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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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WHOSE SERVICE IS PERFECT FREEDOM (X)

By C. H. DOUGLAS

The power of Black Magic in mass propaganda is such that it appears to be capable of rendering many people blind to obvious facts.

We are told, for instance, that the coming millenium depends on the reign of Justice and Law.

The one fact which has always made me sympathetic to the theory that Shakespeare's Plays (or some of them) were written by Lord Bacon, is the pure Baconianism of "The Merchant of Venice."

Justice, the Law of Shylock, is the perfect demonstration of the unsuitability of the legal process to anything but a purely static condition. In order to make the world suitable for the Reign of Law, the relationship of every individual to the Law must be similar, which in the last resort means that all individuals must be similar. Laws are made by people with the Card-index mind. It is easy, and right, to card-index motor-cars; but that is not at all the same thing as to card-index fifty million people. Any attempt to card-index even five individuals leads straight to the situation envisaged by Blake when he wrote "One Law for the Lion and the Lamb is oppression." The Law, in fact, is a process of standardisation, and is not an objective to be sought but an evil to be minimised.

The growing chorus of condemnation which is greeting the havoc caused by the "P. E. Planners", a havoc which greatly exceeds in three months that caused in three years during the last war by alleged lack of "planning", is commonly met, by those concerned to apologise for it, by the statement that it was intended for a set of conditions which have not occurred. I have not yet seen the correct reply made to this—that it is the complete and final condemnation of the type of mind which will prepare and put into operation a plan which *can* only be successful under conditions which cannot be foreseen. Only power divorced from responsibility makes such a procedure possible. In comparison with it "muddling through" is brilliance. Or is it? Was the havoc, the objective?

The same type of mind, nourished in abstractions and cradled in the Fabian Society and the London School of Economics, is generally distinguished by a desire to do things in a really big way. Where an engineer or scientist would make half a dozen small scale experiments before deciding on any line of action, the Civil Service or behind-the-Civil Service, Planner, is prepared to go ahead no matter how much it costs someone else. It is beyond argument that small countries such as Norway, Sweden, Denmark and

Switzerland have been markedly free in recent years from any strong desire to change their political systems, and that such discontent as has existed, has been easily traceable to their debt structures. On the other hand, the United States, Russia, and Germany, and to a lesser degree, Japan and the British Empire, have been the scene of increasing political ferment always directed against the Federal authority. On the face of it, smaller political and economic units would appear to have something to recommend them. But not to the megalomaniac without any genuine experience, and a thirst for power without responsibility.

It may perhaps be desirable at this point to emphasise the change which has taken place in the British Civil Service, within one generation, due in the main to two causes, the lessened attractions of the Indian Civil Service, and the deadening grip of Treasury Control.

As is well known, the Higher Civil Service, the real administrative Government, both of India and the Empire with the exception of the Dominions, is primarily recruited from a Common examination of great severity, and in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, so competitive and so weighted in favour of the Classical Scholar that only a small proportion of those sitting for the examination could hope to be appointed. As a career *per se* the Indian Civil probably afforded attractions which have never been surpassed either before or since—up to the end of the last century. And in addition the pay was high enough to attract those to whom pay was of the first importance. For reasons which are highly interesting but the analysis of which would take us too far afield, these attractions have been steadily diminishing, and so far as the old type of candidate is concerned, no longer exist. In passing, it may be observed that Examination was found to be an insufficient guarantee of suitability.

The effect of this has been peculiar. The older type of Home Civil Servant who usually only rejected the Indian Civil in favour of the more prosaic and less well paid Home Service if he had private means did not look outside the Service for favours, and at the same time, was, both socially and otherwise, so strongly entrenched, that he could, and did, oppose a very solid front to "Treasury" or other interests, where they conflicted with his code. While doubtless not free from the inevitable faults of the bureaucrat, he was probably as good a specimen of his kind as could be found anywhere, and was the subject of fairly widespread admiration on the part of foreign Governments. Perhaps the highest tribute which can be made to him from the domestic point of view, is that the general public was

barely aware of his existence. He was secure, and therefore could be honest.

While there are no doubt many admirable exceptions, in the main the modern Civil Servant is a different animal, the product of decreased security. More varied in his social origins, and almost always dependent on his career for a living, he evolves not only from the Examination, but from the "establishment" of temporary appointments. Owing to the increased cost and more elaborate standard of living or in other words, the devaluation of money, his pay is low in comparison with his position and power. He has tended increasingly to look for an opposite number in Big Business, to whom to turn both for influence in the Service, and the offer of a lightly lucrative job outside it.

When Big Business has arranged a nice war, he knows that a flock of new Ministeries, almost wholly under outside patronage, and with fat wartime salaries, will short-circuit the normal avenues of promotion to all those who do not

understand what is expected of them. It is perhaps superfluous to suggest that the last direction in which his gaze would turn for support would be towards the general public and the taxpayer.

The modern bureaucracy is enabled to serve its masters with impunity by its convention of anonymity, and its mythical detachment from Policy. Just how mythical is this detachment may be judged from the fact that no Bill may be presented to the House of Commons which has not been drafted by the Treasury.

The question of anonymity is so important, and is so much linked with the question of anonymous propaganda in the "Public" Press, that it requires somewhat wider examination.

(To be continued).

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C.H. Douglas

Books to Read

By C. H. Douglas:—

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Social Credit	3/6
Credit Power and Democracy ...	3/6
The Monopoly of Credit	3/6
Warning Democracy	3/6
The Tragedy of Human Effort ...	6d.
The Use of Money	6d.
Approach to Reality	3d.
Money and the Price System ...	3d.
Nature of Democracy	2d.
Social Credit Principles	1d.
Tyranny	1d.

By L. D. Byrne:—

Alternative to Disaster	4d.
The Nature of Social Credit ...	4d.
Debt and Taxation	2d.

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NEWS AND VIEWS

Economic 'Co-operation'

At the assembly of the Supreme War Council on November 17th, a far-reaching agreement was reached involving the setting up of a joint Anglo-French Purchasing Council through which all buying by the Allies will be co-ordinated. From the detailed reports of smaller Supervision Committees dealing with aviation, armaments and raw materials, petrol, sea transport, food and economic warfare the Purchasing Council will estimate the resources and the needs of the Allies. The resources will be pooled, and the needs satisfied by joint buying.

