

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

Vol. 2. No. 6.

Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper.  
Postage (home and abroad) 3d.

SATURDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1939.

3d. Weekly.

## RENDER UNTO--

By C. H. DOUGLAS

I do not think that it is fortuitous, as I am sure that it is fortunate, that the Social Credit Secretariat, and those who support it, have a distinguished biologist (Dr. Tudor Jones) as their Chief Executive Officer. It is an additional matter for congratulation that, by considerable prior journalistic training and experience, special knowledge is, in his case, tempered by knowledge of the world.

For the malady which afflicts the world is precisely the malady which afflicts the individual—automatism. Just as it is beginning to be understood that in the individual, posture, breathing, eating, and perhaps most of all, thinking, require to be made "conscious-controlled" rather than left to something we call nature (for "nature, unaided, fails"), so it is quite obvious that the abandonment of politics, lawmaking and the exercise of sanctions, to the specialists in politics, lawmaking and war, simply will not do. "Leave it to

George" has been tried, and it won't work.

Now I suppose it is obvious that consciousness and policy are nearly, if not quite, complementary terms. Nothing which is dead, i.e., completely unconscious, can have a policy, although that which is dead may be the *subject* of a policy.

I believe an appreciation of this matter is the cause of the contradiction which so many people find in the growing, instinctive and sound, distrust of large-scale "planning." Abstractions such as the State, Industry, Labour, Capital, etc., are automata. They have no consciousness, but are subject to the Law of their constitution. As such, they are obedient to conscious manipulation, with the proviso that use against the Law means disease and death, just as the misuse of a material leads to mechanical breakdown.

Consciousness is superior to Law, just as Policy is superior to Administration.

Before we can indulge in large-scale planning, we have to render the automata subservient to conscious policy and suitable to that policy. You can't plan safely till you know (i.e., are *really* conscious) what you're planning for, and are therefore sure that you can control it.

At this time we are confronted with perhaps the most amazing situation the world has ever known—the threat of mutual destruction at the hands of each other as a result of action by automata, of which we form a part. It is only conceivably possible to bring these automata under control by bringing

them under control of every individual to the extent that each individual is conscious of his aims. There is only one meaning to that—individual freedom of initiative (not of method). Without this safeguard, the larger the organisation the more deadly its menace.

There never was a time when so many individuals were conscious of a common aim, to avoid war, and yet so powerless to achieve that aim. That is because the automata are uncontrolled. The supreme business of those individuals is to conquer the war automata, not only in this country but everywhere. The clue to this mystery is identical in the individual and the Commonwealth—that the elevation of a means into an End is Sin, and the wages of Sin is Death. That is not theology and pietism, it is Biology, Sociology and common experience.

Listen to the "Statesmen" snarling at each other by the selection of their most provocative phrases for publication by monopolised radio and newspaper. Note the "interests" for which we are to suffer and to die—"Trade", "Raw materials", "Exports", "Employment"; (never, you will notice, "Consumption", "Imports", "Leisure"). Read the Soviet General Krivitsky's account of Stalin's "assistance" to Spain, in the *Saturday Evening Post* of April 15th, 1939—perhaps the most appalling (because unconscious) revelation extant, of the Hell which "Russia" would make of the world if our P.E.P. friends had their way. Then consider whether what you want is more Government of you, or more control by you.

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## BISMARCK ON AMERICA

In 1876, Bismarck revealed the inside information concerning the rending asunder of the American Republic. This information was imparted by the Iron Chancellor to Conrad Siem, and published by him in *La Vieille France* in March, 1921. Bismarck is quoted as follows:

"The division of the United States into two federations of equal force was decided upon, long before the actual outbreak of the Civil War, by the High Financial Powers of Europe. These bankers were afraid that the United States, if they remained in one bloc and in one nation, would attain to economic and financial independence, which would upset their financial domination over the world.

"The voice of the Rothschilds predominated. They foresaw much booty if they could substitute two feeble democracies, indebted to the sinister financiers, for the vigorous Republic, confident and self-providing. Therefore, they started their emissaries out in order to

exploit the question of slavery, and thus to dig an abyss between the two parts of the Republic.

Lincoln never suspected these underground machinations.

"He was an anti-slavist, and he was elected as such. But his character prevented him from being the man of one party. When he had the national affairs in his hands, he perceived that these sinister financiers of Europe, the Rothschilds, wished to make him the executors of their designs. They made the rupture between the North and South imminent. But Lincoln read their plots and soon understood that the South was not the country's worst foe, but these sinister financiers. He did not confide his apprehensions . . . He did not wish to expose publicly the questions which would disconcert the masses.

"He decided to eliminate the international sinister bankers by establishing a system of loans, allowing States to borrow directly from the people, without intermediary. He did not study financial questions, but his robust good sense revealed to him that the source of any wealth resides in the work and economy of the nation. He opposed emissions through the international financiers.

"He obtained from Congress the right to borrow from the people by selling to it bonds of the States. The local banks were only too glad to help such a system, and the Government and the nation escaped the plots of the foreign financiers. They understood at once that the United States would escape their grip.

"The death of Lincoln was decided upon! Nothing was easier than to find a fanatic to strike. The death of Lincoln was a disaster for Christendom. There was no man in the United States big enough to wear his shoes."

—From *Sunshine News*, U.S.A.

## News Summary

### England

*April 12* — More than 3,000 workers at Siemens Brothers & Co., electrical equipment firm, of Charlton, S.E., started unofficial strike.

Glasgow magistrates decided that no one must play darts, or any other game in a public-house.

