

# THE SOCIAL CREDITOR

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## A FLANK ATTACK ON THE COMINTERN

By GREGORY MACDONALD.

(Extracts reprinted from the "Catholic Times," of September 23, by kind permission of the Editor).

### WHO WANTED WAR?

Mr. Chamberlain's decision to fly to Berchtesgaden, announced after the markets closed on Wednesday evening—even after the New York markets closed—was more than a desperate last-minute attempt to stave off a repetition of the war of 1914. The danger of war was serious enough, but it did not come from Germany. The great mass of Germans, Frenchmen, Englishmen, were profoundly pacific. No Governments, save Prague, Moscow and Barcelona wanted hostilities to begin.

There is a story of a famous American newspaper owner leaving Britain in the middle of the crisis, exclaiming disgustedly "This is an international financiers' war." The International Peace organisations were baying for blood. Even the delegates to the Anti-God Congress stood out for Czechoslovakia *contra mundum*, instead of confining themselves to their unholy untheology.

From the point of view of the Comintern and of the other groups desiring war it seemed that the drift could not be halted. Not one man of them imagined in his wildest dreams that within twenty-four hours Mr. Chamberlain and Herr Hitler would be in secret conference at Berchtesgaden with the full approval of Paris, while throughout the democracies the common people would be hailing him as a great statesman who had reprieved millions from death.

As usual we were not being told the truth, though certainly the

rulers of countries knew what the actual issues were. In this crisis as in former crises it happened that rulers could not speak out unless they had complete control over the organs of public opinion. Politicians are commonly at the mercy of changes of opinion whipped up by newspapers, news agencies, organisations and pressure groups, corrupt parliamentarians, and the like.

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### THE WORLD'S RULERS KNEW

On this occasion there were signs that the various Cabinets were well-informed (and for that reason the common front was not so firm as the internationalists claimed), though no doubt in the event of war there would have been a strong coalition, partly through fear of disunity—say in the British Empire—and partly through fear of landing on the weaker side. Mr. Menzies, of Australia, fresh from London, said that the European situation was stable and warned people against partisanship. At the last moment Cape Town was of the opinion that there would not be war.

In America, Mr. Roosevelt made a most important statement, quoted I think, only in the *Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post*, that America was not being lined up in a "Stop Hitler" bloc. The Yugoslav Government banned one paper, and that a "democratic" one. Poland decreed elections, a move which bore the interpretation that war was not expected. Mr. Chamberlain was cheerful throughout.

### CHAMBERLAIN'S SMASHING BLOW.

The international groups stood to gain by war, but they were extremely vulnerable in the unforeseen contingency of war being averted at the last possible moment. What they saw before them was the destruction of stable price-levels and the pouring of gold out of Government vaults into private hands again; the enlistment of Britain with France in the service of the Comintern; victory in Spain followed by a chain of revolutions across Europe; and the triumph of the worship of humanity instead of the worship of God—the dream of a messianic proletariat.

It was part of the campaign to attack currencies and stock exchanges, by way of increasing the war scare. In London the "bears" were active, selling what they did not possess, so as to lower prices, and hoping then to buy for delivery. On the Wednesday, the pound sank to a lower level than for three years past; but next morning, with Mr. Chamberlain's overnight surprise, prices were rising and the bears had their claws caught in the trap.

Mr. Chamberlain, therefore, did not merely avert war. He must have severely damaged the speculative syndicates which were juggling with the lives of men and women. Accordingly their political power was further weakened, not only in London and Paris, but in New York as well. Perhaps for that reason M. Blum in Paris ran for

cover with the bears. And by changing the face of the international crisis, with an appeal to the best in human nature everywhere, Mr. Chamberlain made it certain that the forces of propaganda could not easily regain their hold. The spell was broken.

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### THE PLAN FOR WAR

The essence of the immediate Czechoslovak crisis was that, as soon as Herr Hitler's Nuremberg speech was seen to be pacific (not a declaration of war as the world had been led to expect) the Prague Government clapped on martial law and the world rang with tales of disorders from the Sudeten Germans. It was a clear invitation for Germany to march; and the calculation of the Czechs (as explained in the *Sunday Times* and elsewhere) was that the Germans could be held up long enough for other nations to mobilise.

Anyone who has read various books on the Anschluss, written by refugees, will recall that the internationalists in Austria made exactly the same calculation. The Vienna mob was being armed. A Popular Front was forming. If Germany came to the assistance of the Nazis, she could be held up long enough for Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and France to enter the expected European war.

In the Anschluss crisis Herr Hitler acted at once thereby saving Europe from devastation. The world will remember that he was welcomed deliriously throughout Austria, though idealists abroad were mad with anger. In the Czechoslovak crisis Herr Hitler refused to act. He sat tight for two days and once more he saved Europe from devastation. His problem was to keep German discipline against both firebrands and subversive elements, for it would be equally dangerous if German troops marched or if there were a defeatist outbreak inspired by the internationalists. The problem was solved by Mr. Chamberlain, a statesman alive to the issues and determined upon the preservation of peace.

Anyone who doubts the provocation of Prague has to explain the streams of women and children fleeing from the Sudetenland; the disgust of Prague, Moscow and our own Left when Mr. Chamberlain's visit was announced; the refusal of Prague to entertain a plebiscite, because its result would be certain; and the determination of six million Czechs to retain the Sudeten range, among an unfriendly population, as a war counter instead of making peace at all Europe's demand. The Czech Maginot line was the line of the Comintern. (Neither Holland, nor Denmark, nor Poland, require a mountain barrier for defence).

### PRAGUE AND PARIS

But there is more to explain. The true nature of the Franco-Czechoslovak Treaty was concealed from the French nation until Pro-

### URGENT.

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fessor Barthelmy and M. Flandin, insisted upon proving that France's aid depended upon the naming of an aggressor by the League Council. This was finally admitted; but Madame Tabouis declared in the *Sunday Referee* that because the result of a League vote would now be uncertain, France would form a new Government (of the Left understood) with but one task—"that of saving the honour of France!" So even the sacrosanct League would be scuppered for the sake of war.