So long as Great Britain and France are united in an identical policy, then such pooling of resources and buying is a measure that will save reduplication of work and energy and will probably lead to greater efficiency.

But some of the national papers have greeted the decision with exuberance as a shadow of the 'planning' to come. The *Daily Telegraph* of November 18th, says:

"Britain and France yesterday set the seal on a further important measure of war-time collaboration, which may also provide the foundation of a peace-time economic organisation designed to eliminate a well recognised source of international friction—the economic crisis."

Three B.B.C. news bulletins repeated this surmise.

Before we go in for this communisation we must be quite clear that it is we ourselves, the people of the country that have control of the policy

and that the policy is the one that the majority of us endorse. At present that condition holds: we have endorsed the policy of war, and in pursuit of it these measures are necessary.

It is of vital importance, however, and it should be kept absolutely clear, that as soon as our policy changes—as undoubtedly it will change at the end of the war, if not before—these measures must be changed. They are not, in fact, good in themselves—they are good for gaining a specific purpose and must be modified with a change in this. The policies of peace-time France and Great Britain are *not* identical because the people themselves are different by their very nature: they want different things, have different traditions.

The Non-Playing Captain

"UNITED STATES OF EUROPE" URGED

95% of the people of America want "to see the type of life and liberty Britain and France are fighting for preserved from destruction," said Mr. Thomas W. Lamont, partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan, in a speech to the New York Academy of Political Science.

Mr. Lamont criticised people who said that business wanted war because of "fancied profits."

The attitude of American business men towards war and peace, he said, was to encourage rather than obstruct "the efforts of the democracies to pur-

chase supplies here which are vitally needed for their defence."

"U.S. CO-OPERATION"

They also wanted to build the country's economic and financial power to a position of impregnable strength "so that finally America may be in a position to render sound and wise co-operation for an enduring peace."

Mr. Lamont urged support for the idea of an economic United States of Europe—a "great free trade region of Europe, a counterpart of the free trade area of the United States."—*Reuter*. —"Evening News," Nov. 16th, 1939.

"The vision Lenin saw was a Communist United States of Europe and ultimately, a World Communist order" . . . "Thousands of workers in Germany, in the Baltic, and Balkan countries, and in China were needlessly sacrificed."

"They were sent to slaughter by the Comintern on a gamble, with cooked up schemes of military coups-d'etat, general strikes and rebellion, none of which had any substantial chance of success."

"There are Communist Parties, legal or illegal, in every country in the world. The world knows that the headquarters of the Comintern are in Moscow. But it knows almost nothing of the real apparatus and its intimate connection with the OGPU and Soviet Military Intelligence."

—W. G. Krivitsky (S. Ginsberg)
"The Great Red Father."

"265 of these Jews [in the Bolshevik Government] come from the Lower East Side of New York." (1919)
—U.S. Senate Document No. 62,
66th Congress.

While the Cat was Away

On November 10th *The Evening Standard* seemed to speak with understanding as follows, headlines and all:—

AT THE MANSION HOUSE

"Whether consciously or otherwise, Sir John Simon adopted not merely the words but the intonation of the absent Premier at yesterday's Mansion House luncheon.

"He used Mr. Chamberlain's staccato emphasis and pronounced the word "force" with a familiar Chamberlain rasp.

"His Government colleagues were

announced, with those of the other guests in a series of stentorian roars, and each approached the Lord Mayor with varying degrees of embarrassment.

PROCESSION

"Mr. Walter Elliott ambled awkwardly towards him and hurriedly away. Sir Samuel Hoare was pink and collected.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald was businesslike and polite. Mr. Burgin clicked his heels, pulled down his waistcoat, adjusted his morning-coat and shot forward like an actor coming on to a stage.

"Mr. Eden arrived just in front of his more bronzed and handsome "double", Mr. R. G. Casey. He was followed by a gentleman whom, from the toastmaster's bark, I could only identify as the Right Hon. Lord Haw-Haw.

"The Lord Chancellor had his tongue in his cheek. He rolled it round and round his cheek throughout the first toast.

ABSTAINERS

"The Archbishop of Canterbury declared that a number of the guests had lunched indiscreetly. This at least could not apply to Lord Rochester, who drank mineral water throughout.

"He is a total abstainer like his three brothers and seven sisters, all of whom lived to toast the golden wedding of their parents in non-alcoholic refreshment."

'Actual photographs' of the Prime Minister's boots have appeared in some of the newspapers.

"The People Must be Satisfied"

Mr. W. D. Herridge, leader of the New Democratic Party, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Reynolds, president of the Canadian Corps Association have reached Canada after a visit to England.

According to the Ottawa correspondent of *The Times* they have issued a joint statement in which, "after giving their views on the war situation, they declare that the British Empire is now fighting for its own existence and the freedom of mankind, but that the people must be satisfied that the freedom is worth fighting for and that victory will lead to real prosperity and peace.

"They urge the Canadian Government to take the lead in demanding a conference of the nations of the Empire in London before the New Year to formulate peace aims and to take meas-

ures to attain them. The conference, which would end "our present intra-Empire shadow talks," should create and empower a supreme council of Empire to win the war, and should also have full power to reconstruct the Empire upon modern lines of high efficiency which would guarantee a new order of security for all its peoples."

Centralising Science Too

The setting up of a Ministry for the Co-ordination of Science is suggested in the annual report of the executive committee of the Association of Scientific Workers.

Under this plan an executive council would assist the Secretary of State and the Director-General of Scientific Services. It would plan the extension and re-allocation of scientific resources to meet present and future needs, and advise the Minister on the necessary measures.

"In considering how best to mobilise
(continued on page 8)

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Special measures are being taken to ensure the success of *The Social Crediter* CIRCULATION DRIVE.

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Every reader has his own circle of acquaintances. Thus every reader who does not co-operate is throwing away an opportunity of service to the community and with it part of the Special Effort which is being made by others.

The Social Crediter merits a circulation many times its present. Many times the present number of readers are waiting to know about it. Help them!