*April 14*—The Prime Minister pledged the full assistance of Britain to Greece and Roumania should their independence be threatened.

### Eire

*April 17*—Mr. de Valera announced formation of auxiliary army for Eire.

### France

*April 13*—The French Cabinet approved of decrees for requisition of foreigners for defence work.

*April 14*—M. Daladier announced that France gave joint guarantees with Britain to Greece and Roumania, and confirmed the Franco-Polish alliance.

### Germany

*April 12*—German Press contained a concerted outburst of rage against British policy.

*April 17*—Herr Hitler has summoned the Reichstag for Friday, April 28, to receive a declaration on President Roosevelt's peace appeal.

### United States

*April 12* — Leading United States Congressmen agreed that the Neutrality Act would have to be repealed if there was a war in Europe.

*April 13*—Suspension of all coal production in United States is threatened by dispute.

*April 15*—Mr. Roosevelt declared America would have its voice in direction of world affairs and would match force with force.

### Palestine

British proposals for settlement in Palestine have been discussed at a meeting in Cairo at which representatives of Irak and Saudi Arabia were present.

Arab delegates' proposal for settlement in Palestine were also considered.

### Books to Read

By C. H. Douglas:—

Social Credit ..... 3/6

The Alberta Experiment 5/-

The Monopoly of Credit . 3/6

The Economic Crisis.  
Southampton Chamber  
of Commerce Report ... 6d.

The Bankers of London  
by Percy Arnold ..... 4/6

This book does not deal with the subject of social credit but contains valuable data for those wishing to understand the location of power in the modern world.

# WEEKLY CIRCUMSTANCE

Mr. Roosevelt's celebrated plan to ask Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini and the leaders of thirty other nations in Europe and the near East to give assurances that they would not attack each other for ten years has served as heaven sent material for speculation of all sorts. Promises? Whether they are kept depends on the sanction along the line of the promise. They are only the vagaries of dictators depending entirely on the character and temper of dictators unless they express a policy derived from the majority of individuals composing the nation. Until the peoples of the European nations take into their own hands the power to express the ends that they want from their governments the same atmosphere of doubt must remain about any promises given. To individuals in association, united as to the results they want, belongs the overwhelming power, and only when this is behind the assurances of a nation can these be relied on. It is probable that we all want peace. Only when this policy is expressed, by the members of each different country to their governments and backed with the firmness of resolve will the means be found to make peace workable.

## Last week's compulsion

In the *Daily Telegraph* of April 6th, Mr. Elliott, the Minister of health was reported thus:

"It was intended to take compulsory powers for billeting as part of the Defence of the Realm Act Regulations . . . When billeting was completed there would not be a room in England and Wales which did not have a person billeted into it . . ."

Forty-five M.P.'s who are supporters of the Government have put their names to a motion tabled by Mr. Amery in the House of Commons "That this House is in favour of the immediate acceptance of the principle of compulsory mobilisation of the man, munition, and money power of the nation."

This is not the full number of M.P.'s who are working for compulsory mobilisation — others have spoken in favour of it and are doubtless working for it.

These pointers are not Fate—they are a challenge to us in our own lives.

The following persons have been approved for appointment in case of need as Regional Commissioners under the Civil Defence scheme. The nominations will be for a period of three years from April 1, 1939.

Region	Commissioner
N. ...	Sir A. Lambert.
N.E. ...	Lord Harlech.
N.W. ...	Sir W. Fisher.
N. Mid.	Lord Trent.
Mid. ...	Lord Dudley.
E. ...	Sir W. Spens.
S. ...	Mr. H. Butler.
S.E. ...	Sir A. Geddes.
S.W. ...	Gen. Sir H. Elles.
London	Sir E. Gowers and Adm. Sir E. Evans.
Wales ...	Lord Portal.

In the Northern Region Mr. J. J. Lawson, M.P., will be associated with Sir Arthur Lambert in a consultative capacity.

The selection of a regional commissioner for Scotland has been deferred "until the occurrence of an emergency." Is it that the Scottish won't stand such treatment?

Sir Oswald Mosley, speaking at a meeting at Limehouse on Sunday, April 16, called for an immediate vote of the people to give their verdict by referendum on the new foreign policy of the Government. He said that the people should decide whether a million British lives were to be spent in every Balkan quarrell or whether the British people should fight only for the British Empire.

The old parties were united for war in Eastern Europe in the service of their financial masters, who had invested millions of money. The British Union of Fascists opposed that financial conspiracy, but would always fight in defence of the British Empire. When they were told that they could not defend the British Empire if the necessity arose without an alliance with Russia and the Balkan Powers, they denounced that doctrine of decadence and defeat. We should leave Eastern Europe alone and look after our own Empire and people, both shamefully

neglected. Such a policy would ensure peace.

\* \* \* \*

A correspondent from Egypt submitted recently in these columns that civilisation had just come to Egypt in the shape of the Income Tax Law.

They are galloping ahead—they now have a Central Bank.

## Re-enacted

The eighth session of the eighth Alberta Legislature has been prorogued, after having passed 102 Bills and twenty resolutions. The Limitation of Actions Act, recently disallowed by the Federal Government, has been re-enacted.

Among other important enactments, says the Edmonton correspondent of *The Times*, were the displacement of the old home-steading method of settling Crown lands, system of leasing for 20-year periods, with the option of purchase after rents and taxes have been paid for 10 years on a crop-share basis.

A Bill was also passed providing for the establishment of a Provincial Marketing Board and of Agricultural Produce and Industrial Boards.