Apart from the war-mongers in France such as Blum, Pierre Cot, Reynaud, and Mandel-Rothschild, appearances show that the General Staff was on the wrong side. For the Ebro offensive was part of the plan and a universal war would be initiated by an invasion of Spain on behalf of Barcelona. The General Staff is credited with the view that the defence of France depends upon a powerful Czechoslovakia. A Plan of Operations twenty years old is not easily surrendered; but should the General Staff of France fight for the Comintern, the Grand Orient and the international usurers?

We need not expect the long world conflict (of which wars are only one manifestation) to be over until the international groups are finally shattered. They are at least very badly shaken by Mr. Chamberlain's bold stroke. This is the true and only explanation of the crisis, though depend upon it we shall continue to have the affair represented as the betrayal of gallant little Czechs at the demand of bullying Germans.

\* \* \* \*

### LETTING DAYLIGHT IN

Britain prayed for peace last Sunday. Her prayers have been answered beyond expectation. Many will rise from their knees to curse the Prime Minister for showing a courage unexampled in politics, yet the victory is won. The French and British people began last week to breathe political fresh air for the first time in a century. They recognised in a flush of joy which was somehow reminiscent of Jubilee Day that they had been delivered from a suffocating nightmare of falsehood; that the war was another trick of the Left.

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Of course, the internationalists may launch some new crisis on us yet. They may succeed in stirring up public opinion of ignorant idealism in France and Britain—but both countries saw realities last week and the impression was a deep one. The internationalists have the American Press in their pockets, unless the disgusted press magnate now calls their bluff. For after a victory such as was won last week, the waverers and the opportunists—many of them influential—step quickly over to the winning side.

\* \* \* \*

But a glimpse has been given us of the nature of that power which Cobbett called *The Thing*: the Mammon of the nineteenth century. *The Thing*, now, is exposed and thereby weakened. Only when it is out of the way can we have the restoration of a united Christendom on the lines of the Encyclicals and of the Distributism which Chesterton prophesied.

Mrs. Palmer says--

## "YES--ABOUT COOKING!"

"Dear Mrs. Palmer, Just a line to say how I've enjoyed your page, but please keep it a little bit womanly. I am the only Social Crediter round here, and I pass the paper on each week to ordinary working class wives, who haven't been very interested lately.

"Could your page be made a woman's page, and include perhaps a few cookery hints, or a few fashions, and also hints on baby welfare?"

First, I must thank my correspondent for her letter. It raises more issues than I think she realises. This is not the first time that cookery hints have been asked for, and so in consultation with the Editor, I have decided to have a "Cookery Corner;" but it can't follow the lines of the ordinary home hints that you get in the popular magazines. The reasons for this are bound up with the nature of "Social Credit" itself.

My warmest thanks are due to D.M.R. Her lively little article, "Cooking Gossip," formed an excellent introduction to what I want to say. We cannot expect cookery to be a pleasure to women who are obliged to use inferior ingredients and old-fashioned cooking stoves, and cannot afford to buy the pots and pans that they need. "D.M.R.," explained how this reacted on the women themselves, making them listless and careless in the home in some cases, though it is amazing what a high standard of home comfort many of them maintain.

Do you realise what an enormous waste of intelligence and energy goes on in the home where the mother of the family is determined to bring up her children to be healthy and happy, in spite of the fact that she has hardly enough money to keep their bodies and souls together?

Do not misunderstand me. Her intelligence and energy are not wasted as far as the children are concerned.

Her time is wasted from her

own point of view because she is forced to spend her intelligence in thinking out how to make inferior ingredients into tolerable dishes and contrive new clothes out of old ones. Her energy is wasted because she must use old-fashioned and worn-out stoves, saucepans, brooms and washing tubs, and even go without the fuel she needs. And this waste is quite unnecessary.

There are more women working in the home than in any other occupation, and most of them work under grave disadvantages.

There can be only one sane reason for having factories, shops and offices, to give us all happy and comfortable homes. Yet, if we judge our economic system by the homes of our people, it stands utterly condemned. The only object of production is consumption.

When I first set up housekeeping, I bought a large notebook for the collection of cookery recipes. I filled it with more enthusiasm than discrimination, and did not always produce the results I intended. After a time I realised that the recipes could be divided into two main classes, only one of which was worth bothering about.

In the first class the aim is directed towards producing a delicious dish that every one can enjoy. The cook is expected to use the best materials, and not to be concerned with the cost.

In the second, the chief aim is to produce something eatable at a low price. You are told to use custard powder, margarine, mix water with the milk for rice puddings, buy cheap foreign meat, make imitation cream. In fact, you have to ask yourself, not, "will this be nice to eat?" but "how much will it cost?"

Did you know that "Social Credit" came into the kitchen?" It does, you see.

In the popular magazines, you will find hundreds of recipes of this kind, to one that derives from cook-

ery as an art. And the B.M.A., in the Doctor's Cookery Book has also fallen for this ramp. For a ramp it is. It is all part of the gigantic scheme to make the people contented with their lot, to show them how to make the best of a bad job.

As Social Crediters, we all know it is perfectly possible to provide every cook with enough and to spare of the best food-stuffs in the world. So I think you will all realise that the only recipes I can print on this page belong to Class 1. Were I to follow the twopenny magazines with their "Cookery Hints," I should simply be helping the money monopoly.

A lot of us can't afford to make these delicious dishes just when we want to. Some of us never can. But if this helps to bring home to us more clearly that we and our children are being deprived of our heritage, and to arouse us to determine that, as women, we will do our part to help get it back, the "Cookery Corner" will not have failed.

You will sometimes hear it said that there is no such thing as English cooking. This is pure nonsense, or was until the last hundred years or so.

