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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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SATURDAY, MAY 13th, 1939.

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Demand Results Resolution in the Manitoba Legislature

The Legislature of Manitoba passed by 28 votes to 19 the following motion proposed by Miss Halldorson on April 13, 1939:

Whereas Canada is a sovereign nation with a democratic constitution;

Whereas in a sovereign democracy the people are the supreme authority to determine the results which shall accrue to them from the administration of their affairs;

Whereas the abundant resources of the nation and the national capacity to produce render it physically possible to give economic security and freedom to every citizen—results which the sovereign people of the Dominion desire;

And whereas the present condition of poverty, indigence, insecurity and economic impotence constitute a denial of the sovereignty of the people;

Be it resolved by this democratic

legislature of the province of Manitoba which is entrusted with the welfare of the people of this province, that we do hereby urge that the Parliament of Canada ensure to our people their democratic rights by instructing the appropriate institutions and in particular the banking institutions, to forthwith order their methods of administration in such a way as to give the people of this nation the conditions and results that they desire and that they know to be physically possible.

Major Douglas writes to Miss Halldorson:—

"I have read with much interest the extract from the proceedings of the Assembly of April 13th, 1939, and would offer you my warmest congratulations on the result of the voting.

"I am particularly interested to notice that the C.C.F. members together with the two I.L.P.

members, uniformly voted against the resolution.

"It is quite clear to us here in England that the Labour Party has its policy dictated by international finance, having in this matter largely taken the place of the old Liberal Party. Its objectives are always punitive taxation and the transfer of power to an administrative bureaucracy. In England it is the spokesman for Soviet Russia, whose connection with international finance seems to be beyond dispute."

[The C.C.F. is the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation; the I.L.P. the Independent Labour Party].

Two ministers including the provincial Premier voted for the resolution; four ministers, the provincial treasurer and the Conservative party leader voted against it. There are only five social credit members in the Manitoba Legislature.

ON OTHER PAGES

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FINANCES OF GERMANY

Certificates Legal Tender for all Private Debts

Distribution of tax certificates by the German Government under the 'new finance plan' began on May 2.

A concise account of this new finance scheme in Germany was given in *The Social Crediter* of May 6th.

According to the Berlin correspondent of *The Times*, a supplementary order has been issued modifying the original plan announced in Germany on March 20. The alterations are called 'concessions to the payer.'

The new order establishes an

income of 6,000 marks (£300 at par) as the minimum upon which the tax on increased income will be levied, and raises the tax-free increase from 600 marks to 1,200 marks. Thus the greater part of the population will not be penalized for increasing their earnings.

The correspondent says creditors are required to accept the certificates "as legal tender for the settlement of all private debts. The position of the certificates as a form of currency is thus finally established."

LETTERS

To the Editor of
The Social Crediter

More Institutionalism

Sir,
I would like to congratulate Mr. Swabey on his letter in regard to the substitution of the initials G.P.O., for the monogram of the King on the stamp books. This is one more instance of the swelling tide of administrative lawlessness on which Lord Hewart commented.

I suggest that all readers write to their M.P.'s asking on whose authority the change was made and what is the objective to be served thereby.

Yours faithfully,

C. H. DOUGLAS.

Temple, London; May, 1939.

Cause of War Fever

Dear Sir,

The terrible state of Newfoundland, long since known to us, but only recently made public by the *Daily Express*, seems to be getting worse.

The political reactions to our Government's criminal disregard of the elementary rights of man must lead to revolt, if not to complete scission from the Empire.

Mutterings of an ominous kind are heard from various parts of Canada; and the Alberta developments are no doubt responsible for the broader comprehension of cause and effect which now exists in the Dominion. Would it be too cynical a view to see in this active intelligence one of the main causes of the present War fever?

Yours faithfully,

J. S. OAK.

Gower Street, London; May, 1939.

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CANADIAN NEWS

Ottawa

The Dominion Government last year nationalised the Bank of Canada. Many prominent Canadians including the Hon. W. D. Herridge pointed out that this step would mean just nothing—that it was a political trick to lull the people into supposing that the Government had taken over control of the country's finances, whereas, in fact, it merely made the Bank more secure and able to transfer all responsibility for its actions to the people and their representatives.

Mr. Graham Towers, governor of the Bank of Canada, is now an advisor of the federal government and it is interesting to note that certain members of the banking and finance committee are asking him questions calculated to focus attention upon such vital issues as the creation for the people's use of interest and debt free money.

On March 24th, Mr. G. G. McGreer (Lib. Vancouver Burrard) asked the Governor what effective steps could be taken to meet the situation of existing debts, increased defence expenditures and a possible general increase in the total cost of government.

Mr. McGreer also claimed that under present conditions the power of suspending the 25 per cent. gold backing of bank reserves was vested in Parliament, and he claimed that Parliament was thus legally entitled to create all new money necessary to finance provincial and municipal governments so easing the ever-increasing burdens of debt and taxation under which Canadian citizens laboured.

Mr. Towers replied that Parliament did have the powers which the Hon. Member had referred to, but it was a matter for Parliament to decide whether they should be exercised!

London (Ontario)

The Canadian conservative leader R. J. Manion, believes "that everything points to an election [Federal General] this fall if there is no international outbreak in the meantime."

Saskatchewan

Commenting recently on new

Saskatchewan debt legislation, Premier Aberhart said:

"The act, briefly, forbids any farmer to sell his grain until he has obtained written authority to do so. He must be able to produce a municipal certificate when he wants to buy a pound of sugar and offer a grain ticket as tender. Failing that he goes to jail . . .

"I wonder if the act will be disallowed as oppressive and discriminatory. They disallowed ours when we taxed the banks.

"The Mortgage companies are going to reap a harvest in Saskatchewan while the going is good."