The Government were authorized to provide insurance against fire, in competition with private firms, and also to fix petroleum prices in any area by an Order in Council.

## Buying a Car?

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Mrs. Palmer's Page

## THE BLANK WALL

I have found an interesting book about English women writers. "We write as women," by Margaret Lawrence, is a study of the feminine attitude to experience as shown in the books they write. Beginning with Mary Wollstonecroft, and her "Vindication of the Rights of Women," it follows the change known as their "emanicipation" until the present day. Virginia Woolf is the last writer dealt with, and from the last pages of the book I have copied these words:—

"Can she muster the strength in one short life, with even fewer years in it of bloom for a woman than for a man, to take to herself love and bear children, and at the same time to work at a profession or a business and make money?"

"She suggests without unduly stressing it that if women are to make of themselves what they want to be, and are still to remember the race, there must be superwomen, able by some miracle to hold their own with men in intellectual and industrial competition, and at the same time to continue the race.

"She wonders to what length the intellect of women might go if, through re-adjustments in social planning, deliberate attempts were made to make work for women which would balance more justly with their racial function."

There is a little world of recognised intellectual ideas in which most women who earn money with their pens live, move and have their being. As far as I can gather, those sentences I have quoted indicate the point to which their ideas have led them.

At the end of the eighteenth century, Mary Wollstonecroft wrote that women would be the better and the stronger for taking their part in the world, in competition with men. The struggle for emanicipation went on for more than a hundred years, at first almost unnoticed, then becoming an affair of national importance in the

struggle for the franchise. Now in the middle of the twentieth century it is admitted that the scales are too heavily weighted against women. They cannot keep their place in the race.

When women were formally admitted to citizenship after the war they accepted without question the political system as it had been developed by men. They also accepted the economic system. They followed with childlike faith the path that had already been planned out for them, until they came to a blank wall.

Here is the stark fact that even the most ardent feminist must admit to-day.

The normal woman cannot lead the normal woman's life and at the same time compete with men on equal terms in business and the professions.

Either the normal woman must become a "super-woman" (!!) or easier work must be planned for her!

What a ghastly alternative, to have to choose between a planned beehive-state, or a biological change that would seem to lead directly to a matriarchy.

We can disregard the miracle of the superwoman as being outside the scope of practical discussion. When we examine the alternative,

deliberate planning to make work for women which would balance more justly with their racial function, we realise how small is the progress which has been made since the end of the eighteenth century. Mary Wollstonecroft complained that women were hampered by their sex. Now here are present-day feminists complaining of exactly the same thing.

There stands the blank wall. There is no further progress for women along the road of orthodox economics. There is, in fact, only retrogression. It is incredible to me that all women cannot see at a glance that planning "to make work which would balance more justly with our racial function" will result in still less freedom for women, and still more emphasis being laid upon sex.

We are suffering the consequences of having believed in a wrong philosophy for more than three hundred years. With the rise of Puritanism, which corresponded with the growth of the money monopoly, we began to believe, or perhaps it would be truer to say we were taught to believe, that work was more important than life, that business was more important than the home, that money was more important than goods, that war was more important than peace.

One example of this wrong philosophy will be quite sufficient. Look at the date and then ask yourselves whether the people of this country are not hypnotised by an evil philosophy.

### Dearer Potatoes

Potatoes are going to be dear, because home supplies are running short, writes the *Daily Herald* Agricultural Correspondent. Wholesale prices of favourite varieties have jumped as much as 40s. per ton this week, making potatoes about double the price they were a month ago.

The shortage is because a big part of the crop this winter has been sent to farm livestock, or destroyed. When the Potato

### To Meet You

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

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

Seven minutes from Russell Square Station, five minutes from King's Cross.

It is hoped that visitors to London will make a point of calling at that time. Tea and biscuits 3d.

Board fixed the size of potatoes which could be sold farmers got rid of the rest as best they could.

—*Daily Herald*, 30th March, 1939.

It is the same wicked philosophy that insists that a woman is a child-bearing animal rather than a human-being. It is the inevitable result of believing that means are more important than ends. We have allowed the philosophy of money to dominate the whole of the nation's life.

Read again the three quotations I gave at the beginning of this article. Suppose, just for one moment, that it was not necessary to "make money" when working at a profession or a business (of course, only a bank or forger can "make money" but the taking of money off someone else is really meant). If this "money-making" business were got rid of, what would there be to prevent a normal woman from following her own bent, either at home or in a profession, or even combining the two, if she wished it?

But even as I write, I realise that the future of women in the professions is just now only a question of academic interest. If at this moment I found the house was on fire I should leave this article lying on the desk and telephone for the fire brigade.

I said that women had followed the road of orthodox economics until they had come to a blank wall. It would have been truer to say that they had come to the edge of a blazing, burning pit into which in a few months we may all descend, men, women, and generations yet unborn.

There must be among those women who write books, and who struggle in the professions to-day, some who can see that the same evil power which has made modern business and professional life a competitive hell, is also making the hell of war. This evil power is wielded by real people, not by disembodied spirits. It is not the German or Italian people. They are taught to believe that their enemies are the French and English. Is it possible to believe that three insignificant demagogues, Hitler,

Mussolini and Stalin could have thrown the whole world since the Treaty of Versailles into a turmoil, unless they had been allowed to do so by interested people more powerful than they.

This is the terrible situation. The French and English are expecting to be involved in a war against the Germans and Italians. The International Financiers are looking on.

You can learn a good deal about the motives of people from observing their actions, or non-actions, as the case may be. Remember that France, Germany, England and Italy are the repositories of all that is best of our cultural inheritance. It seems that it is about to be destroyed. What will take its place?

