

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

## FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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### THE BRITISH EXPERIMENT

By NORMAN WEBB

*"Making all due allowance for the defects in it which are only too obvious, the Anglo-Saxon character probably remains the greatest bulwark against tyranny that exists in the world to-day."*

*"Social Credit" (1933 Edition).*

It is only now, when individual freedom seems to be in decline everywhere, that we begin to gain a conscious knowledge of what constitutes true Democracy, and to see what a grand thing British culture really is.

Like the culture of Greece, from which it is in the direct line of historical development, it is a dynamic and adventurous and responsible experiment. There is nothing parasitic or careful about it, as there is nothing calculating or planned.

Despite jealous disparagements on the part of our fellow Westerners, including the United States, which are understandable enough in the circumstances, and even accusations of unbearable pride, it is really a fact that the British race is relatively great and comparatively humble. Humble enough to laugh at itself, and to scout the idea that it stands, historically speaking, at one of the high points of human achievement.

The suggestion that we have a cultural significance seems faintly absurd to us. The Greeks, yes; it is the correct thing to crack up ancient Greece. But Britain is different. We are good at sport, or used to be—for professionalism seems to be beating us here too—and we are much better "class" than foreigners; but culture. What is British culture anyway? And immediately one is face to face with what is at once England's strength and perhaps her greatest danger: her unselfconsciousness.

What exactly is British culture? What is the Greek culture, if it comes to that? Not, in fact, its architecture or its literature, great as they are. For Art (and this is an admission for one educated in the modern artistic school)

is an incident, a by-product, the effect of a cause. And that cause is the idea

behind the culture, or rather, the idea and the culture are one.

#### Germany and Russia

TO THE EDITOR OF  
"THE TIMES"

Sir,—May I presume to suggest that British propaganda should be concentrated on the effort to bring home to the people of Germany the extreme danger of their position as a result of Herr Hitler's Russian adventure? The Russo-German pact was acclaimed as a master-stroke of diplomacy, but within a month it has resulted in the surrender to Russia of more than half Poland, for the conquest of which 100,000 Germans have laid down their lives, and in the abandonment of Germany's most cherished ambitions in the East. Now Germany is facing a long and exhausting war in the West with a vast Russian army on its unfortified eastern frontier only waiting for the next word from Moscow. Truly Herr Hitler has given hostages to fortune!

If the people of Germany realized the situation they would sweep the whole Nazi gang into oblivion, reconstitute Western Poland as a buffer State, and seek an agreement with Britain, France, Italy, and Spain for the defence of European civilization.

Yours faithfully,  
P. GARDNER-SMITH.

*Jesus College, Cambridge;  
September 24th, 1939.*

A civilization will be judged hereafter by the idea for the realization and enlargement of which it stood and strove. Greece stood for freedom, the overthrow of tyranny—mental and political. And that also is the common and fundamental aim of the teaching of Jesus of Nazareth, and of British Democracy. The natural corollary to it is the sanctity and all-importance of the individual.

Let us look, if we can, at the British Commonwealth of Nations divested of its neo-imperialism, and all its economic and huxtering elements. It has been, and is, essentially the democratic idea, however imperfect, in practice.

If it is man's destiny "to have dominion over the earth", as I believe it is, let us take credit for our part in peopling and making habitable its waste places. But the really vital point is that we did not come empty-handed. In every part where we have gone we have brought our hard-won gift of the idea of freedom and all our cultural experience.

The time has come to give up our habit of being inferior and apologetic about it. It is likely that the best of us were made self-conscious by the jingoistic and theatrical conception of the "British Empire" as the Roman Imperium of the modern world—that was Disraeli's invention; and whether it was intended or not, it was employed as a cloak under which International Finance could follow the most enterprising of national flags, and "consolidate" cultural colonisation by the prompt application of the Debt and Loan-accountancy system.

But that economic exploitation must

not be confused with the real British cultural achievement, which, in as far as it was not the outcome of the native Anglo-Saxon independence, was derived from Greece via the Renaissance, and not from Imperial Rome at all; and was not greatly concerned—or indeed concerned at all—with world-domination.

The British are accused of having established the precedent and principle for the present-day European “smash-and-grab” imperialism. That is a very dangerous accusation; and, although our national record is not a scrupulously clean one, an untrue accusation. A moment’s thought should convince anyone who was not prejudiced, that British culture, as distinct from the economic theories of Manchester, was never imposed on any people—with the possible and tragic exception of Ireland. Financial exploitation there was in plenty by the City of London, under cover of the Union Jack.

But to what extent “the City” is, or even was, England in any real sense, is a question that urgently requires to be asked and answered.

What I write here is the outcome of a conviction that a considerable proportion of the more thinking members of our race, including myself, owe an apology to Britain, to themselves, if you like. We have not had the necessary knowledge to differentiate between the true British achievement and its exploitation by Finance. In consequence we have felt an unjustified shame when our record is pointed out to us by other nations. And that shame is, and is intended to be, a weakness.

A point arises when an essentially challenging impulse, such as British Democracy, must either become conscious of itself or decline. For by virtue of its very positiveness and significance, it automatically becomes a target upon

which all the negative forces concentrate; for it is upon the thinking elements in the community, its brain, if you like, that the negative forces go to work.

What we are trying to do, whether we put it to ourselves that way or not, is to become conscious of the true facts of our own position and that of the nations of the world. We dimly realize that the present situation is artificial (unreal) and could not by any possibility arise if men (or even a sufficient minority) knew the real underlying facts.

In a struggle such as this, every inherited or induced mis-conception is a handicap. And it is possible that this point I have raised here, small as it may seem to be, constitutes one of the really serious breaches in our national defences, that urgently requires to be made up.

NORMAN WEBB.

## Bernard Mannes Baruch, Financier

On Sunday, September 24th, there appeared in the *Empire News* a long article entitled “Baruch, Foe of the Nazis”. Might that, the reader would perhaps like to know, be the same Baruch mentioned in “Warn Europe”?

“Can America stay neutral?” asks Mr. Stanley Jackson, the author. He goes on:

“It would be foolish to ignore the Isolationists who are beating the stay-out-of-Europe drum. They present a powerful section of American thought. On the other side backing Roosevelt and the Allies is one of the most influential men in the world.”