Wheat Storm

The Federal Government's proposal to fix the minimum No. 1 wheat price at 60 cents per bushel has aroused a storm of protest throughout the Dominion. Last year the minimum was 80 cents but it is fair to say that this year certain additional advantages are added to the scheme—such as a special acreage bonus.

Be that as it may the farmers of Canada have risen with one voice against the Government on the members of which firm pressure has been brought to bear.

There is no doubt that this demand for results will win.

M. C. B.

Taxless Town

Zara, an Italian town of 22,000 inhabitants on the eastern shores of the Adriatic, is particularly distinguished by its tax-free existence, which makes the cost of living amazingly low. Here petrol costs only 2½d. a gallon, sugar is just over 1d. a lb., and a whole turkey costs less than 1s. 6d. Whisky is sold at 3s. 4d. a quart, and the cinemas charge 5d. a seat.

Once a city of the Austrian Empire, Zara went to Italy after the war. Completely isolated as it was by Yugoslavia an "island" of less than 15,000 acres in a Yugoslav "sea," the Italian Government decided in 1919 to save it from business collapse by abolishing taxes there.

WEEKLY CIRCUMSTANCE

No reason has yet been given for the resignation of M. Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar since 1929, who was relieved of his duties at his own request on May 3. It is said generally that in future the policy of Soviet Russia will be more isolationist in tendency although the immediate policy of working towards co-operation with Britain and France against the axis powers has not yet been modified. The first action of M. Molotoff, the Soviet Premier, on taking over the duties of Foreign Commissar was to announce the abolition of the censorship of despatches sent by correspondents in Russia.

In the last week English journals have shown themselves determined to think the worst of Hitler, to the extent of ignoring any value of his speech in reply to President Roosevelt's note.

Although mysterious rumours are current that "things are better" this does not seem to be based on any constructive solution of the basic problems facing Germany and other nations which would only be postponed by war. Meanwhile, the Rome-Berlin axis has crystallised into a definite treaty between the two nations.

The Economist suggests that Messrs. Eden and Churchill should be included in the National Government, as the policy now being put into operation was originally suggested by them.

We prophecy that if Mr. Churchill gets into the Government there will be war.

Most of us regard our holidays as the last stronghold of individual choice: not so the British Federation of Hotel and Apartment Associations which demands that a Minister of Holidays should be one of the ministers of the British Government. This would be ludicrous if we could not call to mind other projects "for the good of the people" which, thirty years ago, must have appeared just as unbelievable and impertinent.

Rent Strikes

Local authorities which are exercising powers given to them by the Ministry of Health—or, to take out the institutions, *members* of local authorities exercising powers given to them by the *Minister* of Health—in increasing rent in the cases of persons who they think can pay more, are finding themselves in hot water. Although the regulations also provide that rents may be decreased for needy tenants no changes appear to have been made in this direction. In Birmingham 50,000 tenants of council houses are threatening to withhold rents if the new rates come into operation; in King's Lynn and Amersham householders are refusing to pay extra rent; in Slough more than 1,000 tenants of the council are on strike; and in Gloucester tenants are refusing to fill up forms sent to them for a statement of their income. Birmingham, doing the thing decoratively as befits the stronghold of the Prime Minister, flies bunting and streamers bearing slogans; and rent collectors were serenaded with orchestras of drums, trumpets, bells, and other less musical instruments and also with a grand "no rent" chorus.

Comments of the Birmingham Councillors make pretty reading for democrats: "Why," says Mr. Pritchett, Chairman of the Estates Committee, "should the Council give way to threats of bands organised by protesting tenants?" He then went on to justify increases by saying that when a ballot was taken on the subject only 14,000 tenants took part, and "even then 1,000 tenants found it proper to vote in favour of the department's scheme." His logic is surely obscure—do 1,000 votes make a majority of 14,000?

It is regrettable to note that the Council did not give way to pressure; an amendment in favour of reconsidering the increases was lost by 78 votes to 14.

Council's activities resemble that youthful game of hunt the thimble when the seekers are informed when they are cold,

warmer or hot. Tenants—more heat please.

Sanctions.

Into Neyland Urban District Council meeting walked a young housewife. She looked round the circle of councillors and said: "We have waited a week to have our gas cooker repaired.

"We have been a week without gas. We have no fire and no oven. We cannot even cook our dinner. It is most annoying, and it is time you did something about it.

"We have reported it twice. It is high time that you, as a council, saw into the matter."

There was silence in the council chamber. Members sat back, but said nothing.

Then Mr. Glyn Thomas, the chairman, said: "Something should be done."

With the cry of "How would you like these?" a man dashed into the annual general meeting of the Penarth Urban District Council and tipped a large box full of frogs on to the conference table.

"It's time you filled in the Cogan Pond," he said, "we've pestered you now for 12 years and you've done nothing. These frogs plague us every year."

The frogs were hopping all over the table among the councillors' papers.

"And now Rumanian petrol," says *Le Canard Enchaîné* punning ferociously "Oil Hitler!"

Three million "shells" were mentioned in Reuter's report of Hitler's Reichstag speech as reproduced in *The Times*. These were part of the "truly gigantic international store of explosives" alleged by Hitler to have been found in Central Europe and "placed in safe keeping" after the occupation.

In the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's* report "shells" appears as "artillery and gas shells."

Mrs. Palmer talks about

CAKE

"The Ratepayers bombard the Town Council, who will make their half-yearly rate next week.

"A petition bearing some six thousand signatures will be presented, calling for lower rates with no decrease in social services.

"The doctrine that you can eat your cake and have it if only you "demand" that it shall be so is apparently mustering its optimistic adherents. It is a pitiful way to attempt to deal with a serious and pressing problem."

Colchester Gazette.

Here again is our gentleman with the deductive mind. It is astonishing the number of moral sayings which he has stored away, ready to trot out at appropriate moments. This one about eating cake has always been beloved of the Puritans.