We have heard something about "planned work" and "racial functions."

Cannot you see where the Puritan and the Slave Driver stand, waiting to tell a broken and starving race what is good for them, and seeing that they do it?

Oh yes, they will be: kind masters.

Let every woman who reads this page and is not already working on Rates or Anti-billeting campaigns do everything in her power to place the truth before members of parliament, government officials, writers, preachers, all who have influence of any sort. Make them see that everything depends on peace, that they must act even from self-interest, if no other motive will move them. If you live in London and can give some time to practical work, write to the U.R.A.A., or write to me, I shall be glad to hear from anyone who wants to help.

At this moment I can hear the A.R.P. siren for a local "rehearsal." Is there time for us to make sure that there will never be a tragedy? Concerted action from all the women of the nation *now* would mean not only the end of war, but freedom for us all and the beginning of an era the glory of which we can only dimly imagine.

B. M. PALMER.

### Rates in New Zealand

Mr. Stanley Burton, who recently went from England to settle in New Zealand, gave a short address at the Annual Conference of social crediters there. He said he was disappointed at the time spent in discussing methods, and that he could not ascribe to the belief expressed that morning that one hundred good social crediters were worth more than ten thousand people who knew nothing of its principles. It was numbers that counted when making a demand. He urged them to cease discussing methods and get on to some objective that they knew the people of New Zealand were needing and work for that. The mass of the people were inarticulate and it was the job of the social crediters to awaken them to their power.

Some account of the work being done in the Lower Rates Campaign in England was given by Mr. Burton, and once more he urged his listeners to concentrate on something of the sort, telling them that he would be only too glad to help in any way when he was free.

It is suggested that Mr. Burton should tour certain parts of the country to inaugurate a Lower Rates Campaign in each district visited.

### PINEAPPLE PUDDING

2 ozs. butter  
2 ozs. flour  
2 eggs  
2 ozs. sugar  
Medium sized tin pineapple  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  pint milk or juice from pineapple.

*Method*—Melt butter in pan, stir in flour, gradually adding milk or juice, when smooth cook two minutes; take from heat and add beaten yolks of eggs, pour over pineapple, when set add whites of eggs well beaten with sugar, put into moderate oven to brown. (If milk is used instead of juice add a little sugar to mixture, otherwise the juice is sweet enough).

*Tested by Mrs. Milburn*, 9, Beechwood Avenue, South Gosforth, Newcastle.

## THE SOCIAL CREDITER

This journal is the official organ of the Social Credit Secretariat, which is a non-party, non-class organisation neither connected with nor supporting any political party, Social Credit or otherwise.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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

Vol. 2. No. 6.  
Saturday, April 22nd, 1939.

12, Lord Street,  
Liverpool, 2.

## BE READY

Let's laugh while and where we can!

Assuredly the almost masculine admiration of *The Times* for Roosevelt's "infinite [sic] courage" is only a little less funny than *The Manchester Guardian's* poetising on his "fine passages."

The latest piece of "boost-lift" has not created quite the sensation expected and serves scarcely to do more than show up the holes in the American mind. The only regret we have concerning Hitler's summoning of the Reichstag to listen to his reply to a communication "so important" is that we're not going to write the Führer's speech in addition to knowing what it ought to be.

To Wall Street's question: 'can ve sell you zome zivilisation?' all Herr Hitler need answer is 'How much have you got?'

To put machine-gun, tank and tear-gas gang warfare, and machine-gun, tank and tear-gas labour warfare into the hole in the American mind, and to leave out Mr. Elmer Gantry, would doubtless be unfair; but it would need a big hole. To put Wall Street into the hole in the American mind would seemingly be an impossibility, since that would require a hole larger than the American mind.

To come to the graver aspects of this topic, between the appearance of this article on April 22 and Hitler's address to the Reichstag on April 28 are five clear days.

They should be full days for every social creditor and for every lover of freedom whose help can be enlisted.

\* \* \* \*

Why, what is there to do?

There is everything that can be done to do. There is the morale of our dithering statesmen not to shake but to recreate. It is shaken now. There is the morale of our great leaders of opinion (the nominal and executive leaders whose hands are on the job, to do it or to leave it undone). That too is shaken and may be restored. It is easy for a leader-writer whose mind runs on rails to keep his pen pushing along the rails. But is not easy for a leader-writer whose mind has just been shaken out of its rut to keep his hand to its disobedient task. "The future peace of the world depends upon *you*. The future escape of the world from the 'proletarianisation' which our crises mask, depends upon *you*. If the replies of Hitler and Mussolini told you so, the future of the world would still depend upon *you*."

\* \* \* \*

*You* is not the individual social creditor; it is the generic name for the living wills of men in society, in sum and in separation, for the realization of which society exists. There is the morale of *you* not to shake but to recreate.

\* \* \* \*

A physicist once attributed to the chance movement *in a given direction* of some of the myriads of gaseous molecules in a nebula the whole train of events leading to its consolidation into an incandescent sun. Their movement made it move. So the molecules of our world 'vibrate' and *some* moving together, yet not by chance, may move our world to peace. To secure from the candidates for Parliament in the London bye-elections recognition of the fact that they are custodians not merely of 'seats' but

of lives not lightly to be given up is to move in the same direction as to secure from the 'governments' of Europe recognition that they are but the embodiment of public-administration; to give a habitation and a name to the real will of a single individual to receive milk not scrip is to move in the same direction; to resist the roar of distracting noises that the press calls 'crisis' is to push in the same common direction with 'crisis' as one's footstool.

