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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

In contrast to the eminently competent record of the Provincial Legislature of Alberta during the past seven years, the performance of the Social Credit-New Democracy party in the House of Commons at Ottawa is neither impressive nor satisfactory. Its numbers have decreased by more than a third, and, more important, its influence has entirely failed to parallel the nation-wide growth of interest both in the Alberta Provincial Government and in the Social Credit thesis. It is true that as a voting force it must be temporarily small; but its impact on the opinion of the House at large is far less than that of the small body of U.F.A. members twenty years ago. Yet, to our knowledge, it contains several Members much above the average both in political grasp of the problem, and personal effectiveness.

It is difficult to dissociate the situation from a possible failure in leadership. Had it been feasible for Mr. Aberhart, after having become apprised of the situation with which he had to deal, to have put his Throne in Edmonton into commission (which, of course, it was not) and to have transferred his activities to Ottawa, we are confident that the situation would have been very different.

The movement as represented in Federal politics is now about to enter a new phase by the transfer of its activities to Toronto. The issues, not merely to Canada, but to the whole world, are so momentous that no question of a vested interest by Mr. Blackmore, the present House Leader, ought to stand in the way of any necessary reconstruction.

It is sincerely to be hoped that a body of Members may at no distant date emerge with the clear idea that it is neither their business to give lectures on economics nor even to promote Bills. Very serious reconsideration of the whole function of Central Government is long overdue. The first task of an effective and competently led group in the Federal House is to secure that nine-tenths of the work now ineffectively done there is remitted permanently to the Provincial Legislatures. The present situation is similar to that at Westminster; the fact that there is too much business is made an excuse for delegated legislation: not to the proper quarter, but to a Civil Service instigated from the same sources as those which have contrived the New Despotism in Great Britain.

The *New Era*, published in Sydney, New South Wales, was, ten or twelve years ago, probably the best Social Credit paper in the world. Even before the outbreak of war there were obvious signs that all was not well with it, and for the past few years it has appeared as a double sheet of four

pages on very poor paper, and lacking any perceptible policy.

The latest copy to hand consists of sixteen pages, printed in colour on semi-glazed paper, containing as its features an article by Professor H. J. Laski on Lincoln, evidently designed to "sell America" to Australia, and an atrocity story by Ilya Ehrenburg, the Russian-Communist, suggesting the collapse of Europe.

Evidently feeling that its original subscribers may suspect that either Professor Laski *et al.* have boarded the wrong train in the innocence of their hearts, or that they have gone past their station, the issue contains a request for the balance of subscriptions to a specified date in the future.

Without much closer contact with them than present circumstances make possible, it is difficult to understand the situation and influence of Social Credit activities in Australia. We do know that some of the world's best, are still pulling their weight there. But it is clear that the visit of Sir Otto Niemeyer and Professor Guggenheim Gregory of the institution founded to officer the Socialist State, set in motion highly disruptive agencies, both in Australia and New Zealand, which have temporarily set back the formidable body of opinion which was growing up in 1933. It is highly probable that one of the nearest approximations to the correct explanation is that of Mr. Guthrie of Tasmania, who observed that a considerable portion of the so-called Social Crediters of Australia were not Social Crediters at all—they were Socialists who wanted nationalisation of banking.

Nothing could be easier to a skilled *agent provocateur* than to disrupt such a combination.

Meanwhile, the *New Times*, of Melbourne, without any special profession of adherence, is pursuing a sound and effective policy. Apart from other reasons, it is quite possible that the general atmosphere, both social and economic, of Melbourne, is better adapted to support a steady and instructed movement than the overgrown and cosmopolitan octopus of Sydney. In any case, Professor Laski will prefer Sydney.

The choice of President Lincoln as a vehicle to present Professor Laski to the readers of the *New Era* has several interesting features. To anyone familiar with the facts it is well known that Lincoln is almost a classic example of the dramatisation of unpromising material. The abolition of slavery obviously lends itself to the role of the dazzling lime-light which conceals the shadowy prompter in the background. What in fact the American Civil War accom-

plished, was the abolition of the genuine federal idea which approximated to that of the British Empire, and the substitution for it of a centralised bureaucracy and money system. How much Lincoln understood what he was doing is problematical. But Grant's reaction to the hordes of Jews at Washington is significant of the situation there. It is fantastic to suggest that there was any sympathy for slavery in England; yet the instinct of the English was with the South.

