulnerable refuges, that the grave perils that would result from billeting can be avoided.

For your children's sake, for your own sake, for your country's sake, send a postcard to your M.P., and instruct him to support the demand for adequate camps.

All readers of this paper living in big cities, are strongly urged to make these facts as widely known as possible.

JOHN MITCHELL.

THE MONEY DICTATORSHIP

Speaking at a League of Prayer and Service meeting at Bedford, on March 3rd, the Rev. W. H. Elliott is reported by the *Evening Standard* to have said:

"We do not discuss the question of the bitter necessity of armaments. We may take one view and our friends another about patriotism.

"We are, however, probably spending £1,200,000,000 on armaments in three years. With this money one could build one million new, clean homes for those at present living in hovels in one year.

"One twentieth part of that sum would give every person of 65, £1 a week for an old age pension, and 35s. for a married couple."

The clearest possible evidence of the hidden dictatorship in this country is provided by this fact; that £1,200,000,000 can be found for re-armament, whilst the possibility of finding this money between 1918 and 1937 for useful national developments was denied.

We urge readers to allude to this "phenomenon" wherever possible, and at the same time to stress that in order to bend these dictators to their will, it is not necessary to replace the present government. The proper course, is of course, to put pressure on it by instructing their own elected representatives to demand specific results.

LOWER RATES JOURNAL

Back issues of this journal
can be obtained from

U. R. A. A.,
Sentinel House, Southampton
Row, London, W.C.1.
Price 1/- for 50, (postage extra).

NEWS SUMMARY

England

March 1—The Army Estimates were issued showing a gross total of £161,133,000, an increase of £46,714,000.

Civil Estimates and Estimates for Revenue Departments were also issued for a total of £534,596,081.

In the discussion on Civil Defence, Sir John Anderson stated that whatever might be done by means of camps there was no practical alternative to billeting.

The members of the National Federation of Milk Producer-Retailers decided to defy the Milk Marketing Board and refuse to pay levies or to fill up the Board's monthly returns or daily records as a protest against the fining of William Frearson, a producer-retailer, for non completion of records.

March 2—The Air Force Estimates were issued, showing a total £205,951,000. This does not include the provision of £2,610,000 to be paid on loan money in 1937 and 1938.

Australia

March 1—After separate and joint meetings of the two Ministerial parties, the Prime Minister announced that the National Insurance scheme in its present form would not be abandoned; the Government would review it and submit proposed amendments to a further meeting.

Spain

March 2—The Burgos Government have approved the appointment of the Duke of Alba as Chargé d'Affaires in London.

Italy

March 2—Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli was elected Pope. He will be known as Pope Pius XII.

Belgium

March 5—After the failure of M. Soudan, the Socialist leader, to form a ministry, the dissolution of Parliament is being discussed.

Palestine

March 6—Jews still reject the British proposals as a basis for negotiations concerning the Jewish-

Arab question in Palestine.

United States

March 5—In his address to Congress, Mr. Roosevelt said "To-day, as with many other democracies, the United States will give no encouragement to the belief that our processes are outworn or that we will approvingly watch the return of forms of government which for 2,000 years have proved their tyranny and instability alike."

ECONOMIC

New Roads—Plans have been issued by the Ministry of Transport of the routes of proposed by-pass roads at St. Albans and Luton.

The proposed roads have a total length of over 23 miles, and will supersede considerable lengths of the existing trunk roads from London to Holyhead and London to Carlisle. Although details of the lay-out are not yet available, it is understood that the roads will have a minimum width of 120ft. to accommodate dual carriageways and cycle tracks. The cost of both schemes combined is likely to be over £2,000,000. Fly-over junctions are proposed at two points.

Mechanical Stoking—Adequate and smokeless provision for all demands of cross-channel ships can be provided by mechanical stoking of coal. No more men are needed than for oil-fired ships.

Canadian Highway—A 400-mile road is to be built connecting the Peace River division of the Northern Alberta Railways with Great Slave Lake, almost 400 miles farther north.

Occupational Disease in Sudeten Mines—Last year only 5 grammes of radium were produced from the mines of the uranium-pitch-blend deposits in the Sudeten Territory ceded to Germany by Czecho-Slovakia, but in the previous twelve months eighteen miners died. Miners rarely live beyond the age of 40 and the average age at which they die is 36. The German Government, as did the Czech Government before it, has ordered a special enquiry to be made.

MR. NORMAN'S BROADCAST

According to a provincial newspaper, in view of the great interest aroused by the news that Mr. Montagu Norman would broadcast a talk on the Bank of England, to the Empire,

"it has been decided, with Mr. Norman's acquiescence to record the talk, . . . and transmit it to listeners in the National programme on March 16."

Why was it decided? Because pressure was put on the B.B.C.; public opinion found a channel—and Mr. Norman acquiesced.

Chance for Mr. Norman

When Mr. Montagu Norman broadcasts on March 16, will he answer any of the questions which really concern the British citizen? For instance, will he tell us:—

(1) What percentage of our debt of £8,000,000,000 is held by financial institutions?

(2) From whom has the government 'borrowed' the £350,000,000 for defence. Whose money is it, anyway?

(3) Why, if it is possible to borrow this money without increasing taxation, should any part of the national debt or interest be collected from the taxpayer?

(4) How did it come about that England (victor) had settled upon it at least six times as much war debt as Germany (vanquished)?

(5) Why is it that high prices and low incomes (the two things which every individual hates most) lead to a sound financial position, while low prices and high incomes, desired by 99 per cent. of the people, are deplored in the city?

W. W.

In New Jerusalem

(To be sung at Communist festivities)

If thou would'st the Chosen see
Contemplate the Worker Bee,
Meditate upon his home,
Neat, efficient, honeycomb.
Every earnest little grub,
Snugly fitted in his tub,
Comrade, therefore, scorning
"larks"
Glorify our Prophet, Marx.

WEEKLY CIRCUMSTANCE

All the Estimates have now been issued: Army Estimates show an increase of more than £46 millions, and the Air Estimates have jumped by 50 per cent. This will surprise none of us—in view of the programme of defence measures which is being pushed ahead as fast as possible; but what concerns us very closely is the old question of “*where is the money to come from?*” No authoritative or satisfactory answer has been given to this question yet—the vague murmur that it is mostly to be borrowed is not really convincing. On the other hand there have been some assurances that the income tax is not to be increased. Let us hope it is not without significance that on March 3rd *The Times* published a letter from Sir Richard Paget giving a fairly detailed account of the Guernsey Plan. Meanwhile pressure for results in the rates campaign continues, and to meet the increasing and informed demand more than talk will be needed.