\* \* \* \*

It is probable that the occasion for a major offensive against the forces which confine us is at hand. Be ready.

### Quotation

as a representative of the insect world i have often wondered on what man bases his claims to superiority everything he knows he has had to learn whereas we insects are born knowing everything we need to know . . . i should describe the human race as a strange species of bipeds who cannot run fast enough to collect the money which they owe themselves.

—*Archy the Cockroach in "archy's life of mehitabel"* (Don Marquis.)

## Appearing Shortly

in pamphlet form:

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A review of the field of effective political action.

By H. E.

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12, Lord Street, Liverpool, 2.

## Economic Interests in Parliament

"The House of Commons 1832-1901: a study of its economic and functional character" By J. A. Thomas, (Cardiff: University of Wales Press Board) 1939. 7/6.

The suggestion that Mr. Thomas, who is Lecturer in History at Bangor, should undertake this enquiry into the actions of members of parliament in the light of their 'economic' as distinct from their 'party' interests, was made to him by Mr. H. J. Laski, Professor of Political Science in the London School of Economics.

Mr. Thomas's thesis is as follows:—It may be the intention to set up a political organ which represents men as citizens; in practice the Lower Chamber in this country is a body in which property and function are represented. Hitherto, little attention has been paid to the part which economic interest plays in shaping the beliefs and desires of members. In the eyes of the Socialist left wing, the House of Commons is a decadent, *bourgeois* institution which functions solely in the interests of a property-owning class. But this view must fail to carry conviction while it remains unsupported by adequate knowledge. The book is to 'remedy' this 'deficiency.'

There follows a painstaking analysis of the composition and actions of the House of Commons down to 1901, showing that the House "reflected fairly accurately the main trend of the economic development of this country." The landed proprietor gives way to the industrialist. The commercial, industrial, and financial magnate displaces the squire, and so on. By 1900, a nation of shopkeepers, steel-manufacturers and colliery-proprietors "was already being governed by those in control of its economic system." By the end of the 19th Century, "there was no appreciable economic difference between the two great government-forming parties." From 1880 to 1900 the Liberal Party nevertheless "contained more interests from outside than inside the Empire, and of these by far the most important were N. and S. American. During

the debate on the Reform Bill of 1832 "members ransacked history to show that from the very earliest days the House of Commons had never at any time been an institution representing the people." The extension of the franchise did not materially alter this view.

The author compares opinion with practice and examines the House at work over his period to enforce "the lesson that no adequate knowledge of the character of representative institutions can be gained without reference to their economic background." He ends on the note, "Men have ceased to believe in the vote . . . a full and adequate system of democracy can be secured only when the task of economic readjustment has been successfully undertaken."

Agreed! But nowhere in Mr. Thomas's book is there displayed any clear understanding of the result required from "economic readjustment." We are left to assume that (unless a paean in praise of the 'scientific' Webbs embodies a correct description of his tastes in aftermaths) Mr. Thomas thinks 'readjustments' are some thing M.P.'s can eat or put in their economic pockets. The greatest of "economic" interests is the economic interest of the people of this country and it is merely a paradox to say parliament represents economic interests proportionately when the greatest is not represented at all. When this study comes to be extended, how will Mr. Thomas classify (let us say) Dr. Haden Guest, Mr. Atlee and Mr. Maxton. There has arisen the *political* "economic interest": the man who is as much pure politician as anyone was ever pure landowner. What does it mean? Mr Thomas has still further to go before he presents us (as we hope he will) with a truly scientific—i.e., objective—account of the House of Commons. Let him now analyse the *agenda* from the point of view of its authorship and its relation to the true self-interest of even members!

## ALBERTA MINISTER IN ENGLAND

The position as regards social credit in Alberta is as strong to-day as ever.

So said the Hon. N. E. Tanner, Minister of Lands and Mines for the Province of Alberta when interviewed on the liner the 'Duchess of Richmond' on arrival at Liverpool from St. John, N.B. He is accompanied by Mrs. Tanner, by Mr. W. S. Campbell, former president of the Petroleum Producers' Association; by Mr. Knode, chairman of the Alberta Conservation Board; and by Dr. G. H. Hume of the Dominion Government Geological Department.

Mr. Tanner said that the movement of the people for their own government was sincere and strong.

Opposition was not greater than at first but rather decreased. During the period of office of the present government debt had only increased by a few thousand dollars, and social conditions were better all the way round. It was now quite clear to the people of Alberta where the opposition to their demands for results originated.

The party, which will be in England until the middle of next month, will discuss with government departments, including the Admiralty and the Air Ministry, and various private interests the questions of the marketing and transportation of oil. Following the discovery of crude oil in Alberta in 1936, a great deal of work has been done in the way of prospecting and drilling.

There are now seventy wells, producing about 60,000 barrels of oil a day. Oil drilling is now proceeding more briskly than ever in Alberta.

An effort is being made to secure the construction of two pipe lines, enabling the oil to be carried from the wells to the ports. These pipe lines will cost approximately six to seven million pounds.

# A FAVOURABLE TENDENCY

By Professor Pshaw

While Mr. S. W. Alexander continues to write the City Notes in the *Evening Standard*, I feel that my efforts to uphold the banner of Sound Principles in finance are superfluous. I like, however, occasionally to pat him on the back in an encouraging way and to assure him that his sterling qualities have not passed unnoticed.

Let us consider, for instance, the following illuminating statements from his Notes published on April 4th:

"Although the unemployment figures made known to-day are for a period prior to the recent tension there is no doubt that they indicate a favourable tendency. Within a few years there should be no unemployment at all in this country."