They want us to believe that there is only one cake. We know, and are ready to prove, that "there are plenty more where that one came from," as that uncle of mine used to say when dispensing lavish hospitality in those days when no one seemed to worry about anything. The cloud, then was no bigger than a man's hand. Stay, I am forgetting *The Times'* leader writer has told me I mustn't think of the past. Eyes front.

The editor of the *Colchester Gazette* is not the only one who appears to be worried about the quantity of cake available. Hugh Dalton, economic adviser to the Labour party, is reported to have said on May 1st in the House that no one should have cake while some were going short of bread. Tax evasion by the rich was rampant, and it was necessary to check the unpatriotic flight of capital into American dollars. The Labour party therefore, made a proposal of a special annual levy on privately-owned wealth which should continue just so long as the conscription of life.

* * * *

A drive is to be made for the conscription of property, and as a preliminary there will be a bom-

bardment of confusion and lies concerning 'money' and 'wealth'. The ordinary humane citizen thinks it so obviously unfair that so many should be going short of necessities, that he will not stop to ask what is meant by 'flight of capital', and 'levy on wealth'. He may support the Labour party because he likes its avowed object, to make things fairer all round; not realising that the 'levy on wealth' is not an end but a means which will lead to most undesirable results.

Orage, in the famous broadcast the night before he died, asked us to imagine all the products of the kingdom set out in one gigantic shop window, which stretched right across the country. Here were provisions, here clothing of every description, furniture, machinery, building materials, medical service, amusements, everything that we could possibly desire. We are looking at the windows wondering what we should like to buy. What we are looking at is wealth, real, tangible wealth. It can be destroyed of course, blown up by a bomb, or spoilt by neglect. But at the moment it is ready for our use. We know that there is plenty more inside the shop, and the shopkeepers and manufacturers are only too willing to produce more and still more.

We cannot buy from the shop unless we have pound notes, shillings

and coppers in our pockets, or a credit-worthy cheque. Where does this come from?

On the other side of the street, opposite the shop window, imagine an enormous building. The men who own it have control over the issue of notes, coins and cheques. This is money. "No matter what it is made of, and no matter why people want it, no one will refuse it in exchange for his product."

Money on one side of the road, and wealth on the other. Would the money be of any use at all if the shop were empty? Of course not. We realise that money in itself is not wealth, but only a *claim* on wealth.

But Hugh Dalton is reported in the *Daily Telegraph* as demanding a levy on privately-owned wealth, and Mr. Attlee in his broadcast address on the Budget has asked for a levy on accumulated wealth, or securities.

If the ordinary electors understood the meaning of the terms used, it would be impossible for Bankers' agents to deceive them; this article is intended to help social creditors to explain this new threat to our liberties, which is being put over under the pretence that it will benefit "the people."

If a levy were decided upon, the Government would not send round to collect the cake, pianos, garden rollers, top hats, castles, or tiaras owned by the idle rich. They would want money, or "claims on wealth" so that they could pay the armaments bill instead of increasing the national debt. So the peer will be forced to sell his estate, and hand over the proceeds to the Government.

"Quite right," say the supporters of the Labour party, who are fed up with low wages, and unemployment, "Why should they have cake when we haven't enough bread?"

Ask them WHO is going to buy the real wealth which can no longer be owned by the rich?

There can be only one answer. It must be bought by someone who

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is richer still.

Where are we going to find these rich people? Remember that the capital levy will apply to all individuals with incomes over a certain figure.

The only customers who will be in a position to buy the real wealth and securities thrown on to the market will be the Bankers and Insurance Companies. For they are the only people who will have enough money to buy them.*

Thus in a very short time, large blocks of real wealth, land, buildings, businesses and factories would pass into the possession of the banks. So that before very long, most of the property in the country would be controlled by people over whom we have no control, and whose very names we seldom hear. The general population would be slaves to unseen credit-mongers.

But, you will be told, are there not some men, owners of multiple shops, who are so rich that they could pay the levy out of their profits?

The answer is another question. Where do their profits come from? Their profits are collected from the general public in the prices of the goods offered for sale. If these men are to remain in business, and pay the capital levy, they will be compelled to raise the price of their

* Banks lend by creating credit; they create the means of payment out of nothing. (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*).

products. The alternative is bankruptcy. So in this case the general public foots the bill, by paying increased prices in the shops.

The levy on wealth would result both in increased bank control and increased prices; yet it is put forward as a "labour" proposal, by their own economist, Hugh Dalton.

When Dalton complains of "the flight of capital into American dollars," he can only mean that some people have changed their money into dollars in this country, because they are afraid of war. The English money is not sent to America, where it could not be spent, but is used to pay the bills for English goods which are exported to U.S.A. Yet we are constantly being told that measures must be taken to increase exports. (see *News Chronicle* leader for April 18).

The point I want to make is that technicalities are deliberately being used to mislead the people. What is wanted is the complete control of all property by international bankers, in addition to conscription of life. But as it is well known that people would never consent to this if they knew what they were doing, they must be led to believe that the poor will benefit if the rich are penalised. Mrs. Grundy and the Pushing Puritan are terribly busy at the moment putting this over. Notice Dalton's use of the word unpatriotic.

Another of their dodges is to make no distinction between real wealth (the goods in the shop—we will call it cake) and claims on wealth (money). If we stop to think for a moment we shall see that there are plenty of cakes in that enormous shop-window, it is only that the customers never have enough money to buy all they want. But bankers do. They can buy up as much real property and securities as they wish. Moreover, they can lend millions of money to the Government, sums so enormous that no one could possibly believe that the members of the nation had "saved" them.

It is now a well know fact that the banks create the means of

payment out of nothing (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*).

Why then cannot money be created so that we can all buy as much cake as we want?