Pressure is being brought to bear on the younger unemployed to join the territorials. Sir George Gillet, Commissioner for the Special Areas and an ex-Socialist M.P., suggests that the granting of unemployment assistance should be conditional on an undertaking to attend instructional centres or physical fitness classes organised by the Ministry of Labour. The condition would be applied in select cases, but appeal would be allowed to a special tribunal.

Birmingham City Council's plan to increase the rents of Council houses and then to institute a means-test to find out who is to pay most (. . . *But I was thinking of a plan to dye my whiskers green, and then to use so large a fan that they could not be seen*) met with very determined opposition from the tenants. Five thousand tenants marched to Birmingham Council House chanting “We won't pay!” and other slogans. At the Council House they handed over petitions,

one to each municipal representative, worded as follows:

“To Councillor——,

“We municipal tenants regret that the huge petition signed by over 30,000 residents on municipal estates has been ignored by the Estates Department.

“In demonstrating our determination to resist any increased rents or a general application of a means test, **we demand that you support the resolution** being moved in the Council Chamber to-day, which calls for the postponement for two years of this scheme, except that part which refers to the distribution of £30,000.

“**In making this demand** we would remind you that the change in the principle of administration has never been part of your policy and that **citizens (including ourselves) have never had an opportunity of expressing our opinion via the ballot-box.**

“There can be no doubt as to the desires of the tenants as shown in the petition and the public meetings which have been held.

“As our representative you have no alternative but to do as we ask.”

As a result (although this was decently camouflaged) the Estates Committee decided to inaugurate a ‘temporary measure of assistance to tenants’. Allowances of from 2s. to 4s. 6d., are to be made from the revised rents.

Opposition is to continue until the tenants get what they want.

The artificial nature of the party system is well illustrated by the situation that has arisen in Belgium, which is now in the grip of a particularly fierce constitutional crisis.

No one can form a ministry that stays put.

The Belgian people still have their wants, their policies which

they wish their government to implement—but owing to the conventional differences between the parties they seem likely to lose all voice in their government which threatens to go totalitarian.

All that has actually happened, of course, is that the pseudo experts of which the government consists are unable to agree upon method. M. Pierlot, the last Premier, formed a ministry that lasted for five days—until the Finance Minister proposed a policy of rigid economy. Then hey presto! The Ministry was gone: the socialists would not agree. The villain of the piece, of course, is the Budget that refuses to be balanced.

Not the least comic incident concerned with the efforts of Sir Stafford Cripps to produce a United Front and the equally sturdy efforts of the Labour Party to keep itself pure, is the indignant scorn hurled at the latter by a Conservative paper on the grounds that the Opposition in Parliament is not sufficiently strong. (Gad sir! He is not my weight). *Are* the Government there for the purpose of tussling with an opposition worthy of their steel, etc., etc., . . . or for the purpose of legislating to fulfil the desires of the electors?

As a protest against the Ministry of Health measures for dealing with casualties under their air raid precautions scheme, Dr. Maurice Hounsfield has resigned his appointment as Medical Officer of Health for Stowmarket, near Ipswich.

Dr. Hounsfield complained that since the Ministry of Health had taken over the administration of first-aid posts from the Home Office, air raid precautions had become complicated. He did not know where he stood because of the difference in the instructions of the Home Office and the Ministry of Health.

Mrs. Palmer's Page

BERNARD SHAW AND SOCIAL DYNAMICS

I spent a pleasant evening with some friends who invited me to see Shaw's latest play. We thoroughly enjoyed ourselves. Being social crediters, we had not gone to the theatre for any other purpose than enjoying ourselves.

Nevertheless, I consider Shaw to be a spiritual menace, using the word in the literal sense.

I think it was about three-quarters of the way through, somewhere in the last scene, while the two dictators (attired as Siegfried and the Roman Emperor) were holding the stage, that I was seized with a curious sensation I have experienced once or twice before in my life, but never more intensely.

It began with a sense of unreality, rapidly growing stronger, until I almost said aloud, "either this play is written for madmen, or everything I have been working for is a delusion." Never before had I been so vividly aware of the great gulf fixed between intellectualism and life. Nothing fitted. It was like a geological fault; the plane of reality had slipped. You could see whither it led, and where it broke away, in a mass of confused ideologies.

However, I pulled myself together, and having disposed of my inferiority complex, (for how clever he is! perhaps the cleverest writer alive in the country to-day) I discovered that my feet were still firmly planted on the solid ground of reality. Outside the theatre was the world of real men and women, living and dying, loving, working and playing, supremely unaware of these strutting marionettes, de-claiming scintillating arguments and back-chat like a firework display.

This brilliant farce is staged so that one has the impression of a series of subtle political cartoons. Divest it of its witty dialogue, however, and you'll have very little left.

The wronged minorities, Spain, the Jews, etc., all very cleverly personified, lodge a complaint through the International Committee for Intellectual-Co-operation

against three dictators, obviously intended for Hitler, Mussolini and Franco. They are all three summoned to meet their accusers at the Court of the Hague. The Court has no jurisdiction over them, it can enforce no penalties, yet they attend the trial.

I have thought about it since, and the only conclusion it is possible to draw from the play seems to be that the dictators are three scoundrels, afraid of "international opinion."

This, of course, is the view which is continually being thrust upon us by most of the daily papers. It takes no account of the cause of the dictators' rise to power, or of the part played by the financiers since 1918, or of the fact that there are more than three dictators in the world.

It is this superficiality that makes the play so unreal. Divest it of its witty dialogue and it is seen for what it is. Either Shaw is profoundly ignorant of vital facts concerning the present political situation, or he is deliberately writing down to his audience, and yet *writing up to them* by dressing up this superficial and childish view with witticisms which cannot but make us all laugh; and the unsuspecting playgoer, well soaked in the propaganda of the so-called 'liberal' and 'intelligent' papers, is tempted to think, "what a clever fellow I am! I know enough about

politics to appreciate the genius of the greatest writer of modern times!"

It is pseudo-intellectuality at its very worst, the deliberate flattery of the semi-educated.

To my mind there is no question of the verdict posterity will give to such political plays—either complete oblivion, or if they are read at all, it will be as mere sidelights on the delusions of the day.

A short time after this, I met a young girl, who has only recently come into contact with social credit. She gave me her opinion unasked. "I was surprised to find so little in the play; it seemed empty and superficial." She was already, unconsciously perhaps, making use of her touch-stone. All of us have it. We need it every day of our lives.

We must have no truck with abstractions. A personified Spain in black glace silk, sporting a mantilla and revolver may be very funny, so may Sir Midlander representing the "British Public", another "abstraction". As for International Justice, it is nothing more than a sounding cymbal; sweep them all away, and think only of the group of people among whom you live and work, and how their lives are being affected by the government under which we are living to-day. You can *know* these things; you can only *speculate* about international justice. Like the greatest scientists, we can only start from what we know, unless we are going to make complete fools of ourselves.