But *Bernard M. Baruch* confided to the *Sunday Dispatch* in 1936 (23 Aug.):

“Do not suppose that if Britain were involved in War you would be able to buy aeroplanes from the United States. Not only the Neutrality Law but the whole spirit of our nation to-day would make it impossible for any American Government, however friendly to Great Britain, to permit the sale of war materials of any kind, once hostilities had broken out.”

Can this ‘Foe of the Nazis’, then be somebody whose acquaintance we have yet to make?

“Within the next few months this man may be crossing the Atlantic to land Hitler a nasty clout on the jaw . . . Before long you are likely to hear a good deal about Mr. Bernard

Baruch.”

So it is the same, after all. There can be no doubt:

“This millionaire financier wields enormous power behind the scenes. He is Roosevelt’s most intimate adviser. Again and again he has suggested key men for the American Government.\* Roosevelt always wisecracks when you mention Baruch’s influence at the White House. ‘I do not mind if folk think that Barney writes all my speeches,’ he once remarked, ‘but I do object to them thinking he writes only my best ones.’”

The section giving personal details is headed “The Eagle”:

“‘B.B.’ has had an amazing career.”

You remember Baruch’s reply to the people who cross-examined him at a State Enquiry at Washington: “I suppose I was the most powerful man in the United States during the War.” Here is the passage preceding that bit:

Mr. Jefferies: “In other words you determined what anybody could have?”

Mr. Baruch: “Exactly; there is no question about that . . . I assumed that responsibility, and that final determination rested with me.”

Mr. Jefferies: “What?”

\* He has treated Roosevelt to an almost 100 per cent. Jewish brain-trust.

Mr. Baruch: “That final determination as the President said rested with me; the determination of whether the Army and Navy should have it; the determination of whether the Railroad Administration should have it, or the Allies, or whether General Allenby should have locomotives, or whether they should be used in Russia or used in France.”

Mr. Jefferies: “You had considerable power?”

Mr. Baruch: “I did indeed, sir.”

Mr. Jefferies: “And all those different lines really ultimately centred in you, so far as power was concerned?”

Mr. Baruch: “Yes, sir, it did. I probably had more power . . .”

Mr. Stanley Jackson continues: “Descendant of an old Spanish family, he hails from South Carolina. As a lad he sold newspapers before he drifted to Wall Street as a speculator. Here his remarkable flair for business, backed by some amazing hunches soon put him in the money. Equipped with a phenomenal memory and powerful instinct for finance, he piled up the biggest fortune in the States. Soon he was known as the Eagle of Wall Street.”

According to other authorities

(*American Who's Who, Encyclopaedia of Jewish Knowledge*) Bernard Baruch is the son of Simon Baruch, born in Schwarsen in Poland, and Isabel Wolfe, the descendant of a Spanish-Jewish family. Simon Baruch was a well-known and comfortably situated physician.

A couple of blocks away sat Henry Jacob Schiff, chief power in America during the first 20 years of the century. He was watching the rising 'eagle', for as early as 1906 he was writing to Baruch:

"I am sure you will co-operate with us in the framing of a plan which shall do credit alike to ourselves and the committee."

Later Baruch's name was associated with all the plans of the most powerful financial house in America. These included the financing of the Allies in the European War, the financing of the Bolshevist regime in Russia, and the framing of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations.

Mr. Jackson continues:

"To his huge country house in Carolina come politicians, journalists, and statesmen from all over the world. He can make or break a politician.

"In Hungary he has a hunting lodge where most of Europe's diplomats have come to shoot and remained to talk.

"Invitations to his Scottish shoot are eagerly welcomed by Barney's friends in this country . . .

"He has a large staff of economists and diplomatic experts who regularly submit their views on international and domestic problems. He paid General Johnson 40,000 dollars a year before passing him on to President Roosevelt. Barney Baruch was a welcome guest at the White House long before he became Roosevelt's one man brain trust. He is not personally ambitious and prefers to sit behind the throne rather than upon it . . . he has paid enormous sums to party funds and can well afford to do so. In the coming months he is bound to play a big part behind the scenes in Washington."

Bernard Baruch has written "The Making of the Reparation and Economic Section of the Treaty", and has contributed various articles on economics to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. He has two daughters and one son, Bernard Mannes Baruch.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

The *Sunday Dispatch* of October 1, in a front page article:

Josef Stalin, Dictator of Soviet Russia, is planning to:—

1. Re-create in Europe a Soviet Republic even larger than the old Russian Empire.
2. Bolshevise Germany, Eastern and Central Europe.

This grandiose plan has been made possible by the Soviet-German agreement partitioning Poland . . .

Stalin aims to carry out his plan with the aid of Communist propaganda, and to this end is reviving the dormant Third International. His first move towards Bolshevising Central Europe will be to create in his new Polish territory three "autonomous" Soviet republics on the model of those already existing in Russia. These will be:—

1. *A Polish Soviet (created out of the territory with a predominantly Polish population);*
2. *A Ukrainian Soviet (possibly joined to the existing Russian Ukrainian Soviet);*
3. *A White Russian Soviet.*

These republics will be used as centres for spreading Bolshevist propaganda in Polish territories taken by Germany, in Germany proper, and in the Baltic States.

Similar republics as propaganda centres for Hungary and Rumania will be formed when Russia takes Ruthenia and Bessarabia . . .

Maps showing the "restoration" of all the one-time Bolshevist republics in Europe are appearing in Moscow and the principal Soviet cities. These include Hungary, Bavaria, and Austria.

Stalin, in finding excuses for his Nazi Pact, is telling Soviet Nationalists that his aim is the creation of a great Russian Empire, and the Communist elements that his aim is the Bolshevisation of Europe.

*And what action is Britain going to take?*

Madame Tabouis, in the same paper, gives a very neat and plausible summary of why (a) Hitler and (b) Stalin behaved as they did when they did.

This is interesting, but less constructive than some other considerations.

Ultimately it is the German people and the Russian people in whom power resides—ultimately.