The things that can be grown in England are the best in the world, there is no need to disguise them with elaborate cooking, in fact, the more simply they are served the better. Yet we are supposed to spend hours conjuring in the kitchen with stuff that has been carted half-way round the world before we get it, simply because the money monopoly is ruining agriculture in this country.

This is the place to recapitulate another lesson in realistic econom-

ics. English agriculture is gradually disappearing because of the vast sums of money that have been invested overseas in loans to agricultural countries. These countries can only pay the enormous interest on their loans while they are able to sell their butter, corn, meat,

fruit and so on. In order to do this, they must sell at a lower price than our farmers can afford to do. The iniquitous results of this are plain to every woman with common sense. When she goes into the country she can see the empty meadows where thistles and ragwort are sapping the goodness from the soil. She'll notice how tame the rabbits are getting, and the damage they do, the fields which once grew crops and are now left to grass, the farm-houses which are becoming mere week-end cottages for town-dwellers. It is not necessary for us to understand the complexities of the overseas market, but we can see its results, and the disastrous effects it is bringing into our own homes.

So I do hope my correspondent, whose letter I have quoted will understand that I cannot give her any hints that will help her friends to make the best of the intolerable conditions in which they must live. All I can do is to try to rouse them to help themselves, and to assure them that they are not alone; that there is a small, but ever-growing band of people who are burning with indignation at the growing misery in this country, who know what steps they must take to demand that these wrongs must cease, and who will never quit the battle till it is won.

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**BROWN CAKES.**

N.B.—All cake tins must be greased

with butter.

 $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. Stone ground wholemeal flour. $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. butter.

6 ozs. castor sugar.

6 ozs. sultanas.

3 eggs.

1 teaspoonful baking powder.

1 teaspoonful cinnamon.

 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful ground ginger.

METHOD—Sieve the sugar, flour, baking powder and spices. Rub in the butter. Add the sultanas, and mix to a stiff dough with the beaten eggs. A little milk may be necessary. This makes twenty-four little cakes. Bake them for about half-an-hour in a *moderate* oven, see they do not burn. They will keep very well in a tin, if they are allowed to.

# SUGAR COTTAGES

By W. W.

One of the most malignant forms evil can take is that of truth keyed to a lie.

Hear the witch speaking to Hansel and Gretel. "Look, my pretty dears, my house is all made of lollipops, barley sugar, bullseyes and candy."

And so in truth it is. But the lie lurks underneath in the implication that the witch has put the sweetmeats there to make little boys and girls happy, whereas her real purpose is to lure them into her kitchen, and into her cauldron.

These days, sugar cottages are as abundant as desirable jerry-built residences. In the story, Hansel and Gretel went into the wood and found the cottage. Now there exist a long chain of cottages which may be relied upon to lead any babe deeper and deeper into the wood. And each cottage contains its cauldron, ready for hotting up at the witch's pleasure.

The phrase "Truth in Advertising" is a fair example of a sugar cottage. Many of the advertisements we read are true to the letter. But as long as those who market goods accept as an axiom that the interests of the advertiser should

come before public need, every advertisement, truthful or untruthful, implies a lie.

When Douglas wrote "We must build up from the individual, not down from the State" he expressed a fundamental truth. Thousands of other truths spring from this concept of democracy, but they are subsidiary to it and cease to be true if they are severed from the root truth. They become sugar cottages.

At every stage of advancement towards our objective we must expect to see bigger and better sugar cottages in our path, and it is of outstanding importance that we should train ourselves to spot the cauldrons also. We are already familiar with the following:—

- (1) The use of the phrase 'poverty amid plenty' (sugar cottage) with the assumption that sacrifice is the only solution to the problem (cauldron).
- (2) Expressions of sympathy with ratepayers (sugar cottage) with the assumption that the cause of high rates is squandamania (cauldron).
- (3) Expressions of agreement

with the Douglas money technique (sugar cottage) with the assumption that its implementation requires a Social Credit Party (cauldron).

- (4) The cry that democracy must be saved (sugar cottage) with the assumption that intensified regimentation is a way to save it (cauldron).

We can be quite sure that our opponents will do everything in their power to extend and elaborate these half-lies and mangled truths in order to strain our resource, and our resources, to the uttermost, and it is up to all of us, by "co-operation of reasoned assent," to supply both in a measure sufficient to frustrate all such attacks.

## The NEW ERA

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

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

## A RESIGNATION FROM THE NEW ZEALAND LABOUR PARTY

W. B. Bray, described erroneously by the *Christchurch Press* as "recognised leader of the Douglas Social Credit Movement" in New Zealand, has resigned from the Labour Party. His published letter of resignation is printed below. It has caused a first-class newspaper sensation in New Zealand.

"In view of the tendency of the party to override the interests of the people as a whole in favour of the interests vested in the party, I have come to the conclusion that I cannot continue to support the policy and methods by which the policy is implemented. My experience of the undemocratic methods by which discussion is restricted and blocked at the party conference, convinces me that there is nothing in the suggestion once made to me by Mr. R. M. Macfarlane, that before I could criticise the Labour Party, I should exercise the right I had to go into the party and persuade them of a better policy.

**"I am satisfied that just as the members are defeated individually in the conference, so are the electors defeated individually in the caucus. I have decided that I cannot support any party which makes decisions behind closed doors, and, as my policy in future is to see that decisions are made in public, I cannot any longer remain a member of the party. You have no option but accepting this, my resignation.**

"Any regrets on my part are tempered by the interesting experience of being reprimanded by a branch which preferred doing that to asserting its rights over its servants, the executive of the party responsible for a flagrant disregard of the rights of the members, through their branches. If your executive are not satisfied with my reasons I am quite willing to meet the branch personally to explain them, but I can assure you that the only alternative to my resignation is that the branch ask for the resignation of the member for Lyttelton. And, if I have judged the "party spirit" correctly, I am asking for the im-

possible. And so be it."