Some twenty years ago two well-known members of the Fabrian Society were asked this question. They replied, "We understand the scheme, but we do not like its object. We consider it would not be good for the people," etc., etc.

Shakespeare wrote the answer to that more than three hundred years before—"Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?"

But the international credit-mongers are in the background, and what they want is power.

To obtain it and to keep it they seem at the moment to be using as their tools members of the Labour party as at one time they used members of the Liberal party.

So there you have the situation. There is something more for us to cope with now, and as far as I can see, this may be our job for the next ten years or so. Coping.

B. M. PALMER.

FOR SALE

Private Hotel at Ventnor

Mr. C. A. Redfern, who lives in Amsterdam and supports the New Economic Group over there, wishes to dispose of a substantial Private Hotel at Ventnor.

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12, Lord Street,
Liverpool, 2.

Aggression or Encirclement

In politics and diplomacy words and phrases are often used with the intention of misleading others. It might have been thought that the first time Hitler accused Great Britain of trying to encircle Germany, he was making the accusation in such a sense. He has however repeated the accusation so frequently and with such emphasis that his sincerity is no longer in doubt.

The British Government must have felt this too, as it has, with equally obvious sincerity, denied any such intention or action.

Hitler says he is defending Germany against encirclement and Chamberlain says we are defending the world against aggression. At the first blush these two views appear incompatible and yet on closer examination it is found that both are right.

In examining these apparently contradictory claims we find the roots of war. The present financial system will allow no country to flourish unless it is continually and progressively expanding its economy. For the system to work, industry must always be seeking fresh markets. All "civilised" countries are under the same obligation, as they all worship the same financial gods. Great Britain is in a position to expand within the boundaries of its own empire, even if we overlook such expansions as the acquisition in 1938 of the Hadramaut, near Aden, with its half million souls, its territory greater than Czecho-Slovakia, and its potential importance greater than that of Abyssinia.

Germany, after losing her colonies, and Italy are so placed that they cannot expand "in peace" like Great Britain. Their only

course is to expand their boundaries. If economic infiltration is not successful or is stemmed or is too slow, the only alternative is a resort to force or a show of force.

Hitler is therefore justified in believing in a deliberate encirclement of Germany if her "natural expansion" is hindered. But in expanding she must adopt an imperialist attitude which rightly brands her as an aggressor.

In a civilisation which is partly based on a major financial fallacy, such impossible positions are an inevitable outcome of the failure to correct the fallacy. Every country possesses a market capable of expansion beyond the wildest dreams of the wildest imperialists. That market is the people of the country itself. As soon as a radical change in financial policy enables those people to buy the goods they crave for, the fight for markets will cease, the cause of international friction and war will have been almost entirely removed. We must face the facts and make those in authority recognise them, before it is too late.

H. R. P.

Crisis

The training of the managers for the communist canteens which will supply food to the billeted "refugees" during the next war will be carried out at the various branches of Messrs. Marks and Spencer. (*Official*).

"My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen, the toast is Rule Britannia coupled with the names of Madam Litvinoff (Finkelstein); Moses Israel Sieff; Stella, Marchioness of Reading (Isaacs); Mr. Humbert Wolf; Mr. Bernard Baruch; Uncle

Tom Coby, an' all.

* * * * *
Oddly enough the Arabs object to Palestine as the Jewish National Home. For further developments see Naturalisation Notices in London newspapers.

* * * * *
Now listen to the voice of "A fine old English gentleman":

"My dear fellow I know nothing about Finance. I'm far too worried trying to keep the remains of the old place together to bother with all sorts of new-fangled theories. What with taxation and agriculture depression it's mortgaged to the hilt; the banks have been most considerate but, of course, it'll go when I die even if I keep it that long. Anyway we've got to pay for the War, you know, and the Stability of British Financial Institutions is the Admiration of the World." (*Loud applause*).

* * * * *
Squeaky voice, off. "You . . . who pays who? Banks create the means of payment out of nothing. Who's getting all the best sites and ruining all the rest?" (*Sniggers off*).

* * * * *
Self-educated son of a Majorca Jewish peasant, March laid the foundations of his wealth by growing tobacco in Morocco. During the World War he bought up sugar refineries, real estate, steamship lines, banks, finally persuaded Dictator Primo de Rivera to give him the Government tobacco monopoly.

Though Juan March wants trade with Britain and recently opened a branch in London City of "J. March and Co." (*N.R.*, March 2), he follows the lead of big Italian and German business men who financed the early struggles of Mussolini and Hitler, and would like to see Spain as a totalitarian State.—*News Review*.

* * * * *
Now then, me merry lads, lüstige bruder é bella signori, let's all be hounded into opposite camps by a kept Press and an international broadcastting system, so that we can start murdering each other to amuse — er — international Finantiers.

In the meantime let's go on talking, talking, talking.

“STIFFENING” ENGLAND’S SPINE!

An American View of British Banks’ Activities in Germany and Czecho-Slovakia.

Light is shed on the secret diplomacy behind recent events in England, Germany and America in the article below. It is by Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen, who ‘are reputed to stand very close to the present administration’ in the U.S.A., and has been reprinted by the “San Francisco Examiner” from the “New York Daily Mirror” of April 14th last. Notes are appended on one or two points.

Washington.—The State Department has just heaved a big sigh of relief after terminating one of the most crucial episodes of international prodding in years. Objective of the State Department, or, perhaps, it is more accurate to say of the President himself, has been to push, goad or cajole the British Empire into the realization that democracy is at stake in Europe.

All this took place during a period of diplomatic double-crossing in which British banks actually were lending money to Germany for rearmament, and the Federation of British industries was negotiating a secret pact with German industry in violation of the Anglo-American Trade Agreement.