J. M.

Mrs. PALMER'S PAGE

INVISIBLE WITNESSES

As Douglas says, what we are witnessing is a supreme struggle for temporal power. Financiers and their bureaucrat satellites intend that the war against Hitler shall be fought in such a way that their own power shall be more firmly established than ever. Whatever else may go, the money system as it is to-day must remain. To them it matters not how long or short the war, or which side is proclaimed victorious, provided they may retain control of the system which gives them temporal power over victor and vanquished alike.

A war within a war. England and France, two nations which still retain the form of democratic government, struggling against totalitarianism in Germany, in pathetic ignorance of the fact that another great enemy is intending to take away from them even those shreds of democracy which they have.

On paper it seems that the financiers must win. I have had letters from one or two social crediters who are literally discouraged by what is happening around them. One of them tells me that since September she has felt she could do no more, but has shut herself away from it all, spending the time in her own home, or in the country.

This is what may happen to the best of us if we look at the picture presented to us by the interested parties. My friend tells me that even *The Social Crediter* is put aside; she is taking the view that the enemy wants her to take. She is basing her thoughts on what she hears from people whose conscious minds have been completely influenced by the commercialised press. She is going entirely by appearances.

Now the financiers have all the appearances on their side. She sees all the unnecessary, the false things that are done, people losing their jobs, having their salaries cut down, crippled by taxation, restricted in every way—in order to make the financial system work, not to win the war. She sees men submitting to all these things, apparently docile.

But if I were to ask her, "do you believe these things that are being done to be true and necessary?" I know what her reply would be. *Of course* she knows that the financial system of to-day is based on the lie that credit is the monopoly of the few, that it shall only

be issued to the people according to the whim of that few, and that even then it shall only reach them as a burdensome debt.

She knows that all these appearances are lies. But what she has for the moment forgotten is that an invisible cloud of witnesses is fighting those lies.

It does not follow that because the truth cannot be seen it does not exist.

Even if there were no Social Credit Movement the truth would still exist—if every conscious being accepted the picture presented to us by the Planners to-day, the truth would still exist.

It would await discovery.

But,

"The end of man, while unknown, is something towards which most rapid progress is made by the free expansion of individuality . . ."

This is one aspect of the truth which has already been revealed to us. It is impossible to regiment large masses of the population. Here is one of the invisible forces that is fighting against the planners. It is perhaps the greatest. Freud speaks of it as "the intractable nature of man", thereby putting himself in league with the enemy.

In every one of us, even in the most docile, is that something which is the striving towards a free individuality. This is the unseen part of the picture

A LONDON
LIAISON GROUP

has been formed as a result of the meeting at 4, Mecklenburgh Street, on Saturday, October 28. Meetings will be held at monthly intervals, and social crediters are invited to bring friends, but it must be clearly understood that this is not a propaganda group.

The next meeting will be held on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25th, from 2 till 5 p.m. Subject: "Federal Union."

B. M. PALMER.

that has been forgotten. This is the knowledge, faith in which will finally overcome the plan of the planners.

"For the planner is he who has no faith."

The influence of each one of us is incalculably diffusive; it may be negative, retrogressive, deadening, or it may spread in ever-widening circles, so that the action of those yet unborn may be surer and freer because of our faith. To have faith in the destiny of man is the least that can be expected from the social creditor in return for his splendid heritage of mental freedom; but to form one link in that freedom in association which must lead to man's unknown destiny is the greatest privilege life can offer.

Open Letter to General
Sir Ernest Swinton

16th November, 1939.

Dear General Sir Ernest Swinton,

Your racy war commentary of to-day was much appreciated—but not your excursion into politics.

You suggested that "what is going to happen after the war" should be left "to those who are thinking it out." This is exactly the place for your own little joke: *OH YEAH!*

If British citizens do not themselves determine and demand the Results they want from peace . . . then indeed though we shall win the war we shall lose it. *AND HOW?*

By the rabid imposition of a bureaucracy which already rivals those of Moscow and Berlin. Read and ponder *our own* emergency legislation. And by the perpetuation of such bonds by making them international, and backed by Force to which all nationals must submit. By making it impossible for English men to rule in their own country; and impossible for the French to maintain their beloved soil inviolate.

This monstrous conclusion is called: *FEDERAL UNION.*

Continue your commentaries on war but *keep off politics.*

Entirely without apologies.

Yours really sincerely,

J. D.

General Sir Ernest Swinton,
c/o B.B.C.

Mr. KEYNES GROWN BOLD

By H. R. P.

From bitter experience most social crediters have long since ceased to believe in coincidences, so far as concerns financial and economic matters, because they invariably operate in favour of the Money Power. It is apparently another of these "coincidences" that in *The Times* of November 14th and 15th there appear suggestions from Mr. J. M. Keynes, the well-known economist, which represent a part of the proposals for financing the war, put forward by Major Douglas and published in *The Social Crediter* of October 28th. Even that part is given a twist. *The Daily Telegraph* of November 17th refers to them as containing "the usual Keynesian attributes of boldness and originality."

There are various approaches possible to a consideration of Mr. Keynes's suggestions. The technical impracticability of carrying them out with the existing organisations of the Civil Service need not be gone into as the article is probably intended more to confuse Major Douglas's proposals than to be taken seriously. This view obtains confirmation from the lack of enthusiasm displayed by other newspapers and the non-committal leader in *The Times* of November 15th.

The "boldest" (but an unoriginal) statement of Mr. Keynes is that "something not much worse" than peacetime consumption may be quite compatible with the expenditure of £7 millions a day on armaments. We just can't expect an "appreciable improvement" during war! Major Douglas's expectations, things being what they are, are more modest and "if it is desired in time of war to restrict consumption," he proposes to effect this partly by actual rationing of some commodities without any price manipulation and partly by the issue of War Loans at such a figure of interest as would attract those who have some cash to spare. Major Douglas's proposals allow for the fact, evident everywhere at the moment, that the general public is prepared to assist in every way in the prosecution of this war whenever called upon. In other words the voluntary system of restricting consumption and calling upon services has already been proved and is taken advantage of in Major Douglas's proposals.