In an interview, Mr. Bray said:

**"I joined the Labour Party in an earnest endeavour to get them to see the folly of playing the game under the rules imposed by big finance, which is international and extra national. I had it put up to me that I had no business to stand off and criticise, but that if I had better ideas I had every right to go into the party and convince its members of the soundness of the alternative. My experience is that the party is controlled by a small group, the members of which, having a vested interest in their executive jobs, are more concerned with the fate of the party as a party, than with the interests of the whole of the people.**

A suggestion for alteration of the Party's objective, Mr. Bray continued, was mutilated before circulation to the branches, while one proposing the licensing of banks and banking officials was cut off the agenda-paper for the conference.

Miss Dorothy Graham, Secretary of the D.S.C.M., writes to point out that Mr Bray is not, as stated, the "leader of the Movement," and Mr. Bray himself writes to disclaim the unsolicited honour.

**"My own alternative is certainly not in joining another party," Mr. Bray concluded, "because in my opinion the elector is defeated by the party system, which makes its decision in caucus behind closed doors."**

In a further letter he pointed out that whenever action had been taken to organise a Social Credit Party, it had failed because adherents to the idea, recognised the weakness of the party-system. The apparent weakness of the method actually followed by Social Crediters, (that is the creation of a non-party, non-class organisation for pressure-politics) was now being shown to be its strength. Those who had cause to fear the Social Credit vote were at a loss to judge of its influence and weight.

## "The Social Crediter"

Those of our readers who have outstanding subscriptions for the organ of the Social Credit Secretariat, will, at their expressed desire, be favoured with receipt of THE SOCIAL CREDITER, until the expiry of their subscriptions.

This decision (which is obviously disadvantageous to the Social Credit Secretariat from a financial point of view, and might necessitate reducing the paper to a minimum size) has been taken on the ground that the Secretariat is responsible for the provision of an organ of publicity for those who have elected Major Douglas.

It will be appreciated that this responsibility is strictly confined to these supporters.

Those who desire to secure the concession are therefore invited to sign the declaration below and return it to the Secretary, 10, Amberley Street, Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool, immediately.

Our thanks are cordially tendered to numerous readers who have already done this, or who have subscribed anew.

### DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY EXISTING SUBSCRIBERS.

I hereby declare

- (1) that I have paid an advance subscription for the organ of the Social Credit Secretariat
- (2) that I support Major C. H. Douglas's policy as laid down in the Constitution of the Social Credit Secretariat (the basis of the election of November last.)
- (3) that I therefore desire to receive THE SOCIAL CREDITER regularly until my subscription expires.

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Saturday, October 1, 1938.

## The Limited Company

### Mr. L. D. BYRNE'S POSITION.

A cablegram from Mr. L. D. Byrne intimates that his resignation from The Social Credit Secretariat, LIMITED, is on its way to London by the fastest route.

When this takes effect, the Limited Company known as the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, which, through the columns of *Social Credit* claims the representative support of the Social Credit Movement, will consist, so far as we know, only of the following:—

**G. F. POWELL**  
**W. A. WILLOX**  
**J. E. TUKE**

We understand that Mr. G. F. Powell is acting as Chairman of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited, and that his son, Mr. Geoffrey Powell, who is a solicitor, is Secretary.

### "Thought and Courage Can..."

"It took Man hundreds of thousands of years to realise the vast possibilities conferred upon him by human powers of vision and skill.

"When Man began to devise Civilization, he became entangled in the shackles of the theory of the State, which he himself had forged.

"It remained for the Greeks to remove the shackles and restore to human reason the freedom it had lost.

"Ever since then the history of the world has been a conflict between the rationalism of Hellas and the superstition of Egypt.

"It depends upon the human population of the world themselves which will win. For thought and courage can decide the issue."—Elliot Smith.

## Do What The Enemy Doesn't Like.

The one all-important thing to do at the moment is to get on with the job. That is what the enemy does not want you to do. Therefore, DO it.

The spectacular and unpleasant diversions and distractions provided by the international situation, be they arising from genuine circumstances or be they not, serve the enemy, in so far as they take the Campaigner's attention off his job. Therefore, don't help the enemy in this way.

Arguments advanced by controversialists in the Social Credit Movement are temptations for the Social Crediter who is a rates campaigner to take his eye off the ball. This is what the enemy would love you to do. Therefore, don't do it. Carry on with the job.

The Rates Campaign is forging ahead magnificently. No other campaign has ever "cut ice" anything like as well as it is doing. The man who thought of it, instituted it

and has kept so wise and kindly an eye over its administration, is a genius. He is the man to follow. He is worth supporting. The way to support him is to support those whom *he* appoints to carry out the job, whatever persuasion to do otherwise is offered.

The enemy, unable in any other way to stem the rapid advance made in the past year, and the much rapider advance to be made in the next few months, will encourage every attempt to divide those Social Crediters who have given undivided support to Douglas. The attack will be subtle, plausible and difficult to recognise. If you cease to give support to Douglas and those whom in his wisdom he appoints to do a job, if you give less support from whatever reason, you are doing what the enemy wants you to do.

Do what the enemy doesn't like: give wholehearted support to Douglas; get on with the job.

Social Crediters should make sure of THE SOCIAL CREDITER to light them on their way.

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To 'shame the Devil' is a curious phrase. I wonder whose transcendent self-hood can throw a shadow upon even that blistering arrogance?

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### Secretariat Appointment.

Mr. J. Rigby Band has been appointed Assistant Treasurer, following Mr. Luxton's vacation of this office on appointment as Treasurer, *vice* Mr. J. E. Tuke.

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# THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT.

The Social Credit Secretariat exists in order to implement the policy of Social Credit. Its constitution has remained unaltered since its foundation.

For the information of readers, a copy of this constitution is set out below as it was first circulated to the public. A brief explanatory note may prevent some essential features from being overlooked.

(1) Constitutions may be written or unwritten, the British Constitution being essentially an example of the latter. Written constitutions are distinguished by the fact that their provisions are permanent and explicit; but since it is humanly impossible to frame regulations to meet every contingency, an association with a written constitution can usually be destroyed simply by rigid adherence to the rules—e.g., the 'withdrawal of good-will' strike in the Manchester Post Office some years ago, and the decision of some British railwaymen to 'keep all the regulations.' Precedents have no effect in face of a written constitution.