If we are country people, we know that compulsory billeting is unjust, unlawful and dangerous. If we are townspeople we know that high rates are unnecessary, cruel and crippling. There is no need to look any further. Begin fighting the tyrant who is at hand, instead of trying to sling stones at Aunt Sallies set up by intellectuals. For they are playing with the rainbow bubbles to be found in the foam on the beach, while the great tide of human history is sweeping slowly towards them.

When the *Daily Express* reporter interviewed Captain Story,

To Meet You

Mrs. Palmer will be glad to welcome friends on Wednesday afternoons from 3—5 p.m., and at other times by appointment at

4, Mecklenburgh Street,
London, W.C.1.
(first floor bell)

This is seven minutes from Russell Square Station, five minutes from King's Cross. It is hoped that visitors to London will make a point of calling at that time. Any alteration of this arrangement will be announced in this paper.

partner of the United Ratepayers' Advisory Association, and described him as a "social dynamist," how many who read the newspaper report realised that those two words expressed the power, that before many years have passed, will bring all dictators to their knees.

For years past, we have been told that the only way to overcome tyranny and injustice is to unite nation to nation in ever-growing association, and exert pressure from the top.

But what power can there be without sanctions? And what possible sanction can be applied by institutions (such as the Court of the Hague) that are not backed up by military power?

No ruler has ever lived, or ever will live, who has the least respect for opinion divorced from power.

But there is one thing that every ruler fears—the dormant power that lies in his own people. He knows that once it is aroused, he is helpless against it.

Much of his time must therefore be occupied in securing the more or less passive acquiescence of his people in his actions. If to this he can add a measure of content, he calls himself successful.

But it is a terrible and irresistible power to deal with. For years, it may be controlled; then it may burst through all restraint and overwhelm all with desruction.

The social dynamist is one who provides machinery whereby the people's power may be expressed as a will towards a certain result, without waste of effort or destruction. Think of it, if you like, as a dynamo for converting water power into electricity.

This is the only way by which any control can be established over the dictators; among whom are included not only Hitler, Mussolini and Franco, but anyone, no matter what his political colour, who wishes to increase governmental control over his fellow human-beings.

The Parliamentary system of this country, when used correctly, provides a satisfactory means for the social dynamist.

Bernard Shaw, as far as can be ascertained from his work, has not the remotest perception of these

The Social Credit Secretariat Limited

While it is with great reluctance we return to the affairs of this unfortunate concern, a circular dated February 27th, 1939, and issued by Mr. Tuke, requires certain comment. In order to make this intelligible, the following explanations are necessary:—

The Social Credit Secretariat Limited is a company limited by guarantee, the legal liability of any director being limited to one pound, no matter what liabilities may be incurred by the Limited Company. The Company has no shareholders. The present directors are Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, Brian Reed, J. E. Tuke, W. A. Willox, Col. L. Wylde, E. M. Cochrane-Shanks, and J. W. Cannan, the latter being also Secretary. Major Douglas informs us that, to the best of his knowledge, he has never seen the latter two gentlemen. The other five have, at various times, been directors or assistant directors of the Social Credit Secretariat, but prior to the seizure by the Limited Company of the assets it is now administering, had ceased to hold any office in the Social Credit Secretariat. The directorate of the Limited Company, therefore, is a purely self-constituted body, representing

nothing whatever but itself, and neither controlled by a body of shareholders nor responsible for its actions beyond the amount of its guarantee, i.e., one pound per head.

The circular in question makes a number of statements which we can only characterise as grotesque, but with which we do not, in the circumstances, feel compelled to deal. Under the circumstances, we consider that the appeal should not be supported and we wish specifically to dissociate the Social Credit Secretariat, which is an elected body responsible to those who elected it, from any suggestion that their credit is involved in an organisation which is responsible to nobody but a self-elected board of directors.

The circular states that neither Major Douglas nor the two directors who retired at the same time have given the Company any reasons for their withdrawal. In order to put these reasons in a short form, we may say that the reasons for the withdrawal of Major Douglas and his two colleagues were that they objected to the exercise of power without responsibility, the aspiration of the harlot throughout the ages.

fundamental facts. To him "politics" is a mere game of personalities, intrigues and abstractions. He makes it an amusing game, but one entirely divorced from reality.

But the "social dynamist" has appeared on the political stage. The chief actors have not noticed his entrance. Yet the part that he will play will make all the difference between world chaos and world salvation.

B. M. PALMER.

TO MAKE PERFECT PORRIDGE

Take 2 ozs. of real Scotch oatmeal (medium or coarse is better than fine) to eight ozs. of water, with salt to taste. Place the required quantities in a double saucepan last thing at night. In the morning boil for 25 minutes, giving an occasional stir. You will get a porridge absolutely free from

lumps yet it will set as good porridge should when poured into the plate.

Sent by Mrs. W. L. Bardsley.

Buying a Car?

ERNEST SUTTON

Can supply you with new or used cars for cash or credit.

AUSTIN MORRIS FORD
SINGER FIAT OPEL

The finest and largest stock of immaculate used Rover cars.

We do a large used car business and often have real bargains at very low prices. Everyone knows the lucky motorist who "picked it up" for £20.

It was probably at Ernest Sutton's

ERNEST SUTTON LTD.
24, BRUTON PLACE, W.1.

Phone Mayfair 4748.

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

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12, Lord Street,
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League of America's Defenders?

With the League of Nations moribund but by no means decently dead its successor may be discerned modestly and quietly gaining the ear of the public.

The League of Democracies (or whatever title you may care to give it) as small sister to the League of Nations may yet do a great deal more harm by way of curtailing the power of the individual.

Here and there it has popped up its head in the speeches of public men, those not quite of the first priority but who try out public opinion. In at least one case this discreet, demure notion has brought its proposer into newsprint which ignored material of far more real import presented in the same conference.

America has hinted that she might not be averse to joining a league of nations that was not the League of Nations; and these ideas are crystallised in "Union Now" a book by Mr. C. K. Streit, published both in the United States and here. He proposes the union of the fifteen democracies that surround the northern Atlantic for five purposes—defence, citizenship, currency, a customs free economy and communications. Such a league would accept other nations to membership when they qualified as "true democracies."

A similar idea was introduced at the conference on 'The British Commonwealth and its future' (the second unofficial conference on British Commonwealth relations) which was held at Sydney in early September, just before the crisis.

There was much talk about the right of neutrality of dominions and colonies in time of war, which the delegates from this country regarded as necessitating secession and

the treatment of each other as foreign countries.

Other delegates suggested the admission into the Commonwealth of potentially neutral or even republican countries. Since at the moment there was no basis for closer union between the members of the British Commonwealth why not organise and make the lesser union more effective?