Mr. Keynes recognises the desirability for restricting consumption so as

to enable efforts to be concentrated on war purposes. But he does not shrink from suggesting compulsory savings. He proposes to introduce a levy ranging from 20 to 80 per cent. of the total income, part of which is to be treated as an outright tax and part to be treated as a compulsory investment, the latter he proposes should be put to the credit of the individual in a Post Office Savings Bank Account which would be blocked during the period of the War and be gradually released after the War. His method of working as put forward in his proposals appears to indicate, although he does not say so, that it shall apply to employees only. His method of collecting the levy should not possibly be made applicable to profits, rents, dividends and a number of other very material portions of the national income. Major Douglas's proposals include collection of tax which would be a tax only for the duration of the War. The receipts issued for this type of tax would be in fact War Loan bonds and presumably capable of redemption after the War. No such proposal is made regarding tax payable under Mr. Keynes's scheme. All tax collected would be a permanent loss to the individual paying it as at present. Only that portion of the levy visualised by Mr. Keynes which would be put on deposit could be unfrozen as purchasing power after the war. As far as this part of the proposals is concerned the great differences between Major Douglas's and Mr. Keynes's proposals are that the former relies on the will of the people to win the present war against aggression and to ensure that the sacrifices now being made shall all be made good in the Peace which will again bring about the latent Age of Plenty. Mr. Keynes's proposals reimburse the payer only in proportion to his sacrifices, they also are characterised by compulsion, and they provide an opportunity for appropriation by the banks in the first post-war slump!

It is difficult to imagine that an economist of Mr. Keynes's standing should imagine that the general public, particularly employees, should actually be in possession of the cash necessary to carry out this scheme. The effect of the scheme would of necessity impose very great individual hardships in very many cases and for that reason would have to be hedged round by a number of

exceptions which would render the whole scheme extremely complicated. But apart from this there is a very great divergence on the second aspect of Major Douglas's proposals. Mr. Keynes admits the impossibility of financing a war such as the present out of current taxes. Major Douglas goes so far as to limit the maximum to be contemporaneously collected to 10 per cent. of the total outlay incurred by the Government. The treatment of the remainder is however very different between these two experts. And it is here where the two proposals are most illuminating in their ultimate intention. Major Douglas proposes that at least 90 per cent. of the financial transactions required in the prosecution of the war shall be by pure credit. This involves nothing but book entries as far as both the Banks and Industrialists are concerned. Major Douglas's view is obviously pragmatic. It is not possible to consume more than is produced. The desirable restriction of consumption by individuals is covered by the first part of his proposals and there is therefore no need for any further financial restriction.

Mr. Keynes shows himself as a good friend to the Banks. The War Loan ramp in the last war, whereby almost the whole of the War Loan was created by the Banks out of nothing and was retained by them either as beneficial owners or as loan creditors, is well known and has been exposed time and time again. Mr. Keynes, however, does not appear to have heard of this, because he suggests that whatever cannot be "borrowed". He is sufficiently optimistic to think that individuals might exist who still would have some cash to spare after their compulsory savings had been deducted. He does not, however, appear to pin any great faith in their ability to contribute towards the loans and so he suggests that the balance should be advanced out of the resources "in the hands of Banks, Insurance Offices, Rent." The manufacturers of credit (put differently, the organisations and individuals who monetize the credit of the people for their own benefit) are those whom Mr. Keynes would like to see taking the lion's share again.

The *Daily Express* of November

(continued on page 11)

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

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BACKGROUND

Comments made by regular readers of this paper upon affairs, or life in general, often have a mystifying effect upon their hearers because these same hearers cannot "place" them.

"Well, what would *your* party do?" asks the startled on-looker, only to be "put off" by the simple assertion: "I haven't got a party."

The world of the one is a world in which parties are a necessary, inescapable ingredient. The world of the other is a world in which escape from parties is a necessary ingredient.

They speak and act from different backgrounds. When this is apparent to the non-social-crediter, if he has been kindly treated and wants something done somewhere to "put things right" (note it is 'things' which need putting right) he may suggest, if not in so many words, that an inventory be made of the articles which compose his own and his companion's respective hinterlands.

Yet this procedure rarely succeeds in establishing a common understanding quickly. A man's hinterland is vaster than a stage landscape. It is something vast indeed and seems even vaster and more confusing than it is when every object presents a different view—a most emphatically and argumentatively different view—to the observers who are trying to find something they can look at with the same eyes: something to agree about.

For two men who are showing each other quite plainly that they would like to reach the same goal in the end it is disconcerting to have to travel apart. They would like to travel in company; but how can that be when one man's railway line runs through a long series of stations which cannot by any stretch of

the imagination be considered the same as those on his companion's line?

Often the misunderstanding (for it is a misunderstanding) calls to mind the Chinese proverb:

"Who knows, telleth not.

Who tells, knoweth not."

And indeed for the disputants (as they have become by this time) this is the sad truth about them both.

It is something simple which, like most simple things, is also profound that divides them: an attitude.

Once I heard a man trying to explain the difference between what he called a 'scientist' and something he called a 'philosopher'. This may be of interest because among us we say (after Douglas) that social credit is the policy of a philosophy; but also we claim that our approach to life is somehow 'scientific'.

Every man trims his sails with reference to the way he thinks the wind blows. One's idea of all the winds of heaven and earth is one's philosophy. It may depend upon one's self or upon a just relationship between one's self and the winds; but in any case that's one's philosophy; and how one trims one's sails arises from it. How all men taken together trim their sails arises from all men's philosophies taken together.

But the man who was trying to explain the difference between science and philosophy must have had another idea of philosophy in mind; for he said something like this:—

"Well now, suppose a man went to Mount Olympus, clad in appropriate classical raiment, and climbed the mountain and when he reached the top he made a speech. Suppose his speech

was very carefully prepared in classical Greek and delivered in the best style worthy of the greatest of the ancient orators. And suppose further that it began with an invocation to Nature herself and that the burden of it was a most profound and reverent question. Well, any school-boy knows that however well he did it, however often he repeated himself in however many languages, if that man came down and told people what Nature had answered it would be his own voice, or an echo, he had heard; but he would be a Philosopher. (Incidentally, he would be a liar; but that knowledge would probably never pierce his vanity).

"But if, on the other hand, a man stayed at home modestly and humbly and tried to learn Nature's language (which is the language of events and one soon learnt) he would be answered every time, and if he didn't give any back-answers but just accepted what he was told, even when it sounded exactly like 'you're a fool!'—that man would be a scientist."