It has been obvious for a long time that General Ludendorff, easily the best brain in Germany twenty years ago, and a bitter opponent of Hitler, knew exactly what he was talking about when he said, "The majority of the English do not realise that, having done their duty by the inner Jewish circle, they have now got to disappear as a world Power." But he was not talking about Professor Laski.

Points from Parliament

House of Commons: March 28, 1944.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC BOARD (SCHEME)

Sir Murdoch Macdonald asked the Secretary of State for Scotland whether he can give any indication of the progress made by the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board in the preparation of the various types of scheme provided for in the Hydro-Electric Development (Scotland) Act, 1943.

Mr. Johnson: Yes, Sir. The Board's development scheme, listing 102 projects with a potential annual output of 6,274 million units which the Board propose to examine, has now been approved by the Electricity Commissioners and confirmed by me. Copies have been placed in the Library and copies are available for inspection at the Board's offices at 16, Rothsay Terrace, Edinburgh, and at suitable points in the North of Scotland district. The development scheme indicates that the surveying and planning for the first of the construction schemes in Perthshire, Dunbartonshire, Argyllshire and Inverness-shire are already well advanced; and that the surveying and planning of distribution schemes in the North of Scotland area have already begun.

House of Commons: April 4, 1944.

BRITISH FILM INDUSTRY

Mr. McEntee asked the President of the Board of Trade if he is aware that the number of full length films produced in this country in 1943 was only about 12½ per cent. of those produced in 1938, and, in view of the value of films for propaganda and for educational and cultural purposes, what action is he taking to encourage the British film industry and to prevent its being entirely dominated by interests outside the British Empire.

Mr. Dalton: My hon. Friend is misinformed. The number of British long films registered during the year ending March, 1944, was 70, as compared with 103 for the year ending March, 1939. I keep in close touch with representatives of the film industry and shall continue to take any action open to me to promote and develop the industry in this country. Owing to shortage of man-power and of studio

space, production of British films has had to be curtailed during the war, but I am satisfied that there is no danger of the industry being dominated by foreign interests.

Mr. McEntee asked the President of the Board of Trade (1) if he is aware that the continued existence of the independent British film producer is dependent upon the continued existence of the independent British cinema owner, who often provides the only outlet for British-made films; and will he ensure the continued existence of the independent cinema owner by regulating the conditions of film marketing practised by non-British interests, which are making the continued existence of independent cinema owners more difficult;

(2) if he is aware of the grave dissatisfaction which British motion picture exhibitors feel against the conditions of sale which are being imposed on them by representatives of American film interests in this country; and will he take steps to prohibit the continuance of conditional selling and institute a system more in accord with British custom and the generally accepted standards of international trade.

Mr. Dalton: As the House knows, I have obtained undertakings from the chief shareholders of the three major circuits, which effectively limit the number of cinemas they may control. As regards the conditions of sale imposed on exhibitors by film renters, I would refer my hon. Friend to the replies which I gave to my hon. Friend the Member for Moss Side (Mr. R. Duckworth) on November 4, 1943, and December 10, 1943. This matter is, I understand, also under examination by the Committee of the Cinematograph Films Council which was set up, on my invitation, to consider and report on what further practical measures, if any, are necessary to check the development of monopoly in the film industry.

Mr. McEntee: Is my right hon. Friend aware that hundreds, if not thousands, of our own small shopkeepers are being prosecuted every week for infringing the law and imposing conditions of sale, and that the conditions of sale imposed by these big industries are almost putting people out of business; why is one law applied to those outside this country and a more strict law enforced on our own people?

Mr. Dalton: I do not think that my hon. Friend has quite fairly stated the position. It is not possible within the limits of an answer to go into the details of this matter, but I shall be very glad to discuss it with him, as I have given a good deal of thought to it.

Mr. A. Bevan: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that, following the undertaking he said he had received from the cinema proprietors and great undertakings, new cinemas are being acquired on a very considerable scale and new negotiations are being instituted even after the assurance he received and gave to the House?

Mr. Dalton: No, Sir, I am not aware of that, and if my hon. Friend can assist me by giving me particulars, I shall be grateful to him.

Mr. Bevan: I shall be happy to do that?

Major Lloyd: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that it is not the people outside this country who are injuring the small trader, but powerful interests inside this country?