The immediate necessity is to con-

vince the German people of the need for action implicit in the present situation. They do the fighting—Russia takes the prey. They have become hawks to fly at Russia's bidding—and unless they are careful they will remain chained and caged at Russia's wish.

A most unsatisfactory situation for them, and full realisation of this in relation to the war on the Western front would probably lead to the assertion of their will.

*Threat of Peace:*

Perturbed by the sinister prospect of a Premature Peace, Mr. Churchill has made a speech ("It is not for Hitler to say when the war will end nor for his successors") and the Government decided to give a fitting answer by calling up 'men' of 21 (250,000).

*And so on*

Stalin has offered a guarantee to Turkey that Russia will not allow the Germans to reach the Black Sea. In return for neutrality it would also guarantee Turkey's sole possession of the Dardanelles and her Asiatic territories. Russia also has plans concerning the Baltic. On the evening of October 3rd the Lithuanian, Latvian and Turkish Foreign Ministers were all in Moscow.

*British Guiana Plan Postponed*

Mr. Roland Robinson asked Secretary of State for the Colonies what progress had been made with the scheme for the settlement of Jewish refugees in the interior of British Guiana?

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald replied:

"The refugee organisations in this country were on the point of setting up a corporation to carry out the proposed experimental settlement scheme in British Guiana, but owing to the outbreak of war further action in the matter has had to be suspended for the time being."

—*Hansard*, Vol. 351, Col. 923. September 20.

Presumably the Jews now in this country 'temporarily' will remain at least to the end of the war.

*Free England*

"Anyone who has not yet filled in a National Registration form is in danger of being seriously short of food when rationing starts," said a Ministry of Health official recently.

Mrs. PALMER on

## DRAGONS TEETH

The dragon's teeth were first sown some four hundred years ago; at first the crop was sparse, but of recent years it grows with ever-increasing fertility, so that the ordinary citizen, whose inescapable duty it is to deal with this devil's brood, looks like going down in the struggle.

He has not yet realised that he must also deal with the sower.

Just now the whole of his attention is centred on a particularly noxious specimen, armed cap a pie with all the terrors of modern war. It seems gigantic. "Aggression" is written on its features, and its name is Hitler. So close is it that the ordinary citizen can see nothing beyond the shadow that it casts; but thrusting his wife and children behind him, prepares to give up his own life in the belief that this is the last enemy to be dealt with.

But it is not. It is not even so big as some that are a little farther away.

The peril in which we stand is great. For while we are attempting to deal with Hitler (and possibly Stalin and a few others) under the impression that if they are stopped we shall make the world safe for "democracy"—a state we have never yet experienced—we do not perceive that powers far more insidious are rivetting our chains with the greatest speed.

Have you realised what has happened to you since the last week in August?

It is doubtful whether you have any rights to what was once your own property. You may have to take into your house soldiers, or doctors and nurses for whom you must cook and cater at barely cost price; or you may have to share your home with people evacuated from danger zones. If you are not required to do either of these things it is simply because your premises are not considered suitable by the officials.

You may be asked to leave your house or business and hand it over to the government.

If it means handing over your income also, this is your funeral (as it may well be).

You must allow access to your

premises at any time considered suitable by officials.

Your life is conscripted, your labour soon will be. Sir Samuel Hoare has told us not to worry if there is not much work at the moment; before long work will come looking for us, men and women alike.

I don't wish to be foolishly impractical. I know perfectly well that in a desperate war it is necessary to mobilise the whole industrial power of the nation by a process of centralisation in order to attain the objective of victory. But if this country were a democracy, our members of Parliament would have obtained for us an Act guaranteeing that such coercive measures should be of a strictly temporary nature, and should be repealed as soon as military activity ceased.

This has not been done because there are people in the government and Houses of Parliament who believe that such conscription is good for us. They believe in the Servile State.

The dragons teeth were sowed by Jewish International financiers—but they have been watered and tended by those who believe that they are entitled to force others to follow a certain way of life: by Puritans, in fact.

The war budget is the next step on the way to the conscription of wealth. The intense satisfaction that this must give to such gentlemen as Messrs. Attlee, Dalton and Pethick Lawrence can be gathered by referring to the speeches they broadcast during last summer.

In a country as rich as ours it would be perfectly possible to finance the

war without any taxation whatever. This fact is well known: Sir John Simon stated in Parliament on May 1st last that there could be no inflation provided that currency or bank credit was not issued at a faster rate than goods could be produced.

But to drop the principle of increasing taxation would be to drop one of the most powerful coercive measures in existence.

The idea that the poor can only be made richer by making the rich poorer is a fundamental principle not only of the Labour party leaders but of the host of pushing puritans who follow them (note that these gentlemen are seldom very poor themselves and are to be found among all parties and creeds).

Consider what your individual position is likely to be at the end of the war, when all these taxes and restrictions, and others which are now in cold storage, have taken a stranglehold upon you.

Can you see yourself after you have overcome "dictatorship and aggression"? Do you like the prospect?

Englishmen would never stand for open dictatorship on the continental pattern and yet exactly the same results are being brought about by exactly similar means, masquerading under the disguise of "service and sacrifice." This is because the ordinary citizen is warm-hearted and unsuspecting, and has a low opinion of his own intellectual attainments. When he hears the speeches and reads the articles written by people who seem to have a higher education, superior intellect, nobler birth or bigger bank balance than his own, he feels small and humble, and does not realise that these same people believe that their superiority has given them a divine mandate to plan his life for him.

"If I were dictator," wrote Hugh Walpole recently,—and proceeded to detail the different schemes he would enforce.

"If I were God," would have been nearer to his real meaning.

"Our new civilization must be built through a world at war," says Mr. Anthony Eden.

"Billeting is good for people because it brings all classes together," says a social worker.

"It is the mission of Christianity to reconstruct society on a basis of brother-

### RENDEZ-VOUS

at

4, Mecklenburgh St., W.C.1.

Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Hyatt  
will be at this address on Satur-  
day, October 28th, from 2 p.m.,  
till 5 p.m.

TEA 3d.

(7 minutes Russell Square Station).

At this meeting it is hoped to  
make some arrangement for  
keeping a London group together.

hood," is displayed outside a local Church.