British double-crossing finally became so flagrant that when Roosevelt, Hull and Welles got the full drift of it, they sent a virtual ultimatum to Chamberlain declaring that as far as the United States was concerned, Great Britain could fish or cut bait.

Part or all of this may be denied, but the actual facts are that tension in United States-British relations came to a head on or about March 16, one day after Hitler had swallowed the remains of Czecho-Slovakia.

History after Munich

To get the full picture of British double-crossing and to understand what led up to this crisis in Anglo-American relations, it is necessary to trace events after the Munich crisis last October.

Following Munich the Roosevelt Administration instructed Ambassador Joe Kennedy to suggest to Chamberlain that the only thing Hitler understood was the straight-arm, and that it would be an excellent idea to call an abrupt halt on appeasement.

Supposedly, Chamberlain agreed. Whereupon Roosevelt and his State Department mapped out a program carefully calculated to

show Hitler that he could give the democracies no more lip.

To this end the United States deliberately recalled its Ambassador from Berlin, deliberately planned that Secretary Ickes should scold the Nazis and that Acting Secretary Welles, in turn, should scold the German Charge d’Affaires for his effrontery in protesting. It was no accident that Roosevelt’s address to Congress on the state of the nation vigorously slapped down the dictators and asked for heavy air armament.

Furthermore, American soundings taken in Europe all showed that this strategy was having an excellent effect, that Hitler and Mussolini both were worried.

British Chicanery

But about this time, the State Department began to get wind of what the British were up to. In the first place, British bankers had engaged in a scramble for business in Sudetenland. They had even started making deals with the Germans before the cession of the Sudetens was decided upon at Munich.

Later it was discovered that whenever the State Department would take a stern stand against Hitler, Sir John Simon or other Tory members of the British Cabinet would trot around to the Nazis and tell them that Britain was not in sympathy with these United States pronouncements.

The State Department had known for some time that Sir Auckland Geddes, [note 1] former British Ambassador to Washington and head of the Rio Tinto mines in Spain, had been subsidizing Franco.

But now it developed that Franco was sending the money back to Germany to buy arms. Thus the British were subsidizing Hitler.

Even more startling it was discovered that where the Nazis were not able to barter, as with Sweden which demands cash, British banks were loaning money

outright to Germany to finance rearmament. Of course, they were getting a nice fat interest rate.

Also, it dawned on high officials here that no less a person than Prime Minister Chamberlain himself, is heavily interested in German armament, his Imperial Chemical Industries owning a good block of stock in the Dynamit Aktien Gessellschaft and in the giant I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., the largest trust in Germany. [note 2].

Finally, just before the last Czech crisis, the State Department learned that the powerful Federation of British Industries, in which several cabinet members are represented, had worked out in secret trade agreement with the Nazis undercutting the United States and the Anglo-American Trade Agreement so laboriously negotiated by Cordell Hull.

United States Sees Red

By this time the sentiment of Roosevelt, Hull et al., toward the British would have burnt up this page. Their almost inescapable conclusion was that the oligarchy which actually rules Britain at heart was anxious to preserve the dictators, and secretly feared the strengthening of democratic governments.

All this came to a head with the Hitler march into Prague plus the occupation of Memel. Roosevelt issued his strong warning between these two events.

Indications are that even the British Tories now are worried. They admit their mistake in trusting Hitler after Munich. There is no question regarding the status of British public opinion. But both Hull and Roosevelt still are keeping their fingers crossed about the British Cabinet and wondering whether it will stay put.

Note 1 — Auckland Geddes: K.C.B., 1917; P.C., 1918; G.C.M.G., 1922; Chairman Rio Tinto Company and Rhokana Company, born Edin-

burgh, 21 June, 1879. Formerly demonstrator and Professor of Anatomy, Edinburgh University; Professor of Anatomy Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin; Professor of Anatomy, McGill University Montreal; Principal McGill University. Served S. African War, Lieut, 3rd H.L.I.; European War, 1914-16; Director of Recruiting at the War Office, 1916-17; Minister of National Service, 1917-19; President, L.G.B., 1918; Minister of Reconstruction, 1919; President Board of Trade, 1919-20; British Ambassador to the U.S.A., 1920-24; M.P. (U) Basingstoke and Andover 1917-20. Sir Auckland Geddes recently broadcast an explanation of the Conscription proposals.

Note 2—Admittedly readjustments are constantly taking place in the internal organisation of the money power. To the extent that such readjustments are not forced by public opposition to the results obtained, these results may be presumed to be intended and thus to disclose the nature of financial policy. To assess policy correctly, the results must be known correctly. The general tendency of *past* results is suggestive though not conclusive.

From this standpoint, the observation of an American post-war observer that a three-cornered struggle among British, American and German trusts was in evidence ten years ago is interesting. The writer cited (Ludwell Denny) said about that time there was beginning to form an opposition between two great international capital groups, American-British and American-German, the *immediate* effect of which was most felt in the chemical industry. In the article reproduced above, the allegation is made that Mr. Neville Chamberlain is interested in I.C.I., and that I.C.I. is interested in I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G. (Interessen Gemeinschaft Farbenindustrie Aktien Gessellschaft), the German Dye Trust. This body was said formerly to be desirous of forming a world cartel into which, however, it had failed to draw Britain. "Several times when Lord Melchett has been on the point of making agreements for Imperial Chemical Industries with the I.G. German-French cartel, the London Government for defence

(continued at the foot of the next column)

The Hon. N. E. Tanner on Alberta

On May 3 representative social crediters from this country attended a dinner in honour of the Hon. N. E. Tanner, Minister of Lands and Mines in the Alberta Government, and Mrs. Tanner, and Mr. Tanner's fellow commissioners of the Province who were visiting London.

The Earl of Tankerville presided and Major C. H. Douglas proposed the health of the guests.