(Continued on page 7)

World Problems in the Light of Prophecy

The above is the title of a book by the Pastor of the People's Church, Toronto, a part of the mosaic of pamphlets, books and periodicals calculated to misinform and befuddle the unsophisticated mind.

It is probably true that there are thousands of publications which, under the cloak of "Christianity," are broadcasting the philosophy of the enemy within our midst. This is not to say that the authors do not in most cases believe what they write, a fact which does not detract from the grave dangers arising from their writings; in fact it increases them, for belief backed by sincerity is a powerful weapon.

*World Problems in the Light of Prophecy** is not dated, but from the context it seems to have been published just before the reopening of this bloody phase of the World War. Tremendous publicity has been given both to the book and to the sermons from which it was compiled, to which, apparently, the press of the Southern States of the U.S.A. devoted much space. The book itself has been sent to "every senator, judge and United States official from the President down," and it seems that something like 100,000 copies have been published.

In the Preface, by the Rev. T. C. Horton, D.D., it is stated that the book gives "clear, concise and conclusive facts concerning the relation of the Jewish Nation to Palestine,"—a statement which whets the appetite.

The author frequently quotes the book of Daniel, itself a suspect work, and says, "Every prediction thus far fulfilled has been exactly as foretold in Scripture." "Always," he says, "I have discouraged controversy. Nothing could be more damaging to the cause of Christ." We must therefore accept the "Word" without question. But what is the "Word"?

"Some forty years ago Gratton Guinness wrote *The Approaching End of the Age* in which he stated that '1917 would be a terminal year in the history of the Jews'.... And to-day the whole world knows that it was in the year 1917 that Jerusalem and Palestine were promised to the Jews by Balfour of England." "When He [presumably God] gets through with the Gentile nations, He is going to go back to the Jews." "The Jewish throne is going to be set on high." So, "as Daniel saw in his dream... Gentile power will at last be completely overthrown and the glorious Kingdom of God established over the Earth" (—hence, no doubt, the propaganda for world federations in one form or another); and when this happens there will be no more wars and Christ in person will reign on earth for one thousand years, giving us the Millenium!

To continue: "Jesus himself was a Jew" and "the Bible clearly foretells a national restoration of the Jews at the end of the Age." "It is evident that God is preparing the hearts of the Jewish people for the reception of Jesus Christ as their Messiah." And mark this: "Government of the people for the people never was God's ideal," and "the turning of mankind from democracy to autocracy" is the evidence "that we are living at the End-Time days of this

present dispensation" and "the Word of God is being most miraculously fulfilled."

No doubt to move the reader to sympathy, the book gives a gruesome account of the sufferings of the Jews through the ages, when from time to time hundreds of thousands were done to death by the Gentiles, with blood-curdling tortures; and it ends up with, "And now what of Germany and Hitlerism? What horrible atrocities have been meted out to the Jews by the Nazis!"

But the Jew is nevertheless the superman, he "is first in business, first in college, first in finance." "The largest and most influential buildings"—buildings, no doubt, that move in the best circles!—"are his properties. What a part he played in the finances of the late World War!" (Yes, indeed!) "The people of Israel will be rich!" "Palestine is to be the richest country in the world, according to God's Word, and Jerusalem the wealthiest city." On the sound principle that the part is greater than the whole, "it has been estimated that there is more than twelve hundred billion dollars' worth of mineral in the vicinity of the Dead Sea, a larger sum than the combined wealth of the whole world." The extracting of this wealth has been let by England to "the Imperial Chemical Industries of London." "I... doubt if England will get it. Why not? Because God put it there for His own people..."

"You and I are living in the day of grace. God is not forcing men to-day to obey Him. Every man has a free will." But "the day is coming... when no one the world over is going to be able to refuse to obey the commands of the Lord Jesus Christ."

Thus it comes about that democracy shall be no more and Jesus Christ as King of the Jews, their Messiah, shall rule the earth, and the Gentile, being second-rate, will be nowhere other than a slave. The 'conditioning' is well under way.

While it is true that only the credulous will believe this thing, it is unfortunately also true that in matters of belief of this kind, people otherwise normal are completely obsessed. They may number millions and among them are possibly many in positions of great authority. For these the 'fulfilment of prophecies' clinches the matter, and for any Social Crediter to suggest that such fulfilment is the outcome of a long-term policy, crystallising into a consciously directed world plan, by other agencies than that of God, is to cause these credulous either to curse him or to raise their eyebrows and, by a significant gesture, suggest he is better fitted for a lunatic asylum!