This last flagrant hypocrisy is, I think, the worst I have seen since war began.

"God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are . . .

"I fast twice in the week, I give tithes of all I possess . . .

"I put on a uniform at the earliest opportunity and tell others of the joys of service and sacrifice.

"I believe in the League of Nations and the Bank of International Settle-

ments, and in every institution which exerts restraining influence over the individual (for his own good, of course).

"In fact, my moral and intellectual superiority gives me a right to run the world."

What of the next few months?

One of two things will happen.

The English may go through the war with their eyes shut, in which case it won't much matter which side wins: the result will be the complete loss of individual liberty and the establishment of the Police State in this country.

Or, during the war the English may gradually awaken from their hypnotic trance. If this happens there is at least a chance that the dawn will break; "a dawn which at the best must show the ravages of storm, but which holds clear for all to see the promise of a better day."

RECIPES—Cookery is an art, and as such cannot be practised in war time. There will be no further recipes published until there is some prospect of treating them with respect.

## POST-WAR TURKEY FROM FEZ TO CAP

One of more disquieting features of the present war is the element of doubt as to which group of powers the different European nations are likely to belong. The position of Turkey is of great strategic importance, and during the last week there have been 'moves' in regard to her. A glance at her post-war history (as related by the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*) will give some information to clarify the nature of her government and the attitude it is likely to adopt in the coming conflict.

"The Communist Revolution led Turkey and her Allies to conclude a Peace Treaty with Bolshevik Russia at Brest-Litovsk, March 3, 1918, by which all her lost territory was restored to her."

But peace with Russia did not at that time mean peace with the rest of the world and for four more years 'Turkey' (signifying alternatively the government of the Sultan-Caliph and that of his opponents the rising Nationalists) struggled on against Greeks, Armenians and the Allied Armies until 'National' Turkey under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Pasha carried the day over external as well as internal foes. The 'New' Turkey immediately concluded treaties with America and Poland and confirmed its treaty with Russia.

"Released from external troubles she was free to begin a new era of progress and re-construction. The new constitution was not complete, and the position of the president of the national assembly who was the head of the state at the same time, was vague.

"Taking advantage of this . . . Mustafa Kemal Pasha proposed a constitutional amendment by which Turkey would become a Republic (October 29, 1923). This amendment was accepted and Mustapha Kemal Pasha was elected the first president of the Turkish republic. Turkey after adopting the republican form of government was determined . . . to prevent all interference of religious influence which was regarded as having been the principal obstacle to modernisation.

"On March 3, 1934, Mustapha Kemal succeeded in passing three laws at one sitting, expelling the Ottoman dynasty, abolishing the Caliphate, and attaching all educational and scientific institutions . . . to the Commissariat of Public Instruction."

A new constitution:

"which was more democratic than that of England was adopted on April 20, 1924. To win over the peasantry who constituted a majority, and who did not regard these radical measures favourably, the tithes, which lay heavily on the agricultural classes, were abolished and military

service was reduced to 18 months. The deficit in the revenue . . . was met by a heavier taxation of the urban population.

"The Kurdish provinces revolted because they resented the extreme centralization and the harsh measures of the Government in carrying out new reforms.

"A reign of terror both against the Kurdish insurgents and the members of the opposition began. The opposition party was suppressed [several of its members being executed].

"The freedom of speech which the new constitution had accorded to the Turkish nation was evaded through the very vague terms of the law. Mustapha Kemal was able to establish his dictatorship despite a most democratic assembly . . . the further reforms of the republic were carried out by the terrorist methods of Mahmoud II [one of the cruellest members of the ruling house that Mustapha Kemal had dethroned]. The religious orders were abolished, and the monasteries were closed.

"A law passed in November, 1925, abolished the Fez and obliged everybody to wear hats . . .

"This law provoked several counter-revolutionary risings in the eastern provinces which the tribunals suppressed by death sentences and imprisonments."

On December 17, 1925, the Turks concluded a treaty of mutual neutrality for three years with Chicerin, the Russian commissary of Foreign Affairs. Turko-Russian relations . . . once more became very close.

On April 22, 1926, a treaty of neutrality was concluded with Persia. A treaty of perpetual peace and friendship was signed with Afghanistan in Angora on May 27, 1928, and a treaty of non-aggression and arbitration with Italy on May 30, 1928.

Seeing then that Turkey has been in close touch with Bolshevik Russia since the earliest days of the Red regime one is not surprised to learn that the Turkish foreign minister Sarajoglu has paid a visit to Moscow and that Stalin (Thursday, 21 September) in return for Turkey's neutrality has guaranteed Turkey her sole possession of the Dardanelles and Asiatic territories. Russia declares that she will not allow the Germans to reach the Black Sea. It is, however, necessary to know something of the powerful influence of Jewry on the policy of the Turkish nation, the sometime Ottoman Empire, during the past 500 years, to understand that Turkey (*Daily Telegraph*, Saturday, 30th September) at the same time has sent a military mission to London.

## THE SOCIAL CREDITER

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12, LORD STREET,  
LIVERPOOL, 2.

## B.B.C. SING-SONG

"A popular mixture of Variety and Community Singing." The programme (September 25) included:

"Oh listen to the band",

"The Sergeant Major",

"Fall in and follow me",

"Hang out your washing on the Siegfried Line",

"The Bells of St. Mary's",

A song about Goering and Goebbels,

And one about Economy.

The performers put in some hard work, but nothing is so depressing as synthetic gaiety. Jibes and superior remarks are out of place but the hesitant applause and pitiful community efforts were enough indication that this line is out of key. The only real burst of amusement was aroused by the song which advised us to give up coal because it only goes to blazes, to give up pyjamas—what's the use of them in bed, to give up breathing and our troubles will be ended—and so forth; to the effect, of course of saving money to pay more taxes.

This jolly feeling may help some people to meet their taxes, but something more than knowing jokes around the paying-in counter of the Inland Revenue Office is needed to win this war. If this sort of entertainment worked that would be something, but its reception did not give that impression.