There aren't many scientists quite like that, which makes me think the story might be true; but I am sure the background of social crediters is that background of events; and the background of those whom they so often engage in conversation is just those same events thickly encrusted with a mask of whole vocabularies of words.

Up to a point the mental habits portrayed are the deductive and the inductive. If it is true that the mind of an Englishman is essentially inductive there should be a key to open it. You can break a lock but not unlock it without a key. Every good lock has its own key.

More Centralisation

Field-Marshal Goering has now organised a Central Trustee Department for Poland, with branches in all the important districts. This department will be responsible for the administration of Polish State Property. It will also supervise economic administration generally as well as regulate finance. Later Goering will charge the department with special economic tasks.

Most of the new credit institutions organised in the Polish territory have now been converted into branches of the Reichsbank.

DISCUSSION, DECISION AND ACTION

By P. R. MASSON

A previous article established that it was a false claim to have "The Right to One's Own Opinion" unless the qualification inherent in any reasonable conception of intellectual freedom was met, and the claim could be extended that such opinion was consistent with the facts or what are believed to be the facts.

To sailors, engineers and scientists and people who spend their lives dealing with nature and natural laws this code is "second nature"; if a problem has to be dealt with the natural and healthy sequence of events is discussion, the consideration of all available and relevant facts, decision in accordance with those facts and the necessary Action.

Nearly everyone at some point has to deal, at first hand, with natural laws; the cyclist has to learn something of the laws of momentum, gravity, friction and re-actions even though he cannot express them in mathematical terms. At least he knows that he cannot lean outwards on a turn and if his opinions and decisions are at variance with the facts the punishment is dire and immediate.

There must be some explanation why this code has general acceptance in so many activities and yet it is necessary to advocate its acceptance in the realms of politics, economics, finance and religion, just those abstruse subjects—it should be noted—that do not "work" or give general satisfaction.

The explanation is to be found in the fact that the punishment for wrong reasoning in these spheres is remote, and the connection is lost to all but a few people. Faulty design in engineering may last years but it is more likely to exact toll in months. There are many incidents, such as the disaster to the "Thetis", where terrible punishment was only a matter of hours. But in politics and finance the faulty reasoning and the break-down may be separated by hundreds of years. Finance is a good example; many people would dispute that it has broken down to-day, hundreds of years after its inception as a faulty mechanism, in spite of warnings at least as far back as Abraham Lincoln who understood quite well that an instrument had been forged which would break up civilisation unless corrected.

One of our leading modern politicians in a speech delivered to a company of Master Mariners said: "A

Statesman can be a humbug; a Skipper cannot." No doubt he meant that the Statesman had time to live his life and be buried with suitable honours before he was found out, but if a Skipper did not think honestly when there were rocks about he would very soon be found out.

The spread of such notions as that anyone had a right to his opinion regardless of facts would be of great assistance to anti-social factions who wished to prevent certain action being taken. The same factions would benefit from the notion that there is something meritorious in debate for its own sake, although nothing could be farther from the truth; at the point in any discussion when a truthful decision ceases to become the genuine objective, that discussion denotes ignorance or dishonesty on one side at least.

The statement has been made, sometimes as though it was a derogatory one, that "Douglas is always right." Now the ability to be right is a matter of assiduousness and accuracy in observation and deduction, in collecting facts and in assessing the information gained and presenting the conclusions clearly and truthfully with a disregard for "wishful thinking" from within or without. It is not disparaging to say that anyone could do it—in the same sense that every soldier in Napoleon's army was said to have a Field Marshal's baton in his knapsack.

It is well understood in a police court that there is a consistency about truthfulness and a corresponding inconsistency about fraud and they have to make their decisions with reasonable rapidity. A wrongdoer attempting to prove an alibi will have to invent a whole fabrication of falsehood to explain his presence and his movements in a town fifty miles from the scene of his activities. To him it may sound completely convincing when he accounts for one half-hour with the explanation that he went into a shop for a hair-cut. It is just too bad if it was early closing in that town and no shops were open.

The same type of discriminating test can be applied in the comparison of what is known as the Social Credit case with the more orthodox case:

The Social Credit case rests on a number of statements of fact.

(1) That the individual desires from

his institutions — the political, economic and financial systems in particular — freedom and security to live his own life with the minimum of interference and reasonable access at all times to the wealth available to meet his requirements for living.

- (2) That the wealth of goods, i.e., the means to fulfil these desires, is available;
- (3) That the financial system is the chief instrument of frustration backed by a fabrication of false teaching;
- (4) That a policy of frustration must be the conscious policy of individuals who can be held responsible for carrying out a wrong philosophy—which means a conception of life and living with which we do not agree;
- (5) That these responsible individuals and their philosophy can fairly be described as Jewish.

Now if it were desired to falsify these statements or put them out of perspective there is a way to do it and it is the way that it is being done.

To counter the desire of the individual for freedom and security he is told that toil is good for him; that other countries are much worse off; that his lot is very much better than it would have been a generation or so ago; and that conditions are going to be better some day when we have settled more immediate difficulties.

He is told that the goods are not available and bewildered with such half-truths (in their application) as that "he cannot have his cake and eat it" and "everything must be paid for."

The Press have to be controlled while belief is maintained that we have a free press.

Economists would have to be paid to make up an "alibi" which should look plausible or at least impossible to under-

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stand; somehow they have to explain away or confuse the subject of the destruction and restriction of wheat, fish, milk, potatoes, coffee and most other needs of man.

We have the framework of a democratic system so that representation must be falsified in some way.