Yet quite clearly the whole conception is on the lines of a "Grimm" fairy-tale, like *The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion*. Neither may be true in the absolute sense, but events are happening as if they were true, and therein lies their significance.

This millenium tale must be debunked. It is making the lazy-minded the tool of the Totalitarian, whether he be Jew or Gentile. Surely we should ask ourselves whether the story is credible. Why should God only want a peaceful world for a thousand years? Why should God consider the Jews the Chosen People? The whole thing appears to me to be a fantasy, and utterly contrary to the Christian philosophy, which has been clouded by the spill-over from the Old Testament.

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GOVERNMENT

It is a reasonable observation that even trees do not burst into leaf. They grow. Whatever there may be that is 'phoney' about the circumstances enveloping its expansion, there is nothing 'phoney' about the evident growth of Social Credit ideas. We are the last people to hear about it. When we do it is report of what has happened, not witness of what is happening. What we ourselves foresee is what is already there fully prepared, like the coming bloom on the pear-tree. So we foresee Canada as a battle-ground; the giant stirring in his sleep. Alberta is a bridge head; but the citadel is at home. That it always will be so arises from the fact that Social Credit is not a reformist but a cultural movement. From that point of view we are less interested in the evidences of ground gained, as well as less aware of it, than what we may term the ground itself. It bears the marks of our foot-prints. It knows we have passed. We are most conscious of ourselves and of the ceaseless, vital preparation. There is not time to measure gains. What is it next to come? We are busy passing from to-day to to-morrow. We grow.

Not by planning but through growth, powerful political weapons are being forged, and we have to see clearly upon what it is that they are to be trained. They are to be trained upon the whole damnable power constructing obstacles to life and living by the essentially simple, but incredibly daring process of just assuming things into existence. A very remarkable instance was the way in which the Trades Union Congress was simply assumed into position. Until 1919, when J. H. Thomas was Chairman of its Parliamentary Committee, it never had an income above the ten thousand mark. In the following year, when J. H. Thomas was its President, it shot to £18,720; doubled itself again in the next year, and shot to £142,791 two years later, allegedly through a rise in the affiliation fee to 3d. a member a year. It fell to under £50,000 two years later, to jump, in 1926, to £183,286, maintained (allegedly by 'National Strike' and other funds) at £146,113 the year afterwards. It didn't do what it did because it had the money (not, at all events in the ordinary sense of that double-edged explanation of cause and effect). It did what it did because it was 'let.' That it would be 'let' was a piece of pure assumption. It worked.

There are evidences, not so conspicuous as one might wish, that the mind of the world under duress has grown. There is to be less 'letting.' This growth is a vital process, and it is a cardinal principle of Social Credit not to interfere in vital processes. Life, and Life more abundant. But there

will be some weeding to be done, and a most poisonous and prolific weed in false notions of government.

These we have to challenge in every possible way. The doctrine of the Divine Right of Kings died without issue. That it has descended to an anonymous, hidden power behind what are called "Governments" is just another instance of assuming an abstraction into the position of a reality. It hasn't. Neither has it descended to a set of committees, automatically self-appointing and self-perpetuating, bent upon Germanising Christendom under the cloak of not-fighting a war for the eradication of totalitarian Nazism. The genius of Germany is an evil genius. The genius of England is at least a different and an incompatible genius. In all ways the English genius is for quality. On the material side, the Rolls-Royce engine illustrates it. On the intellectual it has been and is as signally represented. We have a large number of throw-outs for one Shakespeare. And do we mind? They amuse themselves, and we've had enough to provide their keep. Mediocrity is relatively harmless provided it is not 'elevated' to be the tool of evil men for the unseating of good men, and men who are what they are in their own right, shining unaided by artificial light.

Why government, anyhow? The world of men may know destruction, but never anarchy. It is mighty inconvenient even to do without rules. Cricket without rules is no fun even for the onlookers. But Life without government is just nonsense. It is only by Law that things are—*i.e.*, any things at all. But rules are not law, and more and more they are being *assumed* into the position of eternal law.