The British Broadcasting Corporation has a formidable responsibility; for upon it, more than upon any other single organisation, rests the duty and the honour of keeping the public in good heart; able and willing to meet what comes. These programmes are heard by a people which, while wishing to play a part, is in a way to lose its livelihood and its bearings; and it is dangerous to lose before the fight that

which you want to defend—it is dangerous also to lose bearings on a mountain side and in dense fog. Courage can only come from faith which is founded on fact; and to restore the grit and temper which is ours by nature, the conviction which will bring us through needs the basis of such facts as these:—

*The names and addresses of those who, using nations as pawns, have brought our England to this pass; not that we may have their blood, but that we may have their business which is ours; for the British Public can manage the affairs of Britain without the dictation of Wall Street and Jew financiers.*

That money is a mechanism which can be misused to perpetuate slavery by taxation; and that banks create the means of payment (taxes for example) out of nothing.

That the money mechanism could be used to secure reduction and eventual freedom from taxation; and that citizens among themselves, can use democratic politics to that end; and to produce that miracle which is only common-sense—the use of what nature provides without war or other forms of conflict arising from it.

To one listener this programme brought a consideration probably not intended by the B.B.C.—that any one of our Campaign Managers, given half an hour at the microphone would do more to put heart into our fellows than ten thousand Band Waggons supported by a galaxy of Sing Songs.

H. E.

To go to war singing the enemy's songs is not the way to win. Broadcasts of "American" music—Jazz, Swing, Crooning, Negroid, etc.—must stop and we must have good light European stuff, British, French, Italian, Spanish, Austrian instead.

## ENGLAND

"Our Cultural Inheritance of Goodnesse and Goodnesse in Nature", by Francis Bacon.

I take Goodnesse in this sense, the affecting of the Weale of Men, which is what the Grecians call Philanthropia; and the word Humanitie is a little too light, to express it. Goodnesse I call the habit, and Goodnesse of Nature the inclination. This of all Vertues and Dignities of the Minde, is the greatest; being the character of the Deitie: And without it, Man is a Busie, Mischievous, Wretched thing; No better than a Kinde of Vermine.

Goodnesse answers to the Theologicall Vertue Charitie, and admits no Excesse, but errour.

The Desire of Power in Excesse, caused the Angels to fall; The Desire of Knowledge in Excesse, caused Man to fall; but in Charitie there is no Excesse; Neither can Angel, or Man, come in danger by it. The Inclination to Goodnesse, is printed deeply in the Nature of Man; In so much, that if it issue not towards Men, it will take unto other Living Creatures:

As it is seen in the Turks, a Cruell People, who nevertheless are kind to Beasts, and give Alms to Dogs and Birds. In so much, as Busbechius reporteth: A Christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been stoned, for gagging, in a waggishnesse, a long Billed Fowle.

Errours, indeed, in this vertue of Goodnesse, or Charitie, may be committed. The Italians have an ungracious Proverb, Tanto buon que val niente: So good, that he is good for nothing. And one of the Doctors of Italy Nicholas Machiavel, had the confidence to put in writing, almost in Plaine Terms: That the Christian Faith had given up Good Men, in prey, to those who are Tyrannicall, and uniuist.

Which he spake, because there was never Law, or Sect, or Opinion, did so much magnifie Goodnesse, as the Christian Religion, doth.

Therefore to avoid the Scandall, and the Danger both, it is good to take Knowledge, of the Errours of an Habit so excellent.

Seek the Good of other Men, but be not in bondage to their faces, or Fancies; for that is but Facilitie, or Softnesse; which taketh an honest Minde Prisoner.

Neither give thou Æsops, Cocke a Gemme, who would be better pleased,  
(continued on page 11)

## FEDERAL UNION

*This article covers some of the main points concerning the only political organisation which has redoubled its propagandist efforts in England since war broke out. Its propaganda embodies the false principle that, in order to prevent nations from fighting, it is necessary or desirable to destroy nations.*

The only name officially associated with "Federal Union" is that of C. W. Kimber, 'its' Secretary.

Federal Union, (the organisation not the abstraction) invites membership and has an address at 44 Garden Square, London, W.C.1.

Towards the end of June, Lord Lothian travelled to Liverpool to address a selected audience about Federal Union in a Women's Hostel. He had a "mixed" reception.

Similar meetings were held elsewhere, a background having been prepared by a series of private interviews between various "influential people" and other less "influential people" and by the distribution of a pamphlet accompanied by a "confidential" list of names "due to appear in a statement to the Press during the next fortnight." Among these were the names of Lord Astor, Mr. Ernest Bevin, Professor Arnold Toynbee, Lady Rhondda, Mr. Wickham Steed, Mrs. Barbara Wootton and Professor C. E. M. Joad.

Two days after the declaration of war the first number of "F. U. News" appeared. It contained the names of 41 supporters, among them Sir Montagu Burton, Mr. G. Eumorfopoulos, Mr. E. McKnight Kauffer, Captain Liddell-Hart, Lord Marley, Mr. R. M. Holland Martin, Mr. B. Kingsley Martin, and the Archbishop of York. There were also some writers, scientists and politicians, etc.

Notwithstanding the turmoil afflicting everyone else, the "Federal Union" had been able to arrange that the B.B.C. should broadcast a talk. Clarence Streit would speak from America, followed by Mr. Robert Byron from England, followed in turn by Professor Zimmern from Geneva.

The "F. U. News" also announced that Mr. W. B. Curry was to write a Penguin Special. Subscriptions amounted to £1,225 5s. 3d. and there was £124 17s. 6d. at the bank and 18s. 3d. in hand.

By September 18, the "F. U. News" had changed its name to "Federal Union News" and contained a note about Mr. Curry. Mr. Curry had given a talk at Dartington on May 7th, when a group was started. "Three girls in the school

started a paper called *Enterprise*, 'of general interest, but with a Federal Union bias' of which two numbers have so far appeared."

According to Captain Arthur Rogers, C.B.E., Honorary Secretary to the Liberty Restoration League, Mr. Curry is Headmaster of Dartington Hall Co-educational School. Captain Rogers had a lot to say about it at a private meeting of members of both Houses of Parliament in June, 1938.