Such a consultative commonwealth would be organised for mutual security, even if based on difference; for mitigation of nationalism in the organisation of mutual trade; for pooling administrative and technical experience; for training citizens in a wider loyalty; and for renunciation of war among its members.

France, always less idealistic, is more cynical about her inclusion, willy-nilly, into an embryonic league of democracies. A recent cartoon in a French newspaper shows a jolly little fellow labelled with a £ and a Union Jack, jiggling the strings of a puppet, and the legend underneath is:

Du beau, Du bon, Du beaunez—
La fine fleur de notre diplomatie
actuelle.

All these schemes for the Greater World ignore the *realities* of the situation.

The security of a country only comes through the loyalty of her citizens, given spontaneously (not inculcated by training) from satisfaction at belonging to a country and willingness to act together to prolong that satisfaction. So that until the so called 'democratic' nations accept their policies from their citizens, undertaking to produce the results required by the citizens no League of Democracies would be democratic. The policy

it followed would be imposed on the nations belonging to the League and by them on the individual citizens. Whose policy?

Whose Policy?

In the United States recently, Mr. Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House of Representatives Naval Affairs Committee, introduced a bill providing for more than £10 millions for work on eleven naval bases. He described the bill as "an answer to the dictators in their own language." He supported the President's policy of aiding the democracies. "It is to our advantage," he said, "to allow our aeroplane manufacturers to furnish 'planes to those other two democracies, France and England, so that they may not be destroyed by the dictator Powers."

In a recent broadcast on the European situation, Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, was frank to bluntness. He assured American isolationists that the United States would not have to fight. At the same time he expressed the opinion that the democratic countries should do so. He pointed out the threat to American interests that would result from further gains on the part of the Fascist Countries, with particular reference to its effect on South America, and so argued for the new American foreign policy of aiding the democratic Powers and encouraging them to resist the demands of dictator countries. The European policy of appeasing the dictators was not only contrary to the interests of the United States, but also "immoral."

He said: "It is evident that a person can die but once and the period of life is limited. • It is far better that he dies a few days earlier for Christianity, justice and liberty, than that he live a little longer in cowardice and degeneracy."

If America intends us to fight her battles, what could be more convenient for her than a snug, cosy little League of America's Defenders to "give verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and unconvincing prospect"—and well oiled machinery and organisation into the bargain?

“WHAT HA’ YE DONE?”

*And Peter twirled the jangling keys in weariness and wrath.
“Ye have read, ye have heard, ye have thought,” he said,
“And the tale is yet to run,
By the worth of the body that once ye had, give answer—
WHAT HA’ YE DONE?”*

Rudyard Kipling, 1891.

Following the advice of the Secretariat during the past eight years,

- (1) The Government of Alberta, with Mr. Aberhart at its head, has awakened Canada to the money problem, and instituted clearing houses;
- (2) The Australian Electoral Campaign Movement has defeated an iniquitous insurance act which had the whole weight of the banks behind it;
- (3) Various suitable organisations in England have raised the question of “lower rates and decreased assessments” to the status of a national issue and have prevented rises of rates and increases of assessments;
- (4) Have co-ordinated the revolt against the Russianisation of English homes;
- (5) Have done something to increase the realisation that the power of Great Britain is, or was, in danger of being used to back any or every interest before the security and well-being of the British individual.

There are a large number of people “who take an interest in Social Credit” but who do not actively support the Secretariat. We should be interested to know what they have *done*, as we are not in touch with it. If they feel that what they have achieved is more important than what has been achieved under the advice of the Secretariat, that, no doubt, would be their excuse for not supporting it.

UNDER TWENTY-FIVE

“Our British Youth”

What they want: Experience—of all sorts. Fun and laughter, soaring ideas, daring deeds; and action. To occupy their minds with something that matters; to get their hands on something real; to be a part in active, vivid life. To work, to play, to live. Change, experience, experiment—life; here; immediate; now.

What their organisations say they want: To work to prevent the recognition of General Franco and to secure the right of the Spanish Government to buy arms.

Proper education for citizenship.

What they get, now: Frustration. One alternative: to throw

aside every natural wish; to become willing, assiduous, pliant slaves—that they may strive eternally to get that which, in false pursuit they will never gain and will lose capacity to hold—freedom.

What they will get, soon: (One item). “The Government are considering a ‘no drill no dole’ ultimatum to the younger unemployed men . . . Sir George Gillett, Commissioner for the Special Areas—an *ex Socialist M.P.*—has suggested to Mr. Ernest Brown—*ex Labour*—now Minister of Labour, that the granting of unemployed assistance should be conditional on an undertaking to attend an instructional centre . . . It is not proposed to make attendance compulsory, but

to present a choice between agreeing to a condition if payments are to continue—and some form of assistance which would contain an element of deterrence.”

An element of deterrence . . . These men are down: then kick them. Their morale is almost broken: then break it.

Communism by Disintegration.
H. E.

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THE POWER OF MONEY

Compiled by J. Galway

FOREWORD (By Reference)

"Whatever the purpose of life, it is particularly foolish for its progress and advancement to be constantly delayed by what we arrange to call money.

Real wealth consists of the power which man possess over the natural forces and substances with which he is surrounded. He may choose to represent their power in one way or another, but these methods should be his servants. To-day they are his masters.

"History of the Pound Sterling" (Feaveryear) describes crises in 1763, 1772, 1783, 1793; 1809, 1811, 1815, 1821, 1825, 1836, 1839, 1847, 1857, 1866, 1890; 1914, 1921, 1929. So far as I can see, this is all due to the fact that no real change has been made in our idea of (sound) money since the industrial system commenced." From "Modern Money" by Lord Melchett, 1932.

"Money is an abstraction. Money is a thing of no value whatever. Money is nothing but an accounting system. Money is nothing worthy of any great attention, but we base the whole of our actions, the whole of our policy, on the pursuit of money; and the consequence, of course, is that we become the prey of mere abstractions." C. H. Douglas.

"The situation in the intellectual world is somewhat analogous to that which exists in the world of economics. The application of new ideas to industry has resulted in giving the world more utilities in the shape of food and clothing than it can, in existing (financial) circumstances use. This has produced the curious result that a considerable part of the world is threatened with partial or complete starvation. And, again, in existing (financially imposed) circumstances, the shortage of food and clothing promises to increase without capacity to produce the more of both. We will not bother with ideas, so ideas bother with us. One might almost paraphrase a well-known saying: "He that does not think, neither shall he eat," as descriptive of the situation." "Primitive Survivals in Modern Thought" by Chapman Cohen.

RATE AND TAXPAYERS (Everyone)

V.

THE MONEY POWER

1. "And is it not likewise with this view that being rendered poor by payment of taxes, they may be under a necessity of becoming intent on a daily sustenance and may be less ready to conspire against him [that rules]."—from Plato's "Republic."