An unwritten constitution of an almost perfect kind is the 'constitution' of a living organism. The individual cannot exist without it, and in regard to its chief features it is wholly 'natural' in that while almost everything about it, might be different from what it is, if it were, the 'nature' of the individual would then be different too. At the same time a considerable 'elasticity' (in the popular sense) is associated with this form of constitution. Precedent (in other than organic associations) dominates an unwritten constitution.

(2) Presumably, the constitution of a Social Credit state, even if many written rules existed in its midst, would be an unwritten constitution. This would not bring 'human society' any closer to being an 'organism' as some might think; nor, on the other hand, would it be dominated by precedent.

(3) Major Douglas, after Buxton, desired an instrument to be created for ACTION. (Organisation is not necessary and may be an evil for propaganda purposes). He desired that this instrument should

be intrigue proof, and that it should be effective for its purpose. Close examination of the instrument created shows that it was an instrument (the Secretariat) with a written constitution *composed of a single rule*, which 'induced,' or 'determined,' or made inevitable an unwritten addendum of the desirable kind. IN SO FAR AS IT HAS BEEN FOLLOWED IT HAS WORKED:—

## CONSTITUTION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

The correct functions of the Executive Board can be clearly defined. The principle involved is individual responsibility for collective actions, as opposed to the more usual idea of collective responsibility for individual actions, which is a device for evading responsibility.

It is not possible for a board, as such, to take decisions. Individuals take decisions while the board provides the opportunity for these individuals to show that their decisions do not clash with the decisions of other members.

Any attempt to use a board or committee for the purpose of taking decisions is attended by certain inevitable results; either the decisions are those of one man who can void his responsibility on to the board as such, or else, since it is always possible to disagree with another's decision, meetings develop into an interminable discussion, and the tendency is for members to take only the kind of decision with which they expect the least disagreement.

The Executive Board of the Social Credit Secretariat can best be pictured either as a cabinet in which each member is the minister for a particular function, or as an American type of business organisation with a president, and a number of vice-presidents each in sole charge of a department.

It is, therefore, desirable that members of the Board should refrain, as far as possible, from opposing the decisions of their colleagues, except in so far as these clash with the work of their own department, and it is vitally necessary that no member of the Board

should be regarded as representing the Secretariat except in respect of the functions for which he is responsible.

Each member of the Board should, therefore, refer all questions, criticisms or suggestions, not related to his own department, to the member responsible for the function concerned.

## FUNCTIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

The following statement of the functions of members of the Executive Board is in outline only. Each head of a department will be responsible for co-operation with other departments, and should any gaps or any over-lapping appear between departments, the Directors concerned should consult as to how to adjust them, and place their agreed decisions before the Chairman.

CHAIRMAN. — Decisions of policy and strategy. Decisions of administration or tactics in case of dispute only. To act as consultant. To have power of veto, and power to request resignation of any member of the Board.

(We omit, for reasons of space, an account of the functions of other members of the Board. It will be published next week, and readers are advised to preserve this article for attachment to it).

## THE SINGLE RULE WHICH DETERMINES ALL ELSE IN OUR CONSTITUTION IS THE STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN'S FUNCTIONS.

The Chairman being decided upon by the majority of the members, policy is determined at the same time, together with all matters of personnel.

At each election of Major Douglas this principal has been painstakingly made clear.

Side by side, the freedom of dissenters to associate independently has been emphasised.

The Secretariat is an unassailable instrument, so long as it functions. Hence the attacks which have been made upon it. No one knows this better than the Opposition.

SPACE RESERVED

## THE UNITED RATEPAYERS' ADVISORY ASSOCIATION

SECRETARY:  
JOHN MITCHELL.

BY:

# Only Right Actions Get Desired Results.

All Campaign Managers have recently received specimen rules for Lower Rates Associations.

These rules have been very carefully prepared, and represent the advice of U.R.A.A. They are very important.

They are most definitely not issued to be formally adopted and then forgotten about. They should be religiously adhered to in day to day action.

It is considered that departure from them, even in detail, will result in lessened efficiency. It is definitely a FACT that departure from them in principle will result in failure.

These rules are rules of ACTION, something to be practised; not just theory for mere lip service.

**It is certain that any member of an association who acts contrary to them is a menace to that association, and whether he be the Campaign manager or any other member, he should be removed from office and his membership terminated.**

Careful attention to this advice will ensure that lower rates associations are impregnable *from within*, to enemy action, however insidious or subtle that action, or whether the person acting wrongly is conscious or unconscious of his acts being wrong.

Careful attention to this advice will ensure that Lower Rates Associations become very efficient in producing results ratepayers want. In the eyes of ratepayers their credit will therefore rise; and thousands of new campaigners, by actual practice, will absorb the principles of true democratic action. It is RIGHT action; and because it is right action it will get RESULTS; and because it gets results it will be recognised by more and more people as RIGHT action.

It is appropriate here to comment upon a matter, upon which

there is widespread misunderstanding. I refer to INITIATIVE.

It is fundamental to democracy that all action should spring from internal initiative, and not from external compulsion. The signatory to the demand, the subscriber to the funds and any non-member supporter who does something he is asked to do by a member of the L.R.D.A., uses his initiative voluntarily in support of the objective, *using* the association as a means of associating his effort with that of others. The extent to which he will use that association is dependent upon a number of factors, among which is his confidence in its integrity and efficiency.

The working MEMBERS of an association, however, have, in the use of their initiative, to comprehend more than this; they have to comprehend principles, and, to a certain extent, process as well as objective. They use their initiative as to whether they will associate as MEMBERS of the association; but the choice thus made on their own initiative embraces more than that they should subordinate their efforts to the objective, it also automatically involves subordination to the principles underlying association, the practical expression of which are the rules of association. It follows obviously that if an association is to work effectively for its objective, only those who understand, agree and undertake to subordinate themselves to the principles and rules of association as well as to the objective, should be admitted to membership and a voice in the election of persons to administer the work of the association.