An extract from this address (which unless the Members of Parliament present have forgotten should be borne in mind when they read Mr. Curry's book) is as follows:

"I will say no more about P.E.P. except to refer to the gentleman who, besides Mr. Israel Moses Sieff is its principal supporter. He is Mr. Leonard Elmhirst, of Dartington Hall, in South Devon."

[This address should not be confused with Gattton, West Lulworth, Wareham, Dorset, the wartime office of Federal Union.] "He, or perhaps I should say his wife, is particularly wealthy. As an illustration of this, I have here extracts from the returns from Somerset House of a Company called Bascor Investments, Ltd. The memorandum of Association shows that the Company is an Investment Trust, but there are two clauses in the stated objects of the Company which are rather unusual, namely, 'To subscribe to charitable or benevolent objects' and 'to undertake political activities.' The total capital of the Company is £3,184,000 odd, all of which, except for £3, has been subscribed by Mrs. Elmhirst, of Dartington Hall. Mrs. Elmhirst's ideas of deserving charitable and benevolent and political activities may be gathered from reference books on Red activities in the United States, where it seems that her purse has always been at the disposal of what Americans call Radical activities.

"Dartington Hall is a strange place. There is a co-educational school there, for children from the age of two to eighteen. It boasts that it is a genuine co-educational school, where there is no discrimination between the sexes . . .

"Connected with Dartington Hall there is another organisation whose activities are complementary to P.E.P.'s

attack on private enterprise and private property. This organisation is called the Federation of Progressive Societies and Individuals. Its President is Mr. W. B. Curry, the Headmaster of Dartington Hall Co-education School.

"The objects of the society, as shown in its literature, include the usual Communist aims in industrial matters and the establishment of a World State. It devotes most of its attention, however to its social aims."

A recent Federal Union leaflet urges the public [but how?] to

**OFFER FEDERAL UNION TO  
THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND  
PARALYSE HITLER'S ARMIES.**

By all means! But why offer Federal Union to ours, to paralyse ours?

The Federal Unionist's answer, couched in suitably guarded language, might be that that was his intention, for by paralysing both armies—all armies—peace could be restored. Nevertheless, the incitement might appropriately, one would think, be brought to the notice of those authorities in this country (if any there be) whose concern it is to see that the British armies are *not* paralysed. If there is anything paralysing about Federal Union it is surely a slender defence to say the paralysis was intended not for those well within its range but for those well out of it?

Whatever 'community of ideas' may be established, through the instrumentality of individuals such as the Headmaster of Dartington and Lord Lothian, between Federal Union and the hydra-headed organisations of Planning (P.E.P.=Political and Economic Planning), community of *policy* can only be shown by reference to the results which both would secure.

The essence of Planning is that while a few superior (or not so superior) persons *plan* all that is left to the many is to *fit into the plan*.

Federal Union's "Statement of Peace Policy" decides, for example, that there "must not be another Versailles," not in the sense merely that an unjust settlement must be avoided but in the sense that "Nations" must not confer! "The men and women who fight and die in the present war will also fight and

die in vain if we continue to allow each separate nation state to pursue its own policy, unmindful of the peoples whom its policy affects." Those who see in this a contradiction to the statement made, should look twice at the plural: *peoples* (not *people*). The establishment of "this Common Government" is to be the "Peace Aim", and would be

merely a prelude to a settlement."

This Common Government is to be "freely chosen by the *peoples*" (not by the people!) and is to have control over tariffs, currency, colonial administration, and "the united forces of all the states whose peoples enter the union." "It must have power . . . to make laws which bind the individuals directly."

Its constitution would *guarantee* civil liberty—"I promise to pay?"

Federal Union is a "blue-print" of the crowning edifice of Fabian-Communist aspirations: a plan for world-control, beginning with 'the democracies.'

It had its origin in the U.S.A.—in Clarence K. Streit's book, "Union Now."

T. J.

## ALBERTA'S ATTITUDE TO THE WAR

Official Statement by Hon. WILLIAM ABERHART

September 5th, 1939.

Federal Social Credit members and members of the Alberta Cabinet met in an all day session Monday. The problem that was before us on this occasion was one of the most serious and far reaching that has been discussed by us during our term of office. The situation arising out of the war in Europe was discussed from all its various and intricate angles and the part which the Province and the Social Credit party should take, was fully discussed. The Federal members left Monday night for Ottawa fully aware of the serious nature of the situation and the grave responsibilities which are theirs as representatives of the people in this time of crisis.

The firm conviction that was reached after much discussion was expressed in a resolution that was adopted unanimously by both the Alberta Government and the Social Credit Federal members as follows:

"Owing to the very serious situation in the world which has culminated in war the Federal Social Credit Caucus in conjunction with the Provincial Cabinet, resolve that Canada, in co-operation with the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, should effectively support Britain and her allies in the present conflict."

On numerous occasions during the discussions the idea was expressed that the need of general co-operation in the present grave situation was so great that all groups should be ready to approach the subject apart from any partisan bias or prejudice and with the sincere spirit of national unanimity and harmony of purpose.

We were firmly convinced that the task which confronts our country is so great that it will require the most self-sacrificing effort of every Canadian citizen in order to bring the issue to a successful and speedy conclusion. We were convinced that a great wastage of life and property can be prevented by throwing the full weight of our resources behind Britain and her allies at the very beginning of the conflict.

Very careful consideration was given to the way in which Canada could give this support most effectively. The one outstanding feature which we feel to be most essential is the just demand of our citizens for the greatest possible equalization of sacrifices which the struggle will necessitate. It is evident that the sacrifice of life and limb is supreme in this connection, but even to expect this sacrifice without first requiring the sacrifice of material resources held by our citizens does not attempt to approach any equalisation of sacrifice and could be considered grossly unjust.

Another fact that gave us a basis for very definite con-

clusions is the enormous debt that always accumulates during war conditions. The hardships and depressions of the last post-war period and the evils arising therefrom to cause this present war were due, largely if not wholly, to overwhelming debt burdens that led to financial chaos and economic havoc.

This has been burned most painfully into our consciousness during the past quarter of a century. We therefore consider that a more modern and scientific method of financing our unavoidable responsibilities, in a country so potentially rich as Canada, should be adopted to obviate to a large extent this most serious after-effect which is almost as devastating in terms of human life and suffering as that produced by war itself.