In replying the Hon. N. E. Tanner said the fight in Alberta was being carried on nobly. The Government came into power to find an empty treasury and generally unhappy conditions; 50 per cent of the revenue was being paid away in interest on debt. And yet the Province was the wealthiest but one in all Canada. It possessed more

reasons has intervened to prevent such an alliance from becoming anything more than a partial 'gentlemen's agreement.'" (Denny).

Denny summarised the tendency as being "toward two great world trusts, German I.G. versus British I.C.I., with American capital trying to increase its influence over both foreign rivals." An American I.G. corporation was formed in 1929. Among the Americans participating in this venture were Edsel Ford; Walter Teagle, president of Standard Oil of New Jersey; Charles E. Mitchell, chairman of National City Bank; and Paul M. Warburg, chairman of International Acceptance Bank. "These Americans," says Denny, "of course represent an aggregation of capital even greater than that of German I.G., [whose annual production was then \$1,000 million] and, when combined with the latter, create a potential financial concentration of unprecedented proportions."

If there is a puzzle, the solution may lie in the answer to the question: 'when is *both* not *both*?' To divide the world, Finance must itself divide?

A more extended survey of the position is being made and the results, in so far as they may be suitable for publication, will be presented later.

coal than all the rest of the Dominion, and yet there were many miners who were unemployed. The Province had enough timber to last three centuries without taking into account the growth of new timber, and yet abominable housing conditions were suffered to remain.

Mr. Tanner went on to refer to the disallowance of the Credit Regulations Act. The Alberta Government had a "bad Press." All the Government wished was that the public should be told the truth, and that if the Press did not tell them this, then the Government wished to be allowed space in which to put forward their own statements, and so to let the electors judge for themselves. This was disallowed and the proposal to put a small tax on banks, no bigger than a tax on some tradesmen in the Province of British Columbia, was declared unconstitutional. The banks conducted a campaign in Alberta by means of newspaper advertisements in every little town. Some country papers received as much as 50 to 500 dollars worth of such matter weekly, and a man on the radio was daily speaking on behalf of the banks.

Mr. Tanner went on to describe briefly the working of the Treasury Branches in Alberta and to show that the effect of the use of them was to make clear to people that credit was not the prerogative of the banks. They were rapidly becoming aware of the true ownership of credit and of the possibilities in its use.

"We are gaining strength," said Mr. Tanner. "We may not be able to elect more members next election but I say without fear of contradiction, social crediters will be returned with a stronger following and with a better understanding among the people of what such members stand for."

Mr. Tanner concluded by showing that Alberta possessed better social services than any other Province; it was the only Province showing a steady decrease in unemployment during the past year. Yet since the present Government had been in power the total provincial debt had only increased by a few thousand dollars, in contrast to the extremely heavy increases in debt in other Provinces.

The Duke of Windsor Calls for Sanity

The Duke of Windsor, who, with the Duchess, is visiting the battlefields around Verdun, on May 8 broadcast a speech to the United States. It was relayed to 157 stations in North America and also to parts of Europe and to South America, Australia and Africa; but not to the British Isles or Canada. The Duke said:

"I am speaking to-night from Verdun, where I have been spending a few days visiting one of the greatest battlefields of the last war.

"Upon this and other battlefields throughout the world millions of men suffered and died. As I talk to you from this historic place I am deeply conscious of the presence of a great company of dead, and I am convinced that could they make their voices heard they would be with me in what I am about to say.

"For two and a half years I have deliberately kept out of public affairs and I still propose to do so. I speak for no one but myself and without the previous knowledge of any Government.

"I speak simply as a soldier of the last war, whose most earnest prayer it is that such cruel and destructive madness shall never again overtake mankind.

Peace Vital

"I break my self-imposed silence now only because of the manifest danger that we may all be drawing nearer to a repetition of the grim events which happened a quarter of a century ago.

"The grave anxieties of the time in which we live compel me to raise my voice in an expression of the universal longing to be delivered from the fears that beset us and to return to normal conditions.

"You and I know that peace is a matter far too vital for our happiness to be treated as a political question. We also know that in modern warfare victory will only lie with the powers of evil. Anarchy and chaos are inevitable results, with consequent misery for us all.

"I cannot claim for myself the expert knowledge of a statesman.

but I have at least had the good fortune to travel the world and therefore study human nature.

No Nation Wants War

"These valuable experiences have left me with the profound conviction that there is no land whose people want war. This I believe to be as true of the German nation as of the British nation, to which I belong, and the French nation on whose friendly soil I am now living.

"International understanding does not always spring up spontaneously. There are times when it has to be deliberately sought and negotiated. Political tension is apt to weaken the spirit of mutual concession in which conflicting claims can best be adjusted.

"The problems that concern us at this moment are only reproductions on a larger scale of the jealousies and suspicions of everyday life.

"In our personal contacts we all strive to live in harmony with our fellow men. Otherwise modern civilisation could never have come into existence. Are we now going to destroy that civilisation by failing to do internationally what we have learnt to do individually?

"In their public utterances the heads of all Governments are at one in declaring that war would be disastrous to the well-being of their people.

"If other political disagreements may have arisen in the past the supreme importance of averting war will, I feel confident, impel all those in power to renew their endeavours to bring about a peaceful settlement.

Harmful Propaganda

"Among measures that I feel might be adopted to this end is the discouragement of all that harmful propaganda which, from whatever source it comes, tends to poison the minds of the people of the world.

"I personally deplore, for example, the use of such terms as 'encirclement' and 'aggression.' They can only arouse just those dangerous passions that it should

be the aim of us all to subdue.

"It is in a larger spirit than that of personal or purely national interests that peace should be pursued. The statesmen who set themselves to restore international security and confidence must act as good citizens of the world, and not only as good Frenchmen, Italians, Germans, Americans or Britons.

"The benefit to their own nations must be sought through the benefit of the wider community of which we are all members. In the name of those who fell in the last war, I urge all political leaders to be resolute in the discharge of this mission.