It is a fact that an association of half a dozen energetic working members, working to the principles of effective association and using a correct technique, will accomplish far more than ten thousand acting otherwise.

An L.R.D.A., constituted as advised by U.R.A.A., is a self-contained, autonomous body. The U.R.A.A.

is an entirely separate organisation, extending to District Agents, who, as such, are subordinate to those who hold its executive offices.

Whether or not an L.R.D.A., takes advice from U.R.A.A., is a matter for its own decision. But it is clear beyond doubt that if it decides to take that advice, and an *effective* advisory relation is to be set up, it should accept that advice as *instructions*. Bad advice, or misadministration of good advice by the L.R.D.A., will be valid reason for one party or the other severing relationship; in this, each party retains initiative, and it can naturally be assumed that it would use this initiative to sever relations if detriment to that party would otherwise ensue.

In addition to its advisory function, U.R.A.A., is also a co-ordinating centre. In this function it can arrange for simultaneous action of separate organisations throughout the country, and the exchange of views and information between associations.

Emphasis has been laid in this article on the *voluntary*, but necessary subordination or discipline of initiative. For clarity, and as a guide to understanding, it is as well to say here that for practical purposes U.R.A.A., should be regarded as supreme on questions of principle and strategy, and that in the field Campaign Managers should subordinate their initiative to U.R.A.A. advice, and that wherever it is pointed out by U.R.A.A., that they are deviating from principle or strategy, they should accept correction.

In the field of tactics and process, all of which, it must be remembered are subordinate to principle and strategy, there has been and still is, if only by virtue of the unprecedentedness and uniqueness of our campaign, much room for invention. Even here, however, in view of its superior access to information, U.R.A.A.,

should be regarded as a depository of sound advice, and its advice given precedence.

During the past few months the initiative of many workers engaged in experimental work, the co-ordination of whose efforts has been directed by U.R.A.A., has

resulted in the evolution of a very serviceable process for the speedy promotion of all aspects of the campaign. This very workable process now represents FACT, and since it does its job, and time is all important, initiative should be subordinated to its use.

Large, cumbersome organisations with thousands of members and run by committees will be useless to deal with the rapid developments that are ahead. What are needed are small, compact, quick acting, trained and intelligently obedient groups. J. M.

## Enemy Abandons Front Line Trenches.

In the July issue of "Branch Banking," described as "the practical journal of branch bankers throughout the world," there is a long editorial entitled "Lower Rates Associations." It might be said that this journal is one of the "Intelligence Sheets" issued to enemy officers who man their front line "trenches."

Well, the enemy has decided to abandon their front line trenches and retreat to ground which they consider strategically more advantageous to defend. Readers of this editorial are given a plain hint that it is futile to attempt to contest the FACT that banks do create credit. In the words of the writer of this editorial, "I was invited to make replies in our local press, and I have refused to argue any banking or credit points." On the previous paragraph he has written: "There are enough substantial quotations in existence to prove to the uninitiated that banks do create credit without restraint and that they do create credit within themselves the means of repayment. There's the good old "Enc. Brit.", several of Mr. McKenna's speeches, Dr. Walter Leaf's first book on banking, and so on."

The first thing for campaigners to do is, of course, to make it widely known to ratepayers that the banks have found their front line trenches untenable; are no longer prepared to contest that they create credit.

The ground they have now decided to defend is to deny that banks are paid substantial amounts in interest; and to assert that the credit, which they admit they create, and the value of which they cannot deny is derived entirely from the production and work of taxpayers and ratepayers, must be

"repayed" (this, in spite of the fact that all pretence that it is possible for the community to repay, the £8,000,000,000 of National debt has been given up. Over 90 per cent of the £230,000,000 of taxes paid on National Debt is interest payments only).

Well, we will content ourselves here with just one quotation which alone, without the many supporting facts that can be adduced, is sufficient to explode their argument. It is from the Report of the MacMillan Committee which was composed of the nation's leading financiers and economists: "It is not unnatural to think of the deposits of a bank as being created by the public through the deposit 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 in its books a credit, which is the equivalent of a deposit.*" (our italics).

Ratepayers, having been, by suppression of the facts, distortion and evasion, long "kidded" into thinking that the banks do not create credit, are likely to be very angry and not a little suspicious of any other arguments put up in attempts to persuade them that it is necessary for them to pay the colossal loan charges they are paying to-day; that they cannot have lower rates and assessments with NO decrease in social services.

They will be very suspicious of the fact that who owns the national and local governments debt is carefully concealed from them.

With an abundance of now idle

labour, ability and material, they will want to know why local authorities cannot acquire more of the financial credit which banks create, so that amenities and services, so universally desired, can be financed.

The U.R.A.A., technique of arguing FACTS and not theories is proved to be very efficient. The public understands FACTS, not theories. The enemy is frightened by FACTS, not theories. The advice which U.R.A.A., will continue to give is worth your careful attention. JOHN MITCHELL.

### NOT THE WAY.

Georgopulos, a Macedonian, received a tax demand for 100 drachmas. Declaring it unjust, he took the case to court after court.

From being a rich man he became a poor one, and now lives in a miserable hut on the charity of neighbours. Five years ago, he could have paid the tax without noticing it, but his conviction of its injustice led him to bankruptcy.

### RATEPAYERS OR RATPAYERS?

Harringay Ratepayers' Association has protested against Tottenham Council granting time off and pay to women school-teachers on the birth of a child.

Ratepayers! Women school-teachers and their husbands are ratepayers. It is to be hoped that Harringay has a real Ratepayers' organisation which will demand time off and pay where necessary, with no increase in rates.