2. "We have seen in a few years that the human or social temperament has a much wider range of tolerance than we had supposed . . . Direct taxation thirty years ago, in relation to its effect on individual effort and action seemed to reach a breaking-point, and was regarded as psychologically unbearable at levels which to-day are merely amusing . . . But there

can be little doubt that with the right application of *experimental psychology* and *adjusted education* the mind of man would be *still more adaptable* [to increased taxation]."—Sir Josiah Stamp (Director of Bank of England) addressing the British Association, 1936.

3. "The people never gave up their liberties but under some delusion."—Edmund Burke.

4. "He that neglects time, time will neglect."—Anon.

5. "Not in the clamor of the crowded street,
Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng,
But in ourselves are TRIUMPH and
DEFEAT."—Longfellow.

MONEY! Extracts from Well-known Authorities. What is money?

6. "Any medium which has reached such a degree of acceptability that, no matter of what it is made nor why people want it, no one will refuse it in exchange for his goods."—Professor F. A. Walker, in "Money, Trade and Industry."

What constitutes the money we use?

7. "I understand by it [money] all currency in circulation together with bank deposits drawable by cheque, which in the aggregate represent the purchasing power of the public. By far the larger part of our total money consists of bank deposits."—Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, Chairman, Midland Bank Ltd., in "Post War Banking Policy."

What is the proportion of Currency to Cheque Money used?

8. "In settling English accounts, the currency of the country distinct from cheques, was called upon to the extent of only 0.9 per cent (18/- in £100)." —Banks Clearing House Report, 1923.

Are Bank Deposits just Unused Savings?

9. "It is not unnatural to think of the deposits of a bank as being created by the public through their deposits of cash, representing either savings or amounts which are not for the time being required to meet expenditure. But the bulk of the deposits arise out of the action of the banks themselves, for by granting loans, allowing money to be drawn on an overdraft, or purchasing securities, a bank creates a credit in the books, which is the equivalent of a deposit."—Macmillan Report, page 34.

10. "This is then the important point, that a loan by the bank to a customer increases the item 'deposits' and that 'deposits' therefore are not made up as they might seem to be, merely of idle balances and savings, but also of credits given by the banks."—D. A. Barker, in "Cash and Credit."

11. "Suppose for example that in a given week the government require £10,000,000 over and above

the receipts from taxation and loans from the public. *They apply for an advance from the Bank of England which by a book entry places the amount required to the credit of Public Deposits in the same way as any other banker credits the account of a customer when he grants him temporary accommodation,*—a loan. —*Extract from Interim Report of Cunliffe Committee on Currency and Foreign Exchange after the War. Aug. 15th, 1918. Page 4.*

Does this mean that the Banks make most of our money?

12. "Banks create credit. It is a mistake to suppose that bank credit is created to any important extent by the payment of money into the banks."—*Encyclopaedia Britannica (Vol. 3, "Banking and Credit.")*

13. "The banks are creators of credit."—"The Times", *City Notes, Oct. 13th, 1926.*

14. "The amount of money in existence varies only with the action of the banks in increasing or diminishing deposits. Every bank loan creates a deposit (money), and every repayment of a bank loan destroys one (money)."—*Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, in "Post War Banking Policy."*

What does it cost the Banks to make Money?

15. "Banks lend by creating credit [money]; they create the means of payments out of nothing."—*Encyclopaedia Britannica (Vol. 15, "Money.")*

16. "... because of this power, the Commonwealth Bank is able to increase the cash trading in the ways we have pointed out above. Because of this power, too, the Commonwealth Bank can increase the cash reserves of the trading banks; for example, it can buy securities and other property, it can lend to the governments or to others in a variety of ways, and it can even make money available to governments and others free of charge..." *Report of the Royal Commission to inquire into the monetary and banking system at present operating in Australia, section 504, page 196, general section "Creation of Credit."*

17. "When the French Cabinet meets, the first question to be discussed will be that of footing the Bill for the partial mobilisation. M. Marchandau (Minister of Finance) may advocate a further raising of the limit of advances without interest by the Bank of France to the State. The limit was last raised by decree on June 29th, when the authorised limit of 20,000 million francs was increased to 30,000 million."—"Belfast News-Letter" Oct./38. *Paris Correspondent.*

What does it profit the Banks (financially) to make Money?

18. "The Bank hath benefit of the interest of whatever credit it issues out of nothing."—*Wm. Patterson (First Governor of the Bank of England, Estd. 1694).*

19. "The essential and distinctive feature of a 'bank' and a 'banker' is to create and issue credit payable on demand and this credit is intended to be put into circulation and serve all the purposes of money. A bank, therefore is not an office for borrowing and lending money, but it is a manufactory

of credit..." "It is commonly supposed that a banker's profit consists in the difference between the interest he pays for the money he borrows, and the interest he charges for the money he lends. The fact is, that a banker's profit consists exclusively in the profits he can make by creating and issuing credit in excess of the specie he holds in reserve. A bank which issues credit only in exchange for money never made, and can by no possibility make profits. It only begins to make profits (on usury) when it creates and issues credit in exchange for debts payable at a future time."—*H. D. Macleod in "The Theory and Practice of Banking."*

Has the Government any Control over the Creation of Money by the Banks?

20. "... the cheque alone is manufactured by the bankers without any limit or restriction by law or Government regulation. By this interesting development the manufacture of currency, which for centuries has been in the hands of Governments has passed, in regard to a very important part of it, into the hands of companies for the convenience of their customers and the profits of their shareholders."—*Hartley Withers in "Business of Finance."*

21. "The restriction, so far as there are restrictions, under which the Bank works in its operations, are restrictions which the Bank has imposed upon itself, and which, of course, it has the power to alter."—*Sir E. Harvey, before the Macmillan Committee, Par. 51.*

22. "The Central bank by adjusting bank rate, and when necessary making it effective, absolutely dominates the credit market."—*Encyclopaedia Britannica (Vol. 3. "Banking and Credit.")*

Note: "Power always corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely."—*Lord Acton.*

What effect has this "Money Making"?

23. "Further, I agree that banks create money and that trade depression arises from faults in the banking system in the discharge of that vital function."—*R. G. Hawtrey, Assistant Secretary to H.M. Treasury, B.B.C., broadcast, March 22nd, 1933.*

24. "The Bank of England is the supreme authority in determining the quantity of money available for the use of the public."—*Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, to Shareholders of Midland Bank Ltd., Jan. 22nd, 1930.*

Does the Gold Standard regulate the amount of Money?