The ordinary man must not be allowed to see that a policy of frustra-

tion and restriction is being perpetuated by some individuals. If he is not put off by such explanations as that it is his own wicked heart which needs changing or that his sufferings are due to remorseless economic laws, and begins to suspect Jewry then the line taken is the appeal to sentiment. The poor, downtrodden Jew! So the ordinary man is prevented from the realization not only that a true policy—which is the one nearly every-

one wants to suit fundamental ideas of life and living—may cause some suffering in course of establishment, although it need not do so, but also that it is a fundamentally wrong policy which has already caused untold misery and suffering, has brought about what looks like being a world war and always will bring disastrous results—*because it does not fit the facts of life.*

P. R. MASSON.

ENGLAND:

IN PRAISE OF ALE

Whenas the Chill Sirocco blowes,
 And Winter tells a heavy tale;
 When Pyes and Dawes and Rookes and Crows,
 Sit cursing of the frosts and snows;
 Then give me Ale.
 Ale in a Saxon Rumkin then,
 Such as will make grim Malkin prate;
 Rouseth up valour in all men,
 Quickens the Poets wit and pen,
 Despiset Fate.
 Ale that the absent battle fights,
 And scorns the march of Swedish Drums,
 Disputes the Princes Lawes and rights,
 And what is past and what's to come,
 Tells mortal wights.

Ale that the Plowman's heart upkeepes,
 And equals it to Tyrants thrones;
 That wipes the eye that over weepes,
 And lulls in dainty and secure sleepes,
 His wearied bones.

Grandchild of Ceres, Barley's daughter,
 Wine's emulous neighbour, if but stale;
 Ennobling all the Nymphs of water,
 And filling each man's heart with
 laughter;

Ha, ha, give me Ale.

? T. Bonham (Published 1656).

(continued from page 3)

ise the scientific resources of the country," the report states, "we must bear in mind not only the ways in which they can be used to support the defence machinery, but also how the scientific and social progress can be maintained and expanded, and the foundations laid for further advances when peace shall have been established."

Soviet Citizenship

It is reported by the *Daily Express* that 500,000 Jews from the German-Polish district including Lwow have crossed the frontier into Soviet Poland; 350,000 of them have now been given Soviet Citizenship.

Financier in Exile

The *Daily Telegraph* repeats the statement that Thyssen financed Hitler in the following:—

Herr Fritz Thyssen, the German steel magnate, who was reported to have fled from Germany several weeks ago, is now living with his family at an hotel in Locarno.

He declines to make any statement about the reasons for his departure from Germany.

Thyssen, who was president of the United Steel Works of Essen, was one of the first members nominated by Hitler to the General Council of Business and Industry when it was formed in July, 1933. He is 65 and reputed to have been one of the wealthiest men in Germany. It was largely with funds supplied by him that Hitler launched the Nazi party.

Daily Telegraph, Nov. 17th, 1939.

Landladies' Rates

The London Emergency Apartment Keepers' Society are starting a new campaign to protect members.

London Landladies are in danger of being ruined by the evacuation of large numbers of their lodgers.

Miss Marian Reeves, chairman of the association, states that 2,000 landladies were recently summoned at Paddington for non-payment of rates.

"There is the absurd position," said Miss Reeves, "that while banks holding leases as security are calling in overdrafts on the ground that the leases are now valueless, the local authorities are insisting that the conditions arising from the war do not constitute grounds for the reassessment of the properties. If leases are valueless, the rating authorities should not insist on the full amount.

"The pressure applied by these bodies is making it almost impossible for many apartment house-keepers to have anything left over for food, rent and general tradesmen. This must mean the closing down of a number of houses."

The Ministry of Health is being asked to receive a deputation on the matter.

Patriotism

Don't say "Give me a patriotism that is free from all boundaries." It is like saying "Give me a pork pie with no pork in it."

—G. K. Chesterton.

THE POLICY OF THE JEWISH RACE (XII)

ZIONISM

The *Jewish Encyclopaedia* says of Zionism:

"Movement looking toward the segregation of the Jewish people upon a national basis and in a particular home of its own, specifically the modern form of the movement that seeks for the Jews a publicly and legally assured home in Palestine, as initiated by Theodor Herzl in 1897, and since then dominating Jewish history."

The "Judenstaat" published by the Viennese journalist Theodor Herzl, an 'assimilated' Western Jew, contained a straightforward proposal for the establishment of a Jewish state in Palestine. The book was translated into several languages and awakened tremendous enthusiasm, especially among the intellectual Jewish youth of Europe and the poverty-stricken ghetto-imprisoned Jews of Russo-Poland [The Jewish Pale of Settlement].

Encyclopaedia of Jewish Knowledge:

"These forces rallied in such numbers to the new leader that to create a representative authority he in 1897 organized the Congress which formulated the platform and gave shape to the movement. The response was unprecedented in Jewish history, whole communities petitioning for their removal from centres of oppression."

During the following years Herzl worked indefatigably for his idea, collecting and founding funds and developing all the functions of the later World Zionist organisation, aiding in the building of organizations which sprang up all over the world, interviewing Emperors, Sultans and Kings, inspiring and impressing everybody with the fire of his enthusiasm.

Criticism against the new national movement came first of all from that very priesthood which all during the Middle Ages had taught the return to the Holy Land as an integral part of the doctrine of the Messianic Age, in this way making the Jewish masses forget or bear with the miseries of the present. When, however, distances, thanks to modern inventions, were no longer what they had been and the return no longer a lofty impossibility:

"the conference of Rabbis that sat in Frankfort-on-the-Main in July, 1845, decided to eliminate from the ritual the prayers for the return to the land of our forefathers and for the restoration of the Jewish State."²

At the Philadelphia Conference in November, 1869, it was declared that:

"The Messianic aim of Israel is not the restoration of the old Jewish state under a descendant of David, involving a second separation from the nations of this earth,"²

and this point of view was re-affirmed at the Pittsburgh Conference November, 1885:

"We consider ourselves no longer a nation but a religious community and we therefore expect neither return to Palestine nor the restoration of any of the laws concerning a Jewish state."²

But Theodor Herzl was not an orthodox Jew and appeared to have known nothing about rabbinical conferences, or the elimination of the doctrine that constituted 'Reformed Judaism,' and the violent opposition he encoun-

tered from the rabbis, the bankers and the great industrialists must have come to him as a great shock. The chief rabbi of his own town of Vienna published "National-Judentum" which was directed against the new movement and in which he repeated the dictum of the conferences:

"Israel has been since the dispersion a purely religious community, a leader of peoples . . . its historical task has consisted in opposing the idea of nationalism . . . and if Judaism should re-awaken in its adherents the endeavour again to become a nation, it would be committing suicide."²

K. Kohler was still more explicit in his opposition to the new movement:

"Judaism is a religious truth entrusted to a nation destined to interlink all nations and sects and classes and races of men, its duty is to be a cosmopolitan factor of humanity,"²

and he repudiated the idea that Judea is the home of the Jew, an idea 'that unhomes the Jew over the wide world. In England, Lucien Wolf [author of the article 'Anti-Semitism' in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, and an intimate of the House of Rothschild] characterises Herzl's idea as

"an ignorant and narrow-minded view of a great problem . . . the mission of the Jew is to show an example to the nations, to take its stand on lofty toleration and real universalism and . . . its highest traditional ideal is undoubtedly national, but it is not a nation of a kept principality, but the Holy Nation of a Kingdom of Priests."