What is going on under our noses is something fantastic, which has only to be seen to fade vaporously away. If a man were seen for ever pulling down his house to alter it, everyone would say he did not know what sort of a house he wanted or did not know how to construct a house he did want. And so it is with our fantastic legislature and its legislating. Parliament complaining that it hasn't time enough to pass all the laws that pass through its head is Parliament complaining that it cannot undo what it does fast enough to do anything at all. The whole conception of Parliament as a non-stop mass-production mechanism for the passing of laws is nonsense. What are the valid occasions for the passing of a new law? Realisation that an old one will not work, which is in itself a condemnation of lawmakers. More radically, change in the essential circumstances of life. And what does cause change in the essential circumstances of life? Inventions are the only things which bring perceptible change. Very well, then we know exactly how many laws a competent Parliament need pass: one for every major invention—one, that is, for each new source of power discovered and one for each new dimension added to the dimensions of transport—say one in twenty years. And that one ought, in the nature of things, to be paired off with at least a law repealed! Our modern laws are not designed, as they should be, to set boundaries, but to tell men who know far better than any lawmaker how to do things how to do them.

The House of Commons mistakes postulates for axioms and whether by vice or instigation has dethroned the fundamental principle of the English Common Law; *de minimis non curat lex*.

T. J.

Canada's First National Convention

NATION-WIDE MOVEMENT AFFIRMS
ADHERENCE TO DOUGLAS

The first National Social Credit Convention to meet in Canada opened at Toronto in the first week in April under the chairmanship of the Hon. Lucien Maynard, K.C., who has cabled as follows to Major Douglas:—

"Greetings and hearty felicitations from the Social Crediters assembled at first National Social Credit Convention.

"We reaffirm our strict adherence to and advocacy of your Social Credit doctrine and technique. LUCIEN MAYNARD."

• • •

The Times, April 11, resuming its acknowledgment of the existence of Social Credit issues in Canada, publishes a telegram from Ottawa stating that the Toronto Convention has appointed Mr. Solon Low, the Provincial Treasurer of Alberta, national leader, with a New Social Credit Association of Canada pledged to political action in the federal field. The newspaper further says: "... the Toronto convention has shown that there are supporters for this political creed [Social Credit] in all parts of Canada, including Quebec, whose delegates were anxious, however, that the new organisation should foster education in social credit principles on a national scale rather than become active in the federal field."

PLENTY IN THE MIDST OF 60% WASTAGE

"Everybody is much more prosperous. . . . While we buy a great many war bonds, we still save enough for fur coats, night clubs and vacations in the mountains. . . ."

— *'Shrewd young man'* quoted by the *Review of World Affairs*.

"At present 40 per cent. of total production [in the U.S.A.] is devoted to normal things and 60 per cent. to munitions of war. The national income has risen high. All this with about ten million in the forces."

— *Review of World Affairs*, March 28, 1944.

IRON ORE FROM NEWFOUNDLAND

Lord Ammon, who led the recent Government mission to Newfoundland to inquire whether or not full constitutional government should now be restored to the island, said last week, in the course of a speech, that Newfoundland had its fishing industry, its forests, and some of the finest iron-ore mines in the world, but before the war not a single ounce of Newfoundland iron went to the British Commonwealth.

It all went to Germany, "and we are now getting it back," Lord Ammon said.

ALBERTA LEADS

AN ADDRESS BY L. D. BYRNE

At the Second Annual Provincial Convention of the Alberta Social Credit League, Calgary, January, 1938.

It is my considered view that Alberta's struggle against the power of international finance will rank as one of the most important milestones in the history of human progress. To you who are engaged in the struggle this may seem an exaggerated statement—but I hope to show you that it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the task upon which you have entered.

Already the action which you have taken under the leadership of your Premier and Government has focused the attention of millions of your fellow men and women on the clear issue of the People, versus International Finance—of Democracy against Tyranny—of the individual as opposed to Institutionalism. And the steps which have already been taken in Alberta are, I assure you, but the opening stage of a universal struggle for freedom. As the situation develops, The People of all the countries—the English-speaking countries in particular—will awaken to what is wrong with the world, and the definite alignments of the forces of Tyranny will take up their positions for the final struggle, in which The People are destined to win.

I say with conviction that The People will win—that democracy will be the social order of the future, because by your action in this opening stage of the conflict you have assured the defeat of financial tyranny. International Finance will never realise its dream of world domination—thanks to what you have already achieved in throwing up a situation for all the world to see what power it is which is dominating human life and tyrannising mankind everywhere. You have shown that such is the power of this tyranny that even Governments are subject to its control.