Those who have given this matter expert consideration declare that the creation and scientific issue by the government of the necessary financial credit and currency required to finance Canada's share in this dreadful conflict would accomplish the result much more efficiently without the dire after-effects than would the borrowing of the same amount by the issuance of Dominion bonds and the perpetuation of a continuous drain upon the incomes of the all-ready tax-ridden people.

This viewpoint was expressed in a second resolution passed unanimously as follows:

"We believe that Canada should finance its share in this war not by the creation of huge debts but in the following manner:

"(a) By the creation by the Government of the necessary credit and currency combined with definite price regulations to prevent any serious inflationary rise in prices:

"(b) By borrowing abroad only for the purpose of obtaining needed goods and services beyond the capacity of our people to furnish."

To secure the greatest possible equalization of sacrifice by calling for the contribution of material and financial resources before compelling the sacrifice of life, the endorsement of the following resolution was considered essential and fair:

"We strongly support the just demands of our people for the greatest possible equalization of sacrifice by:—

"(a) Placing an embargo on capital and capital assets as at the date of declaration of war."

"(b) Requiring that financial institutions and corporations reveal all undisclosed reserves as at the date of declaration of war, and that these be forthwith conscripted

(continued on page 11)

## THE POLICY OF THE JEWISH RACE

*There is no problem the solution of which is more vital to civilisation than the "Jewish Problem." The Jewish race is unique: its members seem to have behaved with consistency throughout thousands of years.*

*The nature of the results produced by this behaviour forms the policy of the race, which is the expression in practice of its philosophy; and the effect of that policy on other peoples is what has built up the "Jewish Question."*

*This is one of a series of articles giving an account of the relations of Jewry with some other cultures. It is taken largely from Jewish sources, and therefore presents the policy of the Jewish race according to its own records. It is NOT an assessment of the success or otherwise of the policy disclosed.*

### 8. JERUSALEM AND SPAIN.

There were Jews in Spain before the beginning of our era.

"They spread rapidly over the Pyrenean Peninsula, and were well treated under the sovereignty of the Aryan Visigoths . . . and were often entrusted with judicial offices."

But good times, as we have learnt to expect, are followed by bad ones, and after centuries of comparative calm the adverse wind of restrictive legislation against the Jews set in. We are not surprised to learn that:

"it remains a fact that the Jews either directly or through their co-religionists in Africa, encouraged the Mohammedans to conquer Spain and that they greeted them as their deliverers."

"The conquered cities of Cordova, Malaga, Granada and Toledo were placed in charge of the Jewish inhabitants who had been armed by the Arabs. The victors removed the disabilities which had oppressed the Jews so heavily and granted them full religious liberty."<sup>3</sup>

This was the beginning of the Golden Era of the Jews in Spain:

"Under the Omniad Abd al-Rahman I, whose greatness is said to have been foretold by a learned Jew who became his adviser, a flourishing Kingdom was established of which Cordova was the centre . . . the Jews devoted themselves to the service of the Caliphate . . . and to commerce and industry, especially to trading in silk and slaves in this way promoting the prosperity of the country."<sup>2</sup>

At one moment a cloud threatened to hide the sun: "a fanatic of North Africa, who founded a new party and conquered Cordova, forced the Jews to accept the Islamic faith and confiscated their property."<sup>2</sup>

So the Jews fled to Toledo where their co-religionists had long held high diplomatic posts and been collectors of the Royal Taxes and where Judah ben Joseph at this moment was chief chamberlain to Alphonso VII. During the reign of the latter's son:

"The Jews gained still greater influence, aided doubtless by the King's love of the beautiful Jewess Rachel (Fermosa) of Toledo."<sup>2</sup>

And from now on till their final expulsion under Ferdinand and Isabella no Spanish monarch was without a Jewish adviser or 'body-physician.'

#### ORGANISATION OF THE SPANISH KAHAL.

"Although the Spanish Jews engaged in many branches of human endeavour . . . it was the money business that procured them their wealth and influence.

"This business . . . led to their being employed in special positions as bailiffs, tax-farmers or tax-collectors. Without the material assistance of the Jews King Sancho whose secretary was Cag de Toledo, would hardly have succeeded in collecting the taxes."<sup>2</sup>

It was this King, moreover, who first regulated the taxes payable by the Jewish communities (the aljamas) to the Crown of Castille. Like most former and later rulers he was content to leave the levying and regulation of the taxation of the Jews to the Jewish leaders, who invariably were the chief financial advisers to the kings themselves. This is amply evidenced by the fact that in Spain the chief rabbi was known under the name of: 'Rab de la Corte' which title was interchangeable with that of 'Juez Mayor'—Chief Justice.

"From the time of Moors they [the Jews] had their own administration . . . at the head of the aljamas [Jewish community] stood a rab de la corte . . . who was the principal mediator between the state and the aljamas . . . these court rabbis were men who had been royal body-physicians, or chief tax-collectors, they were appointed by the King, no regard being paid to the rabbinical qualifications of the chosen . . . the Jews of Castille had their own judicial system. Attempts were made to withdraw this privilege . . . in 1380 the right to [private Jewish] jurisdiction in criminal matters were withdrawn . . . but even then Christian alcaides tried cases according to Jewish law."<sup>2</sup>

Here as in all European Ghettoes the Kahal (or ruling caste) exploited the Jewish masses, the Am-hah-retz:

"The wealthy and influential members of the community often abused their power by accusing co-religionists before the regents and grandees of the Kingdom in order to obtain special privileges."

"Taxes imposed were many and heavy: besides the taxes payable to the kings, the Jews were required to pay to their own local administration as well as to the Archbishops and to the Church.

"These taxes were levied collectively from each [Jewish] community."<sup>2</sup>

The Kings continued to have Jews as tax collectors and

"even bishoprics employed Jews as tax-collectors."<sup>2</sup>

All this taxgathering did not fail after a while to arouse the usual feelings on the part of the native population and the grandees demanded that the Jews holding office should be baptised. In many cases the Jews found it politic to comply with this claim, and the not inconsiderable number thus converted were called Marranos, or Conversos, and were, as we shall see, destined to play a very important part in the planning of the subsequent 'Spanish', 'Dutch'

and 'British' Empires.