Rabbis and intellectuals were only echoing the opinions of the Jewish rulers to whom Zionism spelt:

"A complete reversal of Jewish experience since the Fall of Jerusalem" and "the whole premises ran counter to the accepted tenets of Reform Judaism, the viewpoint of the philanthropic organisations, and the leading Jewish benefactors everywhere."⁶

The first reaction of the Jewish rulers to this curious phenomenon of tens of thousands of Jews wanting the same thing was characteristic. While:

"the attitude of the Christian world towards Zionism has been in nearly every case one of cordial attention . . . those of the more important dailies that were in Jewish hands either accorded the movement scanty attention or were absolutely silent. (The *Vienna Neue Freie Presse* of which Herzl was a feuilleton-writer never mentioned the word Zionism)"²

and at his annual conferences

"The great Jewish beneficiary organisations of Europe and America were entirely without representation, and with one or two exceptions kept themselves free from any connection with Zionism."²

But:

"the other great dailies of the world frequently opened their columns to news of the movement."²

PALESTINE AS A SPIRITUAL CENTRE.

One of the best known Hebrew writers of the day was Asher Ginsberg, whose pen-name was Ahad-ha-am signify-

ing 'one of the people'. Ginsberg had received a strictly rabbinical education, at the age of seventeen married the grand-daughter of a prominent rabbi and settled in Odessa. In 1889 he had formed a secret organisation called the Sons of Moses, and it was [according to L. Fry in "Waters Flowing Eastwards"] to this little group that he first read what is to-day known as the "Protocols of Zion," a document which, since its first publication by Professor Nilus in 1905 has been continuously and vigorously denounced by leading Jews as a forgery. The effect of Ginsberg's activities was to change the spirit and policy of the Zionist movement: for Herzl's political and economic Jewish National Home he substituted his

"own conception of Palestine as 'a spiritual centre' built up slowly by the devotion of Jews imbued with the historic culture of their people, and re-acting on the scattered communities of the world as a cementing and unifying influence."⁶

In order to propagate this 'new' conception he formed his old adherents into a new secret order called the Sons of Zion [B'nai Zion], and as the head of a great Hebrew Publishing firm and editor of Hashiloah, "The Way", he became a formidable opponent of Herzl. After fourteen years of labour Ginsberg's efforts began to bear fruit. In 1911 his representatives, Chaim Weizman and others, scored a victory at the tenth Zionist Congress and two years later "when he visited the congress for the second time, he was happy."

THE WAR

At the outbreak of the world war American Zionists acting on their own initiative established the Provisional Zionist Emergency Committee which soon became the centre of authority. Intimately connected with it was Louis [Lubitz] Brandeis, the first Jew to be appointed to the United States Supreme Court Bench.

"Long before the United States entered the war, Brandeis had declared himself unhesitatingly for the Allies . . . his Jewish feelings and his Zionist convictions had made him consider the chances of war bringing about a restoration of the Jews in Palestine."⁷

These chances had also been considered by the leader of American Jewry Jacob Henry Schiff, who, like all the Jewish leaders had always opposed the National-Home-Idea. His reasons for reviewing his attitude to Palestine appear in a letter written late in 1917:

"With the revolution in Russia, which has done away with the so-called 'pale' . . . there can be little doubt that the Jewish inhabitants will gradually disperse over the entire enormous dominions Russia covers. Desirable as this will prove in general it will . . . not unlikely tend to end the development of Jewish culture and Jewish ideals which the 'pale' brought forth, because the 'pale' possessed of necessity the character . . . of a Jewish centre from which Jewry the world over drew to a very considerable extent the spiritual nourishment it ever needs, for continued existence."⁹

In the innumerable negotiations that took place between the leader of Jewry and the Zionists the former constantly stresses the 'spiritual-centre-idea' and the necessity for this centre to be under British suzerainty. On September 25th, 1917, he writes to Mr. Friedman:

"I do believe that it might be feasible to secure the goodwill of America, Great Britain and France in any

event toward the promotion of a large influx and settlement of our people in Palestine."

From that moment things moved quickly: Justice Brandeis⁷ approached President Wilson, 'who sympathised fully with Brandeis' Zionist views, and then proceeded to discuss the future with the British and French Ambassadors in Washington. The meetings of the Zionist 'Political Committee' in London were attended by Lord Rothschild, James de Rothschild, Sir Mark Sykes, Sir Herbert Samuel, Chaim Weizmann and Nahum Sokolow, the latter a Russian who had moved to London during the war. Sokolow negotiated with the French government, and Sir Mark Sykes went to Rome, Port Said, Cairo and Jeddah. The final decision (commonly known as the Balfour declaration) took the form of a letter from Sir Arthur Balfour to Lord Rothschild, leader of Anglo-Jewry, intimating that His Majesty's government viewed with favour the establishment in Palestine of a National Home for the Jewish people. Sir Arthur Balfour* himself had been to New York where at the official reception given by President Wilson he 'singled out Brandeis for private conversation.'

"A considerable number of drafts of the Balfour Declaration were made in London and transmitted to the U.S. through War Office channels for the use of the American Zionist Committee. The draft cabled from Government to Government was handed to Brandeis for approval. After a most necessary revision President Wilson acting through Colonel House [referred to by Wilson as 'My other self', married to a Jewess, and employed by Schiff to procure the nomination of Wilson] authorized cabling to the British Government the version that was published and to which all the Allied Governments in turn gave approval."⁸

Encyclopaedia Britannica:

"In the meanwhile the British armies were slowly but surely conquering Palestine. Jerusalem fell to the British arms within a few days of the date of Mr. Balfour's historic declaration."