But it is essential to have a realistic conception of the situation if you are to gain the objective which you have set yourselves. I would impress upon you, with all the emphasis I can command, that because of your early successes and because of a certainty of the ultimate result of this conflict, it would be disastrous to assume that the fight had been won. It will not be won finally until you have gained your objective of a secure sufficiency in freedom for all; you will not gain this until democracy is a functioning reality in Alberta; and democracy will not be a functioning reality here until you have imposed your will on International Finance—the world power that is dominating you and imposing its will on you at present.

I hope you have no illusions about the matter. In opposing finance you are fighting the most strongly entrenched, insidious and powerful tyranny which has ever fastened upon human life. No tyranny has willingly surrendered its power—and I assure you this tyranny of International Finance will prove no exception. If you desire to retain the sense of realism so necessary in this crisis in human affairs, you must make up your minds to face a long and bitter struggle before you gain your assured victory.

To get the measure of the forces you are opposing it is necessary for you to look beyond the small group of

financiers who, through their control of the financial systems by methods familiar to you, control the social institutions of all countries. You are not up against the power of men only. You are opposing a system—a system which permeates our entire social structure to such a degree that the results of its operations extend even to suppressing the truth and presenting lies in the guise of the truth. In this fight you are up against what is familiarly referred to as “the power of evil” and which by Major Douglas has been more aptly termed the Devil Incarnate, the Father of Lies. There is nothing too foul, nothing too mean, too slimy, and too cruel for those serving in this camp to perpetrate. The Devil recognises no law or moral standards.

Now, the struggle upon which you have entered and which is destined to be taken up by The People of all countries, is the culmination of a struggle which has been proceeding since the early stages of that social progress we term civilisation. Throughout nearly the entire period of 6,000 years during which civilisation is known to have existed, Man the individual has been struggling to free himself from the domination which has thwarted his life. Curiously enough, this domination of the individual has always been centred in the institution, and institutionalism is a product of Man's own creation. For centuries individual Man has been striving to escape from the shackles he has put upon himself, in the establishment of institutions which, in the first instance were unquestionably conceived as devices to serve the purpose of those who created them.

Looking back it is easy for us to see that the trouble all started with the early mistakes of those who laid the foundations of civilisation. On the weight of evidence there is every reason to believe that the Nile Valley was the cradle of civilisation. Appropriately enough we associate Egypt with the pyramids—I say appropriately enough because the pyramid is symbolic of the form of social organisation under which the pioneers of civilisation established society. It is the misapplication of this form of social organisation which has caused so much trouble in the process of building up civilisation, and it is this form of pyramidally organised society utilised to impose policy which is at the bottom of the world's troubles today.

Let me explain exactly what I mean by pyramidally form of society. Just picture a pyramid in your mind. The point at the top is the apex and the square on which it rests, the base. Now that represents the form of organisation of any well-run modern business—for example, an automobile factory. At the apex we have the executive and at the base the general body of operatives. The executive at the apex controls and dominates the entire undertaking for the purpose of obtaining a predetermined result—a supply of automobiles by the most efficient means.

I want you to imagine society organised on the same lines, with policy controlled from the apex, and you will have a picture of the social structure which is threatening universal disaster at the present time. In this case you must picture an all-powerful person, or group of persons, at the apex, imposing their will for results upon the entire structure by a series of semi-executives who obtain their authority from the apex. Such a social structure constitutes a tyranny under which the many are subjected to the will of a few, who control and manipulate them by various devices.

This tyrannical form of society was adopted in the Egyptian civilisation, and has persisted ever since. In the main the technique of tyranny has remained substantially the same, though, of course it has improved with time. Always the dominating principle has been to render the individual subservient to the institution—the State—the Temple, the Army, the kingship and so forth. Always the many have been manipulated by the few, by being conditioned to expect regimentation, by being kept divided into classes, castes and so on. “Divide and rule! maintain ignorance; engender fear,” have been the golden rules of all tyrannies.

The first serious challenge to the pyramidal state came from Greece. Greek civilisation was an attempt to build a new order, and had it been allowed to spread, civilisation would have taken an entirely different course. From Greece we obtained the conception of society in which the institution existed to serve the individual—in fact, democracy which is the opposite form of social organisation to the pyramidally organised state tyranny.

