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 foresew 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.

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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.
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 submits 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 homesteading 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.

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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 emancipation 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 "superwoman"(!?) 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
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.
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 poetics 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 ye 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 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, and to leave out labour warfare into the hole in the machine-gun, tank and tear-gas gang warfare, and to put Roosevelt's "infinite [sic] courage" to Wall Street's question: 'can ye sell you zome zivilisation?'

"You is the individual social crediter; 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."

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 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."

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..."

—Archie the Cockroach in "Archie's life of mehitabel" (Don Marquis.)

Appearing Shortly

in pamphlet form:

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12, Lord Street, Liverpool, 2.
Economic Interests in Parliament


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. Knodle, 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 put 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—herself. At the outset of a state of National Emergency all persons not required for other work of National Import-
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 civilization?

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 LANGMAJD.

Cardiff; 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 Astronomical 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.

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:

Ewarpth 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.

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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 for 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: I am asking that the deputation be received.

Mr. Worsnop: I submit to your ruling, Mr. Mayor, but do I understand that no-one 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..."
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 outnumbers the combined forces of capital and organised labour. But in numbers only, not in organization or in money power."
ANNOUNCEMENTS AND MEETINGS

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

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

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

LIVERPOOL Social Credit Association: Next open meeting in the Primrose Cafe, 15, Cases Street, off Ranelagh Street, at 8 p.m., on Friday, 21st April. Speaker: W. L. Bain, subject “The People’s Weapon in Politics.” Enquiries to Hon. Secretary, Green Gates, Hillside Drive, Woolton.

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

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

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

SOUTHAMPTON GROUP — Annual General Meeting takes place at 8, Cranbury Place, Southampton, on Friday, April 14th, at 7-45 p.m. Members please note.


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

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

Miscellaneous Notices.

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

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

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

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