"I appeal to them in the name of the living whose existence and happiness are in their hands. And I appeal to them especially in the name of the youth of the present day, with all its incalculable potentialities of future service to the human race.

Yet Another

"The world has not yet recovered from the effects of the last carnage, which in each and every country decimated my generation.

"The greatest success that any Government could achieve for its own national policies would be nothing in comparison with the triumph of having contributed to save humanity from the terrible fate which threatens it to-day.

"Somehow I feel that my words tonight will find a sincere echo in all who hear them. It is not for me to put forward concrete proposals. That must be left to those who have the power to guide the nations towards closer understanding.

"God grant that they may accomplish that great task before it is too late."

The decision not to relay the above speech in the British Isles is another proof of the shocking encroachment of dictating institutions on the liberties of the people of this country. "Ye take too much on you, ye sons of Levi!"

NORMAN IN THE NEWS

Mr. Montagu Norman is "news" these days, so it appears from the papers. On the 26th April the *Daily Express*, in reporting Budget-Day in the House of Commons said, "Mr. Montagu Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England, was sitting among the foreigners." That may, or may not be news, but it's natural.

The *Daily Express* uses him again on the 28th April. Under the heading "Norman Blunders Again, Hits Gilt-Edged Prices" the City Editor said, "Mr. Montagu Norman is blundering again. His deflationary monetary policy is accentuating the fall in gilt-edged securities, and thus making it more difficult, more costly, for the Government to raise the loans of £380,000,000, or more, for this year's defence programme."

But they seem to have put him in his right place at last—among the Gods! It is reported that he figures as the God Janus in a mosaic floor at one entrance of the Bank of England. A graceful compliment by the artist, no doubt; and most appropriate.

Janus, it will be remembered, was the Roman God of the Beginnings of All Things. He was the first God. He gave rise to all streams, wells, rivers, and oceans, and thus made life possible, or impossible. Mr. Norman's position is rather like that, too; so his responsibilities are heavy.

Janus was two-faced.

J. S. O.

The Great Man

"And what is a great man? Is it a Minister of State? Is it a victorious General? A gentleman in the Windsor uniform? A Field Marshal covered with stars? Is it a Prelate, or a Prince? A King, even an Emperor? It may be all these; yet these, as we must all daily feel, are not necessarily great men. A great man is one who affects the mind of his generation: whether he be a monk in his cloister agitating Christendom, or a monarch crossing the Granicus, and giving a new character to the Pagan World."

— B. Disraeli.

Signs of the Times in France

By D. D.

In order to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the French Revolution a sum of Frs. 15,000,000 has been voted by the French Government . . . while almost at the same time a sum of 15,000,000,000 francs of new taxation has been laid on the shoulders of the French people, no doubt to emphasize the continued existence of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

The new sacrifices are for "all", but with the thick end for the middle and lower classes. The 40 hour week will soon be a pleasant memory, and so the "City" scores again, but this time there is a price—conscription for the youth of England. It will be a slice of about 500,000 off that awkward unemployed total anyway.

Great prominence is given over here, in Picture-Press and Cinema, to scenes in 1939 England—the great awakening in the race for social suicide—all the details of mass-produced massacre in full swing. The casting of guns, the launching of battleships, the parades of troops, and especially recruiting scenes in London, "en attendant la conscription."

In the meantime peaceful pursuits languish, and the POWER that IS will have to decide very soon **whether we are having this war, (the military edition) or whether we are not.** If this uncertainty goes on too long, certain cats might escape from certain bags. That some of these cats MUST escape soon, is almost a foregone conclusion, but attempts will be made to strangle any obstreperous "cat."

In the 'economic' sphere (if such a term can be applied to the widespread waste now prevalent) a faint gleam of light emerges from the recent deliberations of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris. Those "favourable" and "unfavourable" balances of trade were at last questioned. It was even recommended that members should eliminate such erroneous terms from their vocabulary, as the public got the false idea that an excess of imports was necessarily unfavourable, and an excess of exports necessarily favourable. The

public will no doubt be very pleased to learn that common sense is leaking into the precincts of sound finance.

Meanwhile, indigestible quantities of raw cotton are a cause of sleepless nights to many Senators down in Dixie. With some 11,000,000 bales (about a normal crop) in excess, misery is rife amongst the producers. They can certainly produce the goods, but there is no machinery for the simultaneous production of the dollar bills to effect the conveyance of those goods into consumption, where they are most needed . . . viz., in the very South itself, where a change of shirt would be welcomed by millions. So to remedy this, EXPORTS of raw cotton will very probably be subsidised to the tune of about 25 per cent of internal values, and the monetary cost will be borne by the American taxpayer, including the shirtless. It is possible that the tardy recommendation of the International Chamber of Commerce, has not yet reached official ears in the U.S.A.

France; April, 1939.

War and Wealth

Whig: As our wars have usually been conducted, if every man in England had as much courage and as much strength as Samson, it would avail us little, unless we had in addition the *scrip* of his countryman Rothschild. Men like these support wars, and men like Grenville beget them.

Tory: Not a word against that immortal man, if you please, sir! Your economists, the most radical of them, will inform you that not money but the rapid circulation of money is wealth. Now what ever made it circulate so rapidly? All the steam-engines that were ever brought into action would hardly move such quantities of the precious metals with such velocity.

—Walter Savage Landor.

Revenue Department

The Treasurer wishes to thank the donor of £1 received anonymously on May 8 and to express appreciation of his or her support.