## Local Campaign News

"Signatures are being collected at the rate of 1,500 per week. We are carefully checking the total signatures it is possible to get in a road, that is, double the total of houses, and then sending the canvasses back until we get at least 85 per cent.

"We have distributed 10,000 circulars during the last three weeks and 5,000 of the houses to which they were distributed have had a call from a canvasser.

"A meeting of 150 persons passed the following resolution with only six dissentients:—

"That this meeting of ratepayers demands of all Aldermen and Councillors of Southampton Town-Council, that they take immediate steps to reduce the rates and assessments, without decreasing the social services, and all Aldermen and Councillors are hereby warned that any delay in acting on this demand is in defiance of the will of the electors whom they represent."

L. A. APSEY,  
Campaign Manager,  
Southampton.

\* \* \* \*

"At long last I feel we have got going. Signatures are coming in fast and heavy. Money is just beginning to overtake current expenditure."

C. J. R. WILKES,  
Hon. Secretary,  
Newport L.R.D.A.

\* \* \* \*

"The success of an automatic canvasser has been undoubtedly proved in several of the wards in Stockton. About 70 are now in circulation. I consider the addition of the leaflet "Ratepayers Money Spent wrongly" a great improvement."

A. E. THOMPSON,  
Chairman,  
Stockton Electors'  
Association.

\* \* \* \*

"We propose sending out the Automatic Canvassers in large quantities at once and we would, therefore, like another batch. Will you please send 500. There is no doubt that this scheme is the making

of the campaign."

G. R. CHRISTIAN,  
U.R.A.A., Agent,  
Gateshead.

NOTE—If "Please return by....." is written at the foot of the wrapper on the A.C.'s they return much faster. Allow 14 days.

### SALVO MEETINGS.

Readers of this paper are invited to co-operate in making the next Salvo a resounding success by arranging public meetings of any size in their district within fourteen days of October 17th.

Those who are organising large meetings are urged to arrange, in addition, a number of smaller meetings in other parts of their town to follow on the Salvo, a week or two later. These meetings should be announced from the platform and an appeal for volunteers to act as stewards and to distribute handbills should be made. The volunteers thus secured should be IMMEDIATELY pressed into service in accordance with the advice rendered above. The chain technique can then be continued in the organisation of more meetings.

All those organising meetings are requested to inform U.R.A.A., as soon as possible if they wish us to supply a speaker. They are also asked to let us know the seating capacity of the hall they book and the size of the audience they expect, as well as the date and time of the meeting. Travelling expenses and any other expenses incurred where a speaker has to remain away from home for the night will have to be paid by those engaging his services.

J. M.

### CAMPAIGN MEETINGS.

Economy of effort is the principle which should guide Campaign Managers in the organisation of all work. Good organisation gives confidence to workers.

The automatic chain technique, which has been so successfully developed in the collection of signatures and the dissemination of

facts, can be usefully employed in the organisation of meetings.

The technique for this has been tried out and proved successful by Bradford Campaigners. The procedure is as follows:—

Automatic canvassers advertising the meeting are released over a chosen district or ward two weeks before the meeting. A week before the meeting, automatic bill posters, advertising the meeting are released over the same street. As a final ensurance of success handbills are distributed in the streets surrounding the meeting hall two days before the meeting. An audience of 50 to a 100 is thus secured, and an effective speech will procure up to 20 volunteers.

Meanwhile, another meeting has already been arranged for a fortnight later, somewhere fairly near, possibly in the next ward, and the volunteers are IMMEDIATELY, before leaving the meeting hall, pressed into service as stewards and also given A.C.'s and A.B.P.'s:

Resolutions are passed and under suitable covering letters sent to the councillors concerned.

Council schools are the cheapest places to hold meetings, and proper organisation will ensure that collection covers cost.

### WHICH DO RATEPAYERS WANT?

"In conjunction with the Croydon Vigilance Association the above league is organising a one day National Conference of Ratepayers' Associations to be held at the Pavilion, Brighton, on October 18th.

"The objects of the Conference are to deal with the question of local government extravagance, to petition Parliament with a view to limitation of borrowing powers of local bodies; to press for a review of the system under which Aldermen are elected."

*From a circular issued by the Associated Ratepayers' Protection League.*

The object of the campaign which is being conducted with the advice of the U.R.A.A., is to secure for all ratepayers a drastic reduction in rates and assessments with NO decrease in social services.

## HOW TO WIN

In the Social Credit Movement we are by no means so free as we should like to think from sectional prejudices, and consequently from the danger of providing opportunities for the "divide and rule" strategy of the enemy. We may eschew parties, but sometimes we fail to eradicate party-spirit.

Thus the member of "leftist" outlook will throw himself with enthusiasm into a campaign for a national dividend, but will look with disfavour on one for lower rates. "Rightish" people tend to take more interest in the abolition of taxation than of poverty. The matter becomes vitally serious when the common enemy uses these differences to persuade us that our interests clash.

It is clearly wrong to take our civilian prejudices into the field of

## 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.

This leaflet is deserving of a very wide distribution; every councillor should receive one, everyone who attends a rates meeting and everyone who is lending support to an economy campaign.

This leaflet can take the place of the "Ratepayers' on the automatic canvasses. Money Spent Wrongly" leaflet  
**Price 2/6 per 100; 11/- for 500;**  
**£1 per 1,000.**

Quota Discount 50 per cent.

From U.R.A.A., Sentinel House,  
 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.  
 Phone Chancery 7284.

battle in this way. Unless we can readjust ourselves to look at men as individuals and not as members of mutually hostile species or classes, we are of no use as Social Crediters. An unemployed labourer who is a true Social Crediter will campaign for lower rates as enthusiastically as for the National Dividend, since he understands that one is merely a step to the other. Likewise, the ratepayer Social Crediter will, at the proper time, be found working with equal keenness in the electoral campaign.

The Commanding Officer knows the whole field and perceives at any moment what must be done to assist the general advance; but if the yeomanry are going to regard it as "low" to promote the interests of the sappers, and the infantry to jib at operations designed to improve the position of the artillery, the whole battle-front will suffer and the eventual result is a partial retirement all along the line.