"In about five years probably a fifth of the men on the unemployment list will have died; a good proportion of the younger men will have gone into the Army, Navy or Air Force and a good many of the women will have gone back to the noble and joyful task of raising a new nation."

While one must admit that a death rate of one fifth in five years in any section of the community is quite good going, surely an even more favourable tendency would be indicated by the figures if the diet of the unemployed were made more efficient in this respect by the addition of a little inexpensive rat poison.

However, one must not cavil at the splendid work already being done in eliminating unemployment. When the surviving unemployed have been absorbed into the Fighting Services, they will, of course, be able to meet the former unemployed of Germany and Italy, and assist in eliminating each other. There will then remain nothing to be done but for the women to go back to the noble and joyful task of raising a new nation to continue the good work of eliminating unemployment.

At this time when the Nation is in such dire need of man-power

any woman who shirks this task should be fined heavily, or sent to a penitentiary until she does her duty, although, of course, at the same time it should be made quite clear that, as many magistrates have pointed out, the feckless bringing into the world of children who are a burden on the rates because their parents cannot afford them, is an offence which the Nation will not tolerate.

I see in the *Daily Express* leader for April 3rd, that the average cost per head of deep air raid shelters for the whole population works out at £10 per head, while the average funeral costs a great deal more. The suggestion seems to be that it would be cheaper to make the shelters.

This, of course, is quite untrue, as, for one thing, the funerals must take place some day in any case, and for another, the Government has an alternative, and far more economical plan in hand. If I may mention it without undue immodesty, I suggested it myself.

Readers of the daily Press will have noticed that a recent test on a steel air raid shelter was reported as eminently successful, the side being crushed in and quantities of masonry falling through the roof. The trouble here however, is the expense involved in disposing of the remains. A better scheme is to dig trenches in the public parks or elsewhere, so arranged that they will collapse automatically at the next wet spell or air raid, whichever is the first. The expense, here again, is the trouble—gangs of useless unemployables, who should long ago have been eliminated, having to be paid to do the work.

The solution, therefore, to the financial difficulty is to require every householder to provide himself and every member of his household with a spade, mattock or other implement wherewith every individual can construct a small trench or cavity, of sufficient depth to contain him—or her—self. At the onset of a state of National Emergency all persons not required for other work of National Import-

ance should take up their position in the said cavities and await there either the cessation of the state of National Emergency, or the filling in of the trench by the action of bombs or the elements, which ever should occur first.

In this way, as Sir John Anderson says, the civilian population will have an opportunity to share the dangers to which the fighting forces are exposed, and at the same time, the financial system will be saved from the strain which an unnecessarily large number of expensive funerals would throw upon it.

It is confidently anticipated in responsible quarters that the idea will be received with enthusiasm in the City, and that Markets, as they always do, will respond buoyantly to a plan which recognises that the interests of the Nation as a Whole must be placed before those of the individual.

## OBITUARY

The Alberta Social Credit Board suffered the loss of one of its most vigorous and popular members on Sunday, April 2, when Mr. William E. Hayes, M.L.A., for Stony Plain, died suddenly after a heart attack.

Mr. Hayes would have been 60 years old on April 14.

He was a man of genial disposition, a prodigious worker, and his election to the Legislature in 1935, as a Social Credit standard bearer, followed many years of service in municipal and school government.

Appointed to the Social Credit Board on its formation, he later assumed the position of Director of News and Information when that body was organizing a public relations branch.

Alberta has lost one of her best sons in Will Hayes, and though he goes to join the swelling ranks of those pioneers who recently have been carried off without seeing the fulfillment of their ideals, he will join that gallant company in the full knowledge that he, also, has given of his best.



## Letters to the Editor

### Hitler's Speech

Sir,

*The Daily Telegraph* (April 3rd) gave the fullest report of Hitler's Speech. One significant passage, omitted by all the other papers, was as follows:—

"Only when the Jewish fungus that splits the nations apart has been eliminated will it be possible to bring about international co-operation based on a lasting understanding."

Note that he did not say the Jewish people. Then to what did he allude? The international plotters who exercise their financial power for the destruction of Christian civilisation?

Mr. Chamberlain, alluding to the troubles in Czechoslovakia said, "If there were disorders, were they not fomented from without?" He did not say, "fomented by Germany." Obviously he knows about the same plotters but dare not be so outspoken as Hitler.

However we may deplore the bellicose utterances of national spokesmen, they do seem to provide (excepting U.S.A.) some reactions against the common foe of all humanity, and such statements as I have quoted are useful ballast for the ship of society which is in great danger of being upset in the hurricane of lying propaganda.

Yours etc.,

PASCO LANGMAID.

Cardiff; April, 1939.

### The Interest of the Community

Dear Sir,

Below are two statements which I have come across. I don't think both of them can be true:

(1) "A company, through its board of directors, may do things 'in the interests of its shareholders' (for it has power to

select only particular interests, i.e., their financial interests) which the individuals or many if they would not do individually. They may be things which do not square with the interests of the community taken as a whole—such large generalizations are not its business." — *Sir Josiah (now Lord) Stamp* in "Motive and Method in Christian Order", p.40: *Epworth Press*.

(2) "The Court [of Directors of the Bank of England] is elected yearly by the proprietors, and is by common consent free to direct the affairs of the Bank in the interests of the community." — *Rt. Hon. Montagu Norman* in broadcast talk on 16th March, 1939.

I thought you might be interested to have these.

Yours faithfully,

E. N. MacWILLIAM.

Bexley, Kent; April, 1939.