In the conquest of Palestine, British arms had been considerably strengthened by the assistance of some hundred thousand Arabs, to whom promise of autonomy had been made by England in 1915. The Balfour Declaration was a direct violation of this promise.

There followed the despatch of the American Medical unit to Palestine the recruiting of the Jewish legion and the appointment of the Zionist commission to Palestine in 1917-18. The Zionist claims were heard at the Peace Conference in Paris in February, 1919. In 1920 a British Civil administration was established in the country with Sir Herbert Samuel, an English Jewish statesman, at its head as High Commissioner.

On September 17th, 1920, Jacob Henry Schiff sent a cablegram to Sir Herbert in response to an inquiry whether a considerable loan for improvements in Palestine could be floated in America:

"Initial borrowing will need guarantee British Government and be made in dollars to insure successful flotation here. With this shall be pleased to give every co-operation."⁹

Matters were legalized in 1922 when the Mandate

* Sir Arthur was a personal friend of the Rothschilds, who always reserved a bedroom for his use at week-ends at their country seat at Tring.

affirming the authority of Great Britain was granted.

THE MANDATE

Encyclopaedia Britannica:

"There was a succession of unforeseen delays, but a slightly modified draft was eventually approved by the Council in London. A few weeks earlier the British Government had issued a statement [The Churchill White Paper] of British policy in Palestine in which it interpreted the Balfour declaration as meaning 'not the imposition of a Jewish nationality upon the inhabitants of Palestine as a whole but the further development of the existing Jewish community in order that it may become a centre in which the Jewish people as a whole may take, on grounds of religion and race an interest and pride.'"

Who was responsible for this 'slight' modification of the policy set out in the Balfour Declaration?

Under clause four of the Mandate the Zionist movement was given a recognized status as the Jewish agency for Palestine, i.e., the Zionist movement represented the Jewish people in matters relating to Palestine.

Encyclopaedia of Jewish Knowledge:

"A subordinate section of clause four granted the Zionist organisation the right to obtain co-operation of non-Zionists and the attempt to give this idea actuality led to the creation of the Extended Jewish agency. In 1924 a conference to that end was held in New York. The most active proponent of the enlarged agency was Louis Marshall."

So we are back once again to the centre of things for Louis Marshall was the legal representative of the ruling American Jewish Houses, had been the president of the Jewish delegation at the Peace conference, the chairman of many Jewish charities. He had been instrumental in suppressing the publication by Major Putman of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" and in extracting from Henry Ford an humiliating apology for having published a version of the same document.

Under cover of the war, then, the Jewish rulers succeeded in transforming a democratic movement of great potential danger to their policy into yet another weapon of international tax-collecting.

"All the groups in American Zionism were gradually drawn into this organisation [the central Zionist organisation of America] which was responsible for creating the Transfer Account which handled millions of dollars during the war . . . in 1917 it organised the Restoration Fund which was the precursor of the many appeals that have succeeded it."

(Mr. Keynes Grown Bold—continued from page 5)

16th is to be congratulated on its judgment. It sums the whole of Mr. Keynes's proposals up in the first sentence of its scathing opinion "another enemy attacks the liberty of the people." Every social creditor will endorse that view and it is left for us to marvel how it is that an excellent idea can be taken and twisted so easily into a shape which makes it unrecognisable.

Major Douglas's proposals would help to break the domination of the Money Power while respecting the rights and liberties of individuals.

Mr. Keynes's proposals would play straight into the hands of the Money Power and would infringe the rights and liberties of the people.

H. R. P.

In the following years the Jewish National Fund, and the Hadassah [another fund] became separate and independent institutions and the Zionist organisation of America functioned as an aid to the fund-raising activities it had called into existence.

In Palestine there was a

"temporary boom and the more rapid development of Tel Aviv and Haifa. The collapse of this boom was injurious to the development in the immediately succeeding years . . . Meantime, however, the school system, the hospitalisation . . . the efforts of the Palestine Economic Council, the British Economic Board . . . and scores of new enterprises were changing the Palestine scene."

The 'spiritual-centre' attitude had obviously carried the day:

"In Palestine itself wholly new ideas such as 'Labor Zionism' and the Religion of Labor' have found expression, exciting the interest of those who have otherwise little in common with any aspect of Judaism, but who are interested in new social phenomena."

The last decade has seen a growing tension between the Arabs and the Jews and latterly a reign of violence, not unlike that of the pre-war Russian Ghetto, has set in. In order to clear up the question a conference between representatives of the Jews and the Arabs was held in London early this year. In the national press one caught a glimpse of the personnel:

"Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, Colonial Secretary, wearing immaculate morning dress, was at Victoria yesterday to greet Arab delegates to the Palestine talks. They wore gold and white robes and brilliant head-dresses . . ."

"The Jewish agency for Palestine has set up a special 'conference committee' of Jewish leaders . . . British members of the group are Mr. James de Rothschild, M.P., Lord Bearstead and the Marquis of Reading."

—*News of the World*, January 29th, 1939.

As the 'Jews' and the Arabs could not agree the British Government determined to impose a policy of restricted immigration for a period of five years.

Daily Telegraph, June 8th, 1939:

"Jerusalem: The whole Jewish community is determined to defeat the British plan by a refusal to co-operate."

B. J.

References:

- ² *The Jewish Encyclopaedia.*
- ⁶ *The Encyclopaedia of Jewish Knowledge.*
- ⁷ "Louis Brandeis," by Jacob de Haas; New York, 1929.
- ⁸ "Jewish State or Ghetto," by J. M. Machover.
- ⁹ "Jacob Schiff, Life and Letters," by Cyrus Adler.

JEWRY

When a jury was chosen to try Fritz Kuhn, head of the pro-Nazi German-American Bund, who is accused in New York of stealing £1,410, counsel for the defence objected.

"The jurymen are not impartial," he said. The jurors frankly admitted it. They were all Jews. A new jury was chosen."

—"Evening Standard," November 11th, 1939.

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First 'Great War': (Hillaire Belloc: 'The Jews')

"The Great War brought thousands upon thousands of educated men (who took up public duties as temporary officials) up against the staggering secret they never had suspected . . . the complete control exercised over things absolutely necessary to the nation's survival by half a dozen Jews."

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