You do not often win a battle by attacking at once with your centre against a strongly entrenched enemy. The centre will, in the end, be the factor which turns retreat into a rout, but it will almost certainly be necessary to turn the enemy's flank before this can be done.

Douglas, surveying the whole field, perceived that the growing indignation over rising rates and assessments was providing us with an opening to press home a sharp and perhaps decisive attack upon the enemy's exposed flank. With superb generalship he threw the weight of his forces against that most vulnerable point. This operation, as we know, met with and is meeting with incredible success. Before our eyes the enemy's carefully constructed fortifications are crumpling to the dust and leaving a breach through which we may force our way in to the very citadel of his power.

We may. We can. But it will not be by refusing to co-operate when the general's strategy requires a tactical operation the importance of which we have failed to understand—or proved incapable of understanding.

That way lies speedy and absolute defeat.

## THE COW IS A GENTLE BEAST

Hills on either side; between, in its gracious smooth curves, the valley; and in the distance the sea. The green fields are trim from the cropping of cattle of the short-horn breed, native to South Devon. The symmetry of the rounded surface is emphasised by faint lines which, at several levels, follow the contours.

These lines aroused a curiosity which our friend, the Farmer, satisfied. Years ago, the pond at the head of the valley was used as a miniature reservoir from which, along these lines, a system of channels irrigated the sheltered valley field. By this means an early growth of fresh green grass was ready in February or early March, while the other fields were still in winter brown.

The system was highly successful in producing early grass, but on account of the uncertainty of seasons, it often happened that the valley was cropped bare before the other fields were ready; and that led to trouble. The cattle, having tasted fresh grass, would not put up with anything else. They went up and down, bellowing and making an uproar and a nuisance. They broke down hedges and fences to get what they wanted.

A South Devon cow is an immense squarish beast with soft brown coat and liquid eyes; in general she is an image of passive satisfaction. She is a dear creature, the cow. But she has a kick in her, too. Given a taste of what she likes, she will realize it is possible to have more; and she will, with unity, emphasis and sufficient precision, demand what she wants..... and find her own sanctions too!

Yes, I like the cow.

T. D.

## SALVO!

### OCTOBER 17 AND AFTER

U.R.A.A., SENTINEL HOUSE,  
 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W.C.1.

## 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.

**BELFAST D.S.C. Group**—Public meetings will be held in the Social Credit Rooms, 72, Ann Street, Belfast, on Thursday evenings 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th October, at 7-45 p.m. The meetings will be addressed by a different speaker each evening on the subject: "The Money Business." 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.

**CARDIFF Social Credit Association.** Hon. Sec., R. W. Hannagen, The Grove, Grove-land Road, Birchgrove, Cardiff. Next meeting, Thursday, September 22.

**DERBY S.C. Association.** Meetings are held fortnightly (Tuesdays) at the "Unity Hall," Room 14, at 7-45 p.m. Next Meeting, September 27. "United Social Club" cater for refreshments to all bona fide members of S.C. Association.

**LIVERPOOL Social Credit Association.** Fortnightly public meetings in Reece's Cafe, 14, Castle Street, admission free. Next meeting on Friday, October 7th, at 8 p.m. Speaker: Mr. W. L. Bain. Subject: "You and the Money System." Further enquiries readily attended to by the Hon. Secretary, "Greengates," Hillside Drive, Woolton.

**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. Tuesday meetings are postponed temporarily. 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. Next meeting, Tuesday, September 13, at 8 p.m.

### Miscellaneous Notices.

Rate 1s. a line. Support our Advertisers.

**CARDIFF Lower Rates Demand Association**—Meeting at Bromsgrove Road School, Orangetown, on Wednesday, October 5th, at 7-30 p.m.

**CARDIFF Lower Rates Demand Association**—Meeting at Maindy School, on Thursday, October 6th, at 7-30 p.m.

**CARDIFF Lower Rates Demand Association**—Meeting at Marlborough Road School on Friday, October 7, at 7-30 p.m.

**NORTH Newcastle-on-Tyne Lower RATES Association.** All interested please get in touch with J. W. Coward, Deepdale, Holly Avenue, Fawdon, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3.

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

**ANYONE** having "The A.B.C. of Finance and Social Credit" by R.L., for disposal, please inform the Director of Publications, c/o THE SOCIAL CREDITER, 10, Amberley Street, Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool, 8.

## SECURITY FOR BANKERS

At the age of 60, all New Zealanders are now entitled to draw 30/- a week, with disablement, unemployment and sickness benefit.

But the present unemployment tax of 8d., in the £ will become 1/- in the £. And the "general revenue" will contribute pound for pound in addition.

In other words, the whole estimated cost of £16 millions is to come out of New Zealander's

pockets *now*, so that they may get some of it if they live to be 60, or fall ill. This bears the fantastic title of the Social Security Bill.

**Everybody in New Zealand knows that ALL New Zealanders could have AT LEAST 30/- a week, without depriving anyone of anything. This precious Bankers' Bill is going to rob thousands of their present access to the goods and services they need and can produce.**

**READY NOW!**

**IMPORTANT PAMPHLET.**

**IMPORTANT PAMPHLET.**

# LOWER RATES

Published and issued by  
U.R.A.A.

This pamphlet contains a masterly statement of the **FACTS** upon which the demands for lower rates and assessments with **no** decrease in social services chiefly rests

It will be an invaluable aid for informing new workers, councillors, and all those who, lacking a knowledge of the **FACTS**, support "economy" campaigns.

There will be a discount of 33/1-3% on quantities of 50 and over to all Quota Associations.

Price 3d. each.

U.R.A.A., Sentinel House,  
Southampton Row, London, W.C.1

**NOW OUT!**

# THE FIG TREE

for September

Published by Tudor Jones and Miles Hyatt for the Social Credit Secretariat, Temporary Offices, 10, Amberley Street, Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool.

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