25. "The Bank of England is in practice the controller of the volume of money. Thus we see that the gold standard is by no means the automatic mechanism it is commonly alleged to be, since the Bank, merely by buying or selling, lending or calling in loans, can within limits prompt an expansion or contraction of credit regardless of the movements of gold."—*Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna in "Post War Banking Policy."*

If an attempt were made to alter the Banking System could Financiers take their money abroad?

26. "People often talk of money going abroad or of foreign money coming here, but as a fact when

gold is not in use money is incapable of migration. The title to money may change . . . But the change of ownership does not remove the money, which necessarily remains and can only be expended where it was created. No exchange transaction, no purchase or sale of securities, no import of foreign goods or export of our own can take money out of the country or bring it here. *Bank loans and their repayment*, bank purchases and sales are in substance the sole causes of variation in the amount of our money."—*Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna in "Post War Banking Policy."*

In what legal (political) relationship does Finance (Bank of England, etc.) stand to the constitutional Government of Britain—to the Mother of Parliaments?

27. "Permit me to issue and control a nation's money and I care not who makes its laws."—*Meyer Rothschild (1790).*

28. "The Governor [of the Bank of England] must be the autocrat who dictates the terms [taxation, etc.] upon which alone the Government [the People] can obtain borrowed money."—*Sir Drummond Frazer (1924), then Vice-President of the Institute of Bankers."*

29. "I assure the Ministers (British Government) that if they will make known *through the appropriate channels* what they wish us to do in the furtherance of their policies [note—not the electorate's policy] they will at all times find us as willing with goodwill and loyalty to do what they direct as *though we were under legal compulsion.*" *Montague Collet Norman, Oct. 6th/36 (Speech at Lord Mayor's Guildhall dinner).*

30. "Mr. Hore-Belisha devoting himself to repelling the suggestion that the War Office under his administration had been "inactive" said—"The Government departments and Ministers do not in this country possess the constitutional power to effect all their plans. They have to prepare and estimate and argue and agree to compromise."—*Belfast News-Letter, Monday, Jan. 9th, 1939.*

31. "I hear that Mr. Hore-Belisha has gained an unexpected ally in his dispute with the junior Ministers who have revolted against his administration of the War Office. His new supporter is his own leader—Sir John Simon . . . Sir John has realised that Mr. Hore-Belisha would not go without making his own case to the full, and the War Minister's case would not be a counter attack on the junior Ministers but a flank attack upon the Treasury and Sir John Simon. For it is an integral part of Mr. Hore-Belisha's defence for the shortage of modern anti-aircraft guns that he has had to contend with a financial stringency imposed on him by Sir John Simon."—*"Evening Standard," 28/12/38.*

Note: Mr. Montagu Norman has established the identity of the Treasury with the Bank of England as "Tweedledum" and "Tweedledee."

32. "Whoever may be the indiscreet minister who revives the money-trust bogey at a moment when the government (Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet, 1921)

has most need to be polite to the banks, should be put through an elementary course of instruction in fact as well as in manners. Does he, do his colleagues realise that half a dozen men at the top of the five big banks could upset the whole fabric of Government finance by refraining from renewing Treasury Bills?"—*"Financial Times," 26th Sept. 1921.*

33. N.B.—"The wise learn many things from their foes."—*Aristophanes.*

34. *National Debt—British:*

In 1937—£7,797,229,544.

„ 1938—£8,026,143,422.

Increase in debt during 1937/1938—£228,913,878 (exclusive of £10,208,843 increase on other capital liability in respect of sums borrowed under various acts). Financial accounts of the United Kingdom for 1937/38 issued as a Blue Book in August, 1938. Note: Despite the foregoing the British people were told that the 1938 Budget was balanced with a surplus of several million pounds. "Sound finance" said so!—*See Budget speech, April, 1938.*

35. *Debt repayments (?) British:*

March, 1914, National Debt was	£650,000,000
„ 1919, „ „	£7,435,000,000
„ 1938, „ „	£8,026,000,000

Since the War we have—

paid in interest, etc.	£5,679,000,000
------------------------	----------------

So that, although we have paid—

off nearly	£6,000,000,000
on a debt of	£7,435,000,000
we still owe	£8,026,000,000

—*Abstract out of Statistical Blue Book.*

36. *Increase in World's financial indebtedness:*

During the 17th century the world debt increase was 47 per cent., during the 18th century 466 per cent., during the 19th century 1,200 per cent., now in the 20th century it is increasing at the fourth power of time—T⁴.—*Professor Rautenstrauch, Professor of Industrial Engineering at Columbia University, New York: N.B.—"Banks create the means of payment [money] out of nothing." Nations, municipalities, etc., (government) borrow this nothing at usury as debt owing to financial institutions—banks.*

VIEWS OF NOTED MEN ON THE MONEY POWER.

37. "From the time I took office as Chancellor I began to learn that the State held, in the face of the Bank of England and the City, an essentially false position as to finance . . . The hinge of the whole situation was this,—The Government itself was not to be a substantive power in matters of finance, but was to leave the Money Power supreme and unquestioned. In the condition of that situation I was reluctant to acquiesce, and I began to fight against it . . . I was tenaciously opposed by the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank" (Bank of England).—*Morley's "Life of Gladstone."*

38. "I have two great enemies; the Southern Army in front of me and the financial institution in the rear. Of the two, the one in the rear is my greatest foe."—*Abraham Lincoln, to Congress. Note:*

Later Abraham Lincoln was assassinated.

39. "The issue which has swept down the centuries and which will have to be fought sooner or later is the People v. the Banks."—*Lord Chief Justice of England (1875).*

40. "The fear of the centralization of the money power was indeed the grounds upon which the Tories in Lords and Commons fought bitterly against the founding of the Bank of England, thinking that the Bank would grow to be a monopoly. All the money of England would come into their hands; and they would in a few years become the masters of the stock and wealth of the nation."—*Bishop Burnett in his "History of His Own Times"—1693.*

41. "... It is patent that in our days not alone is wealth accumulated, but immense power and despotic economic domination is concentrated in the hands of a few, and that those few are frequently not the owners, but only the trustees, and directors of invested funds, who administer them at their good pleasure."... "This power becomes particularly irresistible when exercised by those who, because they hold and control money, are able also to govern credit and determine its allotment, for that reason supplying, so to speak, the life-blood to the entire economic body, and grasping, as it were, in their hands the very soul of production so that no one dare breathe against their will."—*His Holiness Pope Pius XI, in his Encyclical Quadragesimo Anno, "The Social Order, Its Reconstruction and Perfection."*

42. "The money power preys upon the nation in times of peace, and conspires against it in times of adversity. It is more despotic than monarchy, more insolent than autocracy, more selfish than bureaucracy. It denounces as public enemies all who question its methods, or throw light upon its crimes. It can only be overthrown by the awakened conscience of the nation" (the people). "*The Power of the Common People*"—*W. Jennings Bryan (American).*