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THE UNITED RATEPAYERS' ADVISORY ASSOCIATION

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

Secretary: John Mitchell

CARDIFF FINANCE COMMITTEE AND DEMAND FOR LOWER RATES

On May 1st, Mr. Pascoe Langmaid addressed the Cardiff City Finance Committee. In Cardiff 40,000 people have signed a demand for Lower Rates with no decrease in social services. This is what the *Western Mail* reported:

Creation of Credit

After listening to spokesmen of a deputation from the Cardiff Lower Rates Demand Association, the committee refused to accept a motion submitted by Mr. James Hellyer, to the effect that the creation of financial credit was almost costless; that the council was determined to obtain such credit under reasonable conditions, and instructed its officials to negotiate with local bank managers for all future credit required by the council to be placed at their disposal on demand without payment of interest. Repayment of capital should be at a rate to be agreed by the council, and the payments to the banks to be restricted to repayment and an annual charge for keeping the account and an original service charge amounting to not more than 1 per cent., of the capital credit.

The motion also asked that in the event of non-co-operation from the banks, alternative methods should be worked out for mobilising the city's financial credit; and that the right be reserved to use new credits for any lawful expenditure of the council, including the repayment of the whole or any part of loans, mortgages or other debts owing by it.

The Chairman (Alderman F. H. Turnbull) said it would be waste of time to ask the committee to deal with such a motion, which should be included in a notice of motion for the council.

Mr. Langmaid, one of the spokesmen for the deputation, referred to an annual cost of £670,000 for education and £363,000 for public assistance, and said this compared with a cost of monetary service of £711,000 per annum. Banks created credits at practically no cost through book entries, and that service should be performed for the corporation at a very low charge.

Treasurer's Efforts

The City Treasurer said he had already approached not only the local bank managers but had discussed the suggestions with the directors of big banks, but up to the moment he had been unsuccessful in obtaining money cheaper than the market rate.

"It would be a really fine thing if the Government could obtain money at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the market," he added. "If this Utopia of the association can be attained,

then it should be by way of Parliament and the Government should get the credit for this saving."

The committee agreed to an expenditure of £600 on a putting green and for laying-out Newminster Gardens.

The *News Chronicle* reported:

A deputation from the Lower Rates Demand Association, claiming to represent thousands of ratepayers, urged the Cardiff Finance Committee to-day to adopt a cheaper money policy.

Mr. Pascoe Langmaid said there was widespread public demand that this problem should be tackled.

Rate and tax payers all over the country were alarmed at the continually increasing cost of public services and of national and municipal debt.

He urged that Cardiff Corporation should approach local banks and demand lower interest rates on public loans.

The City Treasurer (Mr. E. W. Barker) said he had tried unsuccessfully to obtain loans at one-half per cent.

The chairman (Alderman F. H. Turnbull) said they would only look foolish if they approached local banks with such a scheme. It could only be done through Parliament and by setting up a national bank.

When it was suggested that the city treasurer should report on the practicability of the scheme, he said: "I am not an economic expert. This scheme is beyond me."

The matter was left for any member to bring the scheme to the notice of the council if he so desired.

M. Litvinoff's Exit

Extract from The Times, May 5, 1939:—

Towards Isolation

The tactics of M. Litvinoff, condoned though approved only half-heartedly by the Political Bureau, brought the Soviet Government into relative close collaboration with other governments and into membership of the League of Nations. His retirement may be expected to bring a greater measure of isolation into the conduct of Soviet foreign policy and an independence more advantageous for the purpose of "criticizing" conditions in both the non-Communist

camp of the world.

That these two camps are on the verge of war with each other is a belief deep-rooted in Moscow, and the determination of the Soviet Government not to take sides or be drawn actively into the "capitalist quarrel" but to remain aloof during the process of mutual destruction, cultivating the field for a Communist harvest within and behind both camps, is a tenet of policy openly expressed with great frequency in the past and hinted at even in Marshal Voroshiloff's May Day speech, as well as in several recent utterances by leaders not directly connected with the Soviet Foreign Office.

Pound of Flesh

In the public examination of Marks Madeloff, of Leeds, lately carrying on business as a cabinet manufacturer it was disclosed that when his bank pressed him to reduce his overdraft, he arranged last September to sell his plant, machinery, etc., and freehold buildings for £29,000, the stock to be taken over at a valuation. **Out of the £29,000, £3,000 was paid to one bank, £3,500 to pay off a first mortgage, and the remaining £22,500 was paid to another bank in reduction of overdraft.**

When he said that he sold his household furniture to his wife for £158, and his house for £1,200—his wife had money of her own—the Official Receiver required an explanation of why he did so, as he knew his insolvency in November.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS AND MEETINGS

Will advertisers please note that the latest time for accepting copy for this column is 12 noon Monday for Saturday's issue.

BELFAST D.S.C. Group. Headquarters: 72, Ann Street, Belfast. Monthly Group Meetings on First Tuesday in each month. A debate on War, between Group members and members of the Peace Pledge Union, will be held in the Rooms on Tuesday, May 16th, at 8 p.m., prompt. All welcome.

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

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

BRADFORD United Democrats. All enquiries welcome; also helpers wanted. Apply R. J. Northin, 7, Centre Street, Bradford.

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

LIVERPOOL Social Credit Association: Enquiries to Hon. Secretary, Green Gates, Hillside Drive, Woolton.

LONDONERS! Please note that THE SOCIAL CREDITER can be obtained from Captain T. H. Story, Room 437, Sentinel House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1.

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

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

SOUTHAMPTON Group. Headquarters 8, CRANBURY PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON. Members please call to see the new and more advantageously situated premises.

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

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

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

Miscellaneous Notices.

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DERBY & DISTRICT Lower Rates Demand Association: Fortnightly meetings suspended until October.

The **NORTH DURHAM Ratepayers' Advisory Association** would welcome support, physical or financial from sympathisers in Gateshead and District to carry on their campaign for Lower Rates and no Decrease in Social Services. Campaign Manager, N.D.R.A.A., 74-76 High West Street, Gateshead.

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

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

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