### The Stars and the Future.

Dear Sir,

There is one sentence in the remarks of your contributor "W.W" which calls for comment. He says:

"Whichever way we look at it, Mr. Naylor's forecast is interesting. If it is compiled objectively . . . if Mr. Naylor has allowed his personal views . . . if the Editor himself has promoted the article . . ."

Now I do assure you that:

(1) Every statement and prediction which appears in my books and articles is based only and solely on Astrological data. Often those statements and predictions disagree with the conclusions to which ordinary reasoning would lead.

(2) Being human and knowing enough of psychology to realize the folly of protesting otherwise, I suppose my own personal prejudices and views do "shine through" at times. The ideal I strive after, however, is that such personal views and prejudices shall not sway my printed astrological forecasts.

(3) The Editor and Proprietors of the publications in which my writings appear give me absolute

freedom to express my views. In the case of the National London Sunday newspaper which carries my weekly article, the Editor or Proprietors have never attempted by word or deed to influence my message. Again, my temperament and work are such that I must have freedom to speak my mind.

Yours faithfully,

R. H. NAYLOR.

Museum Street, London; April, 1939.

### "Mr. Munson's America"

Sir,

The article entitled "Mr. Munson's America" by the late Miles Hyatt in your issue of 25 February appears to have a touch of the anti-American spirit, international bad manners and propagandist technique of the controlled newspapers of Berlin. However, as Mr. Hyatt said, "this article has little to do with Mr. Gorham Munson." May I correct the two paragraphs that refer to me? I am not Assistant Editor of *Dynamic America* but do sit on its Advisory Editorial Board. My very short piece in the January *Dynamic America* was simply a record of Social Credit events in 1938, including certain open breaks and realignments in the English movement, and closed with a prediction that these breaks would have repercussions elsewhere. By no possible "constructive interpretation," to use a legal term, can a general prediction of this sort be honestly called "implied advice."

GORHAM MUNSON,

General Secretary,

American Social Credit Movement.  
Fifth Avenue, New York.

[We are glad to correct the error concerning Mr. Munson's association with *Dynamic America*.

As regards his second point, it must be said that, possibly owing to incomplete information, his article in *Dynamic America* of January placed a value and emphasis on some events of 1938, within the Social Credit Movement which would certainly not be recognised in the country where they occurred.

Repercussions result from every event that takes place: and some events (which according to a traditional technique of 'government' may even be fomented for the purpose) when reported, however innocently, out of their context and true proportion at the other side of the world may cause repercussions that would never arise were the true context and proportion realised.—Ed.]

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## THE UNITED RATEPAYERS' ADVISORY ASSOCIATION

Sentinel House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.

### "DRASTIC REDUCTION IN RATES"

#### Colchester Ratepayers' Demand to Town Council

At a recent meeting of the Colchester Town Council the Town Clerk read a letter from the Colchester Lower Rates Demand Association, signed by Mrs. E. M. Locke and Mr. A. T. Shippey, asking permission for a deputation to present a petition to the Council.

Mr. Worsnop moved that the letter be referred to the Finance Committee for their consideration.

The Mayor: I think we must decide first of all whether we receive this deputation.

Mr. Worsnop: I am asking that this go to the Finance Committee, which is tantamount to saying it shall go there and not come here.

Mr. Ham: I move the deputation be received.

Mr. Harper: I second that.

Mr. Worsnop: Excuse me, I think you are both out of order. I have the floor.

Mr. Ham: I beg your pardon.

Mr. Worsnop: Granted.

Continuing, Mr. Worsnop said "We are creating a very dangerous precedent in receiving this deputation. We have had many requests to do this and the other, and I think our invariable practice has been to refer it to the appropriate committee. In this case the appropriate committee would appear to be the committee which is tonight recommending a certain rate . . ."

Mr. Ham: On a point of order, is Mr. Worsnop moving that this deputation should not be received? If so, according to Standing Orders, he should not make a speech.

The Mayor: I think the first duty is to decide whether or not we shall receive the deputation. Then if Cr. Worsnop desires anything to be done with the letter he can so move.

Mr. Worsnop: I submit to your ruling, Mr. Mayor, but do I understand that no-one can comment

upon this?

The Mayor: You can comment on it afterwards.

Ald. Smith: Is it correct to say that we receive the deputation and then the matter can be referred to the Finance Committee?

The Mayor: Yes.

Mr. Worsnop: I must bow to your ruling. I move the deputation be not received.

Ald. Jolly seconded Mr. Worsnop's motion, but upon being put to the vote it was defeated by a large majority.

It was then pointed out that it was necessary for a member of the Council to introduce the deputation, and this was done by Mr. Ham.

The four persons comprising the deputation—Mr. Shippey (spokesman), Mrs. Locke and Mr. and Mrs. French—then entered the Council Chamber and Mr. Ham, who had accompanied them, observed "They are the pioneers in a revolutionary reform." He was proceeding when the Mayor interposed, saying "I am afraid you must be good enough to introduce the deputation, Mr. Ham."

Mr. Shippey then said: "We desire to express our thanks for permission to make this statement. Moved by continued appeals of succeeding Mayors to relieve the poverty of the people, we decided to take some action towards that end by endeavouring to obtain a reduction in the present burdensome rate.

"We now have the honour to present for consideration and action by this Council a requisition from 6,239 citizens of this borough, recorded on 201 sheets. This is a greater number than the total votes recorded last November for the Councillors who were then elected, and we speak for those persons whose names appear on the demand presented.