43. "Some of the biggest men in the United States, in the field of commerce and manufacture, know there is a power so organized, so subtle, so watchful, so interlocked, so complete, so pervasive, that they had better not speak above their breath when they speak in condemnation of it."—*President Wilson in "This New Freedom."*

44. "By means of knowing the state of current accounts, by means of knowing financial operations, the banks can first ascertain the position of isolated capitalists, then control them, act on them by restricting their credits or, on the contrary, by extending them; at length, they can entirely determine their fate, deprive them of capital, or, on the other hand, permit them to increase their capital to enormous dimensions."—*Lenin in "New Imperialism."*

45. "Money has become a business in itself instead of an adjunct to business. Money is *not* wealth; wealth is what money buys. But that has been turned upside down. The present system has got us twisted into producing things to buy dollars with, *when what we need* is a money system that will

produce dollars to buy goods with. Under the present system the tail wags the dog. Money is just part of society's transportation system for moving goods from man to man; it breaks down so often it is time our financial engineers (who alone are responsible for the system) developed a better one." "It is a system that seeks to control labour, wants to control government, finance, food, industry and *even the schools.* It manifests an avariciousness that *would control everything.*"—*Henry Ford interviewed by the "Christian Science Monitor."*

THE PRICE OF FINANCIAL DOMINATION

46. "I have learned the great truth—that if the love of money is the root of all evil, the want of money is the rest of the tree and all its branches."—*From "Bow Street World" by Albert Lieck, late chief Clerk of the Bow Street Police Court.*

47. "We seem to be moving, drifting, steadily against our will, against the will of every race and every people and every class, towards some hideous catastrophe. Everybody wishes to stop it, but they do not know how. But if you could introduce some new theme, in this case the practical effect of a common purpose and of co-operation for a common end, if you could introduce that, then, indeed, it might be that the reign of peace and freedom might come, and that science instead of being a shameful prisoner in the galleys of slaughter, might pour her wealth abounding into the homes of every land."—*Mr. Winston Churchill.*

The Payments of Economic Freedom

48. "Whether we like it or not, we are going to be the leaders in this movement out of nineteenth century materialism into the long-promised land of the full life of every man; a life in which leisure for the recreation and expression of the mind and body will take precedence over work for body-keeping purposes. Workers (all men) must realise that in the years to come the happy, contented and prosperous nation will be that one whose representative at the International Labour Conference at Geneva will be able to say: 'Gentlemen, I am able to boast that once again my country tops the list in the number of those who are *not* registered as employed in gainful occupations. *We lead the world in that most beneficial of all pursuits, the enjoyment of leisure!*'"—*Commander Stephen King-Hall (of the B.B.C.)*

IN THE HOUR OF CIVILIZED DESTINY

49. "Democracy has no more persistent or insidious foe than the money power... That enemy is formidable because he works secretly, by persuasion or deceit, rather than by force, and so takes men unawares. He is a danger to good government everywhere."—*The late Lord Bryce in "Modern Democracies."*

50. "The old despotism, which was defeated, offered Parliament a challenge; the new despotism which is not yet defeated gives Parliament an anaesthetic."—*Lord Hewart of Bury in "The New Despotism."*

51. "The position will be tremendous in its

importance. A comparatively short period will probably serve to decide whether we are to master the mighty economic and social machine that we have created, or whether it is to master us; and during that period a small impetus from a body of men who know what to do and how to do it, may make the difference between yet one more retreat into the Dark Ages, or the emergence into the full light of a day of such splendour as we can at present only envisage dimly."—Major C. H. Douglas.

THE SOCIAL ETHIC

52. "It cannot be beyond the power of man so to use the vast resources of the world as to ensure the material progress of civilization. No diminution in those resources has taken place. On the contrary, discovery, invention, and organization have multiplied their possibility to such an extent that abundance of production has itself created new problems."—*His Late Majesty King George V.*

53. "I believe the quiet admissions which we are all of us so ready to make, that, because things have long been wrong, it is impossible they should ever be right, is one of the most fatal sources of misery and crime from which this world suffers."—*John Ruskin.*

54. "God has lent us the earth for our life; it is a great entail. It belongs as much to those who are to come after us, and whose names are already written in the book of creation, as to us; and we have no right, by anything that we do or neglect, to involve them in unnecessary penalties, or deprive them of benefits which it was in our power to bequeath."—*Ruskin.*

55. "There is no wealth but life; that country is richest which nourishes the greatest number of noble and happy human beings."—*Ruskin.*

56. "A christian's primary duty is first of all to get his thinking clear. Then to act with all his might."—*Hewlett Johnson, B.Sc., D.D., (Dean of Canterbury.)*

57. "The end of man, while unknown, is something toward which most rapid progress is made by the free expansion of individuality, and that, therefore, economic organization is only a specialized activity of man, which has as its objective the production and distribution of goods and services for man's use."—*Major C. H. Douglas.*

58. "The function of the machine is to liberate man from brute burdens and release his energies to the building of his intellectual and spiritual powers for conquests in the fields of thought and higher action."—*Henry Ford.*

59. "Increased means and increased leisure are the two (twin) civilizers of men."—*Disraeli.*

60. "In all things—Charity,
In things doubtful—Liberty,
In things essential—Unity."—*Milton.*

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC SANITY, OR . . .

61. "The reason that the war we have just finished took place was that Germany was afraid that her commercial rivals were going to get the

better-of her, and the reason why some of the nations went against Germany was because they thought that Germany would get a commercial advantage over them. The seed of the jealousy and deep-rooted hatred was commercial and industrial rivalry" [financially dictated].—*President Wilson, September, 1919.*

62. "During the past 20 or 30 years a complete transformation has come over the whole of the world. Countries which were children in manufacturing secondary products are now amongst our (Britain's) keenest competitors, and it becomes increasingly difficult to maintain our export trade.

"Countries like Japan, China and India are diminishing markets for our textiles, with their mills splendidly equipped with the latest machinery, and up-to-date organization and cheap labour, and our Dominions have perforce in many directions been compelled to absorb a part of their population by fostering secondary industries, under the shelter, in some cases, of high Tariff walls."—*Sir C. Granville Gibson, M.P., President Chamber of Commerce, 6th Oct., 1938.*

63. "War is not to be overcome by preparing against war. War is to be overcome by removing its causes."—*Dr. Stresman (Germany).*

APPENDAGE

"If I were made a Dictator for the purpose of doing only one thing as a contribution to the Good Life, I know what I would do. I would put the Ministers of Health, Agriculture, and Transport into a room together and keep them there until they had settled the problems of food production and food distribution in this country. The only person I would allow them to send for to help in their deliberations would be the Governor of the Bank of England. The penalty for not getting the job done would not be that they were to be called honest men, but that they were to be 'fired'."—*Rt. Hon. Lord Horder in the "Sunday Times."*

"Moral re-armament—unite and don't be ruled."
—*Major C. H. Douglas.*

"A KNOWN FACT"

In the Rutland Hotel, Bakewell, there hangs a lampoon headed:

LIES AND MANCHEATER RAILWAY.