The challenge of Greece was followed by the challenge of Christianity, which laid down the same basic principles for society. For nearly two thousand years these principles have been pursued in the ceaseless fight for personal freedom as a vital basis for a natural social structure; and in that fight the Anglo-Saxon people have played an important part.

The principles of Christianity struck at the roots of the pyramidal state. “Love thy neighbour as thyself.” “The Sabbath”—an institution—“was made for man.” In fact, throughout the Gospels we find stressed the same principles as those for which we are fighting today, and which are diametrically opposed to the pyramidal state structure.

Century after century, under the influence of Greece and the springs of power given to the world by Christianity, the struggle for freedom continued. Step by step the foundations of democracy were laid in readiness for the new civilisation. One after another established tyrannies were overthrown—the tyrannical conception of kingship, the rule of witchcraft, military dictatorships and so forth. But in the process a new and insidious power began to attack mankind and, like the snake by which it is symbolised, to use every crafty and stealthy device it could conceive to replace the ancient tyrannies.

By the time of the war of 1914-1918 finance had established itself as a world power—thanks to the success with which it foisted a cruel and fraudulent system of money on a trusting world. In entrenching itself as the dominant world power, international finance used the age-old devices of all tyrannies but in more perfected forms. The war of 1914-18 was won easily, was won “hands down” by finance. We were misled into believing that Great Britain, with the Dominions, France, the U.S.A. and other Allies, had won—but it was not long before we realised that it was finance and finance alone that had benefited.

The post-war years have brought nothing but increasing suffering to all men everywhere. Poverty amidst abundance, economic disorganisation and progressive loss of security and freedom have been the common lot in every country.

Immediately after its victory in 1918, International Finance, with headquarters in the United States, proceeded

to consolidate its gains and continue its onslaught against humanity. Central banks, free for all practical purposes from any control by Governments, were established wherever possible. A World Bank was established under the guise of a Bank for International Settlements; deliberate restriction of credit facilities, resulting in economic dislocation, enabled more complete centralisation of industry and commerce under the direct control of finance; the enormous burden of debt, shackled onto all countries during the Great War, belligerents and neutrals alike—a debt which could only increase under the established financial system—brought Governments under effective control. By means of crushing taxation and economic stress entire populations were submitted to more and more exacting regimentation. All this was accompanied by vigorous propaganda against nationalism and in favour of internationalism, with suggestions for World Government by a League of Nations, universal disarmament and the establishment of a powerful international police force under the League's control. The League of Nations was, of course, to be controlled by the International Bank, which, by its control of all countries through their central banks, would have ensured of its nominees being elected to the World Government. This was, and remains, the objective of International Finance. It is but the natural development of the pyramidal state structure into a world tyranny dominating all human life. To assess the proposition with which you are faced in this struggle, you have but to contemplate the awful consequences to humanity which would result from such a tyranny—a tyranny which would of necessity have to employ methods both ruthless and diabolical in order to retain its power.

It is against this background that you should consider the present situation. When you have a general grasp of this background, you will be able to understand why it is that democracy is being attacked everywhere, and why it is that open dictatorships are springing up. You will recognise, too, that the fundamental nature of the issue before the world is identical with that which you have thrown up so clearly in regard to Canada—the individual versus the institution—democracy as opposed to tyranny—freedom against slavery. However you describe it, the issue is the same, and because of its fundamental nature it is perfectly correct and perfectly rational to conceive the conflict which you are leading as that of Christianity opposing the Devil Incarnate, the Father of Lies.

As the situation develops and as you go forward towards your objective, opposed by all the forces which Finance can mobilise against you, inevitably the battle front will be extended to other parts of the world. You have given The Peoples of the world, in particular the English-speaking world, a lead which is bringing them to your aid just as fast as they are grasping the full import of what you are doing. For some time now one of the outstanding features of the world situation has been the growing revolt of people everywhere. The revolt of wage-earners against the conditions imposed upon them, revolt of the unemployed and destitute against the unnecessary suffering to which they are forced to submit, revolt of taxpayers against the crushing and savage taxation which assails them, and revolt of entire populations against the increasing insecurity and progressive loss of freedom: all in a world capable of yielding material abundance and freedom.