"It read as follows:—'The money paid in interest and repayment of the loans imposes an intolerable burden on us. We therefore, demand a drastic reduction in rates, with no decrease in social services.'

"Evidence that this is practicable has been submitted to the members of this Council. It is based on one fact. That fact is that money, in its credit form, is a costless creation of the bank. This fact is evidence that it should be possible to obtain credit on much more reasonable terms than at present. The charges now made for loans exceed the other payments of the Council for which they levy a rate.

"The borough of Colchester has assets, and therefore should have its own credit, so that we need not borrow the credit of others. The people of Colchester, being entitled to use what is their own, should pay only a service charge to those whose function it is to bring the credit into being. We do not refuse to pay rates. We object to paying unnecessary rates. It is wrong to spend so much of the ratepayers' money on loan charges.

"It is now proposed to increase the rate by 5d. No increase need be made. The bankers' costless money could be used and the ratepayers' money saved. This would allow a breathing space, during which arrangements should be made with the banks for further issues of their costless money to repay the present mortgages and obtain the necessary capital on proper terms for the public works authorised by

## The NEW ERA

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

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

the central government or demanded by it.

"We are not here, however, to discuss financial methods or technique, but to demand that the expressed will of the people be carried out. This demand is primarily for lower rates, but it is also for no reduction in social services. We note with regret that the citizens of this borough are to be deprived on financial grounds of certain services which their elected Councillors considered necessary for their well-being. We are confident that this obstruction of the will of the people by financial interests can be overcome if the right technique is employed.

"There is no possible doubt that the ratepayers, as a whole, consider themselves oppressed by the present high rates; and this demand is therefore brought to their representatives, urging them to do everything possible to remedy this grievance, to take any legal step which may be necessary to accomplish this end.

"The first portion of our task is ended. The carrying out of the wishes of the electorate is on your shoulders. If your experts feel unequal to this task we would suggest you seek the aid of the United Ratepayers' Advisory Association, Sentinel House, Southampton Row, London, who are willing to advise.

"The indignation of the ratepayers has been so aroused by the increased burden of rates that you can be certain the ratepayers will support you wholeheartedly in whatever you may consider necessary to lower the rates, provided the social services are not reduced."

When the deputation had retired, Mr. Worsnop moved that the matter be referred to the Finance and General Purposes Committee, and not then discussed, in accordance with Standing Orders.

This was agreed, two members only voting against.

—*Essex County Standard.*

Prior to approaching the Colchester Borough Council as a deputation, the Lower Rates Association had interviewed eighteen out of the twenty councillors personally.

## WHAT THEY SAY

*Extracts from "England" by Douglas Jerrold.*

"How great is the 'silent revolution' already effected may be seen by reflecting that the capitalist, in the old sense, has virtually disappeared already. The men who, by their personal wealth were able to give direct employment to tens or hundreds or thousands of workmen no longer dominate the industrial scene. For decades there has been an increasing concentration of capital and output, and the movement is gathering momentum. In consequence, the capitalist, in the old sense, has lost his importance, and the men who matter in the economy of to-day are not those who own, but those who control, capital . . .

"We have already seen an accountant in charge of herring fishing and a doctor in charge of milk supplies. At the moment the lawyers are casting longing eyes on live stock, and if the new egg dictator is not an editor he will certainly not be a poultry farmer . . .

"For the first time in our social and political history the power has passed from the men who produce the goods to the men who sell them; from the men who make the news to the men who write it; from the men who do the work to the men who organize the men who do the work; from the employers of labour to the officials of the employers' federation; from the workers in the field and the factory to the officials of numerous craft unions. The natural order of importance quickly gets precisely reversed. In a world where no one can grow a cabbage without a permit the man who can issue the permit comes first, the man with the type of ability to get a permit comes next (although he may not necessarily nor even probably be the best market gardener), and the ordinary consumer of cabbages comes nowhere at all; he is not even a necessary evil, since if he refuses to buy the cabbages the surplus will be given away at his expense, like Mr. Elliott's potatoes and milk . . .

"In the case of milk and potatoes, the prices have been fixed without any reference to the consumer's demand, and the

resulting surplus is being given away at the taxpayers expense to children and the unemployed, a work of piety which is a clear breach of the spirit of two elementary constitutional principles, since it involves at once a tax not authorized by the House of Commons, and an expenditure of public funds not covered by an Appropriation Act . . .

"Alec Waugh, visiting Russia, notes that he was allowed the utmost freedom in his inquiries into the Communist planning system. He was allowed to see everything that was being done and everyone who was doing it. The only people he was not allowed to see were the people for whom the things were being done. Our own planners tend similarly to ignore the English people, who are passionately individualistic and real lovers of liberty . . .

"Against the growth of this form of tyranny a revolt seems, having regard to our national tradition and character, almost inevitable. I base this conclusion on four main facts:

Firstly, planning as we see it to-day comes from above . . .

Secondly, the unorganized man feels more than a doubt whether so powerful an engine of Government as the modern State can be safely left to the control of any of the powerful organised interests which alternately control it. The majority of voters are neither big employers nor trade unionists, a fact which many of us forget.

Thirdly, there is the realization, borne forcibly on all of us who have watched politics since 1918, that the modern State, whatever its merits, is inefficient . . .

Fourthly, unorganized man has the suspicion that because he is unorganized he is certain to lose his economic independence and his status . . . Unorganized man, the black-coated labourer, the peasant, the individual craftsman, the retailer, the small tradesman, the small employer, the professional man and the rentier, far outnumbered the combined forces of capital and organised labour. But in numbers only, not in organization or in money power."