The printed sheet is signed

JOHN LAWLESS,

Captain of the Horse Marines,
Fleecing Offices, Grasp Hall,
May 18, 1843.

In the text, the following words appear:—
". . . and it is a known fact of the present day, that the chief source of all our national distress is that the consumption is not equal to the supply."

And still the 'fleecing offices' multiply!

WOMAN CHALLENGES TOWN COUNCIL

So said the contents-bills in newsagents shops in Fleetwood, Lancs., where a sensation has been caused. Under that headline the *Fleetwood Chronicle* reported:—

Coun. Mrs. Jane Atherton is willing to pay two guineas to Fleetwood Hospital if anybody, particularly members and officials of Fleetwood Town Council, can disprove her statement that banks create the means of payment from nothing.

She is also prepared to state her views before any meeting of ratepayers called for the purpose.

Mrs. Atherton has sent the following letter to the Editor of the *Fleetwood Chronicle*.

"UNSATISFACTORY"

Sir,—I beg you to allow me to draw the attention of the ratepayers of Fleetwood to the unsatisfactory manner in which my proposal re municipal loans was rejected by the Borough Council.

Not a single item of my argument was met by the opposition in a manner that would satisfy the members of a school debating society.

Readers of this journal are already familiar with my line of argument, but do they know that of my opponents? I venture to suggest that they do not.

Yet, on a matter which so vitally concerns them, such information should not be lacking.

It is an attempt to elicit this information that I issue a public challenge, and particularly to members and officials of the Council, to disprove the statement of fact on which my case is based.

In the event of their success I promise to make a donation of two guineas to Fleetwood Hospital.

The statement in question is:

Banks create the means of payment out of nothing.

AUTHORITIES

In support of my statement I quoted from the writings and speeches of about a dozen British and some four or five American authorities, all eminent and orthodox. I will mention three of them:

The Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, a former Chancellor of the Exchequer, and at present Chairman of the Midland Bank.

I quoted from his evidence given before the Macmillan Committee composed of experts. The report of this Committee is available to anyone.

Sir R. Kindersley, a director of the Bank of England. I quoted from his articles in the "Harmsworth Business Encyclopædia."

Mr. R. G. Hawtry, an important Treasury official, and the author of the articles "Money" and "Banking and

Disraeli on Party Government

"The principle of the exclusive constitution of England having been conceded by the Acts of 1827-8-32," said Coningsby, "a party has arisen in the State who demand that the principle of political liberalism shall consequently be carried to its extent; which it appears to them is impossible without getting rid of the fragments of the old constitution that remain. This is the destructive party; a party with distinct and intelligible principles. They seek a specific for the evils of our social system in the general suffrage of the population.

"They are resisted by another party, who, having given up exclusion, would only embrace as much liberalism as is necessary for the moment; who, without any embarrassing promulgation of principles, wish to keep things as they find them as long as they can, and then will manage them as they find them as well as they can; but as a party must have the semblance of principles, they take the names of the things that they have destroyed. Thus they are devoted to the prerogatives of the Crown, although in truth the Crown has been stripped of every one of its prerogatives; they affect a great veneration for the constitution in Church and State, though every one knows that the constitution in

Church and State no longer exists; they are ready to stand or fall with the 'independence of the Upper House of Parliament,' though, in practice, they are perfectly aware that with their sanction, the Upper House, has abdicated its initiatory functions, and now serves only as a court of review of the legislation of the House of Commons. Whenever public opinion, which this party never attempts to form, to educate, or to lead, falls into some violent perplexity, passion, or caprice, this party yields without a struggle to the impulse, and, when the storm has passed, attempts to obstruct and obviate the logical and, ultimately, the inevitable results of the very measures they have themselves originated, or to which they have consented. This is the Conservative party.

"I care not whether men are called Whigs or Tories, Radicals or Chartists, or by what nickname a bustling and thoughtless race may designate themselves; but these two divisions comprehend at present the English nation . . .

"The man who enters public life at this epoch has to choose between Political Infidelity and a Destructive Creed."

Benjamin Disraeli in "Coningsby", Book VII, Chapter II.

Credit" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

It is a curious, if not dangerous mentality, which refuses to accept such overwhelming evidence, and I leave it to ratepayers to draw their own conclusions.

CALL TO RATEPAYERS

Seeing that there is little hope from the Council, it is incumbent upon the ratepayers to act themselves. Logical argument appears to be of no avail, and pressure must be brought to bear on those members of the Council who obstruct an attempt to secure lower rates without any decrease in social services.

You, Mr. Editor, have often be-moaned the fact that councillors and candidates for the Council do not give the electors an opportunity to hear their views.

I accept your challenge. I am quite prepared to state my views before any gathering of ratepayers convened for the purpose.—Yours, etc.,

JANE ATHERTON.

"The Shanty,"
Galloway-road, Fleetwood.
February 11th.

An Unconsidered Point:

"Banks lend by creating credit; they create the means of payment out of nothing."

— *Encyclopædia Britannica*,
14th Edition.

To Subscribers

We should be grateful if subscribers to the funds of the Secretariat and to the paper would kindly note that cheques and postal orders should be made payable to "Social Credit Secretariat" and should be crossed.

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, on Thursdays at 7-45 p.m. 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 and District—THE SOCIAL CREDITER will be obtainable outside the Central Bus Station on Saturday mornings from 7-15 a.m. to 8-45 a.m., until further notice.

LIVERPOOL Social Credit Association: The next meeting will be held in the Primrose Cafe, Cases Street, when Miss Elizabeth Edwards will speak on "The Coming of Democracy," 8 p.m., Friday, 17th March, 1939. Enquiries to Hon. Secretary, Green Gates, Hillside Drive, Woolton.

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.

SUTTON COLDFIELD Lower Rates Association. A complete canvass of every house is being undertaken. Any assistance welcomed. Campaign Manager: Whitworth Taylor, Glenwood, Little Sutton Lane, Sutton Coldfield.

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.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Rate 1s. a line. Support our Advertisers.

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.

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

I will, until further notice, contribute

£ : : , { per week per month per year

towards the funds of the Social Credit Secretariat.

Name.....

Address.....

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.

EXPANSION FUND

To the Treasurer, Social Credit Expansion Fund, c/o The Social Credit Secretariat, 12, Lord Street, Liverpool, 2.

I enclose the sum of £ : : , as a donation towards the Social Credit Expansion Fund, to be expended by the Administrators at the sole discretion of Major C. H. Douglas.

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