This is being brought to a head by the rapidity with which a world desiring peace on earth with an intensity never known before is being rushed into the catastrophes of war and civil disturbance. Unconsciously people know that their plight is due to the system; there is a widespread conviction that the cause of the trouble is finance, and there is a growing recognition that the situation is bringing the individual into conflict with the institution. No person of reasonable intelligence will deny that there has got to be a change and a fundamental change. In fact, their discontent and their revolt against their environment is evidence that they desire change. It is in such a situation that you, in Alberta, have thrown up the realities of an issue which must be fought out before civilisation can go forward. You have forced International Finance to come out into the open as the enemy of the People and of democracy, even to the extent of resuscitating Disallowance, a remnant of feudal atrocity; and this has provided a demonstration for a startled world of the power of Finance to control even Governments and the institutions we call democratic.

(To be concluded.)

(Reprinted from TODAY & TOMORROW.)

Social Credit Secretariat

LECTURES AND STUDIES SECTION

Intending candidates are reminded that the last date for entry for the 1945 Examination for the Fellowship of the Social Credit Secretariat is April 30 for persons resident in the British Isles.

Extract from the revised regulations for the Fellowship Examination published in *The Social Crediter* for March 11, 1944:—

"THESIS SUBJECTS"

"The following will be Acceptable Theses in accordance with the above regulations. The list is not exclusive:—[*]

The Financial Systems of Russia and Germany since 1918.

Cartels, with particular reference to bye-products of coal mining.

The breakdown of the Financial System, with particular reference to the maintenance of other controls and to its effect on the strategy of monetary reformers.

Monopoly. (*Candidates choosing this subject must define clearly the proposed scope of their investigation before their entry can be accepted.*)

An analysis of the strategy of the newspaper press from 1917 onwards, and of the B.B.C., with special reference to the production of situations whereby the policy of the political parties in England were determined in a manner favourable to the objectives of the German High Command.

The history of an institution supported by the proceeds of taxation, e.g., The London School of Economics, or The Royal Institute for International Affairs, with reference to personal responsibility for political effects."

[*]Intending candidates may propose another subject; but their choice must be acceptable to the Director.

PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 2)

NATIONAL FINANCE

INCOME TAX (PAY AS YOU EARN)

Sir Waldron Smithers asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer the approximate cost involved in the provision for, preparation, printing and paper and dispatch, of the Pay-as-you-Earn Income Tax forms and instructions now being sent out to employers; and what is the approximate weight of the paper involved.

Sir J. Anderson: The approximate cost of the paper, printing, and distribution of the "pay-as-you-earn" tables and forms was £300,000 and the approximate weight of the paper involved was 3,000 tons.

Sir W. Smithers: Could not the right hon. Gentleman have found some less complicated manner of getting out the information? Is he aware that these forms are very difficult to fill up, especially for working farmers, and is it not a case of form-filling and bureaucracy running quite mad?

Sir J. Anderson: Not at all. This matter, as the House is aware, has been very fully discussed with representatives of those concerned.

FOREIGN CIVILIAN REFUGEES (GREAT BRITAIN)

Major Lloyd asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department how many civilian refugees are in this country at the present time.

Mr. H. Morrison: I assume that my hon. and gallant Friend refers to refugees of foreign nationality.

The answer given by my right hon. Friend the Prime Minister, on April 7, 1943, to a Question by my hon. Friend the Member for East Willesden (Mr. Hammersley) showed that the number of foreign refugees who were in this country at the beginning of the war, or had been admitted between then and the end of 1942, was approximately 150,000, adults and children. About 10,000 more (consisting mainly of volunteers for the Allied Forces) were admitted in 1943. No precise figures are available as to how many of this total of roughly 160,000 are now serving in the British or Allied Forces. Of the civilians it is known that about 11,000 men, women and children had emigrated by the end of 1943. About 3,500 men who were sent to Canada or Australia as internees are still there, having, for the most part, been released in those countries. An unknown number of refugee women have acquired British nationality by marriage; and there have also been deaths. The best estimate that can at present be made is that the total of civilian refugees (men, women and children) at present in this country is in the neighbourhood of 120,000, of whom some 20,000 are merchant seamen.

The "Dark" Ages

I believe that, if [the reader] observes the course of things, he will find that no man can rationally seek his own comfort without promoting the comfort of others.

— S. R. MAITLAND: *The Dark Ages*, 1844.

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by

C. H. DOUGLAS

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