That there was no real change of heart on the part of these Conversos is admitted by the *Jewish Encyclopaedia* itself:

"The Nobles of Spain soon found that they had only increased their difficulties by urging the conversion of Jews, who remained as much a close corporation in the new faith as they had been in the old, and gradually began to monopolize many of the offices of state, especially those connected with tax-farming."<sup>2</sup>

But the end of the Golden Age was near:

"As soon as the Catholic monarchs Ferdinand and Isabella ascended their respective thrones steps were taken to segregate the Jews . . . in special 'barrios' . . .

"After the fall of Granada an edict of expulsion was issued against the Jews of Spain (1492)."

As many as 800,000 Jews are claimed by historians to have been driven from Spain in that fatal year and it was not every country that gave them a kind welcome. In Turkey, however, the Sultan Salim expressed:

"his gratitude to Ferdinand for sending him some of his best subjects."

#### RISE AND FALL OF THE 'SPANISH' EMPIRE.

Although Ferdinand and Isabella had shown the greatest intolerance against the Jews they were both surrounded by Neo-Christians (converted Jews) and Ferdinand himself was the grandson of a Jewess. This fact would seem to account for the continued growth for another century or so of the possessions of the Spanish crown, as well as for the ever greater centralisation of the Spanish government.

The still visible monument of 'Spanish' totalitarianism, the Whitehall of the 'Spanish' Empire is the royal castle of the Escorial, probably one of the vastest and bleakest pieces of masonry in Europe. A vivid picture of the paralysing

cobweb of etiquette (red tape) in which monarchs and officials alike were caught is given by Victor Hugo in his romantic play "Ruy Blas".

The *Jewish Encyclopaedia* states:

"As Spain got possession of the new world the Marranos attempted to find a refuge from the Inquisition both in the East and the West Indies where they often came into contact with relatives who had remained true to their faith.

"These formed business alliances with their relatives remaining in Spain, so a large portion of the shipping and importing industry fell into the hands of the Marranos, and their Jewish relatives elsewhere.

"The wealth thus acquired was often sequestered into the coffers of the Inquisition, but this treatment led to reprisals on the part of the Marranos abroad, and there can be no doubt that the decline of the Spanish commerce in the 17th century was due in a large measure to the activities of the Marranos of Holland, Italy and England, who directed trade from Spain to those countries."

"When Spain was at war with any of these countries Jewish intermediation was utilized to obtain knowledge of Spanish naval activities. In this way the Marranos became the Nemesis of the Spanish Kingdom."<sup>2</sup>

The conclusive proof to the Jewish leaders that after 15 centuries Spain must now be left to its own devices was, one imagines, the defeat of the Spanish Armada, which event postponed the effective re-conquest of England by those same leaders for several decades. These were years, moreover, during which saucy spirits like Bacon, Newton and Shakespeare lived and worked.

B. J.

References: :

<sup>2</sup> *The Jewish Encyclopaedia*.

<sup>3</sup> "Historio de los Judicos en Espana", by Adolph de Castro.

## STUDY COURSE IN SOCIAL CREDIT

There are two courses in social credit which are open to those who wish to make a study of the subject. The courses are approved by Major C. H. Douglas.

- (1) **COURSE A**—This is the less advanced course, and will be instructive though not compulsory for those who wish to qualify by examination for admission as Associate of the Social Credit Secretariat.

Course A may be taken in two ways.

*Either* by correspondence (twenty postal communications for which the fee is £1/0/0 plus postage 2/6 at home, or 3/6 abroad).

*Or* by lecture (twenty lecture periods for which the fee is £1/10/0). Centres of instruction have been widely established and will be increased wherever there is a demand.

The examination fee for Associate Membership of the Secretariat is 10/6.

The course will begin in September next and the examination will be held in March, 1940.

- (2) **COURSE B**—This is the advanced course and no fee is charged, but a fee of 10/6 will be charged on entry for the examination. Successful candidates will receive the Diploma of Fellowship of the Secretariat.

Calendar and prospectus are now available (3d.)

Further information may be had from—

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR,  
LECTURES AND STUDIES SECTION,  
SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT,  
12, LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL, 2.

## QUITE SO

An Irishman, hearing a rumour that his bank had suspended payment, rushed round to draw his money out.

"Yes", said the clerk, "how would you like it, notes or cash?"

"Oh, I don't want it at all if you've got it," said the Irishman, "but if you haven't, I must have it."

## The Mark of the Beast

By C. H. Douglas.

Copies of this article are available in circular form at 2d. each from:

K.R.P. PUBLICATIONS LTD.,  
12, LORD STREET,  
LIVERPOOL, 2.

“*Alberta’s Attitude to the War*”, continued from page 8)  
by the Dominion Government.”

“(c) Introducing a more steeply graded income and profit tax.”

“And that these three measures above be used to provide adequate present and future incomes for all persons on active service and for their families and dependents.”

“This shall be entirely in addition to the provision made in resolution 2 above, i.e., it shall be in excess of the regular pay and allowances of the Military Service Act.”

“Furthermore, that all equivocation and/or evasion in this regard shall be treated as a treasonable offence.”

The final resolution of the day’s deliberations was linked to the foregoing and was adopted in the following terms:

“We hereby resolve that conscription of material and financial resources for the purpose of securing the greatest possible equalization of sacrifice as outlined above shall be introduced before the conscription of individual manpower.”

I was deeply impressed and highly gratified with the

earnestness and sincerity with which the representatives of our people are facing the momentous problem confronting Canada and the Empire, and I have every confidence that they will make a most valuable contribution to the discussion to take place in the House of Commons.

I want to say in conclusion that the Provincial Government have every desire to give its civil servants the privilege of taking any part they wish in connection with this great struggle and we assure them that we will guarantee their reinstatement in the civil service when they return. This will also include the safeguarding of their superannuation rights.

May I also assure the people of Alberta that our Interim Programme and other modern methods of organisation and administration for the purpose of improving the conditions in the Province will be carried on with due diligence and dispatch. I trust that the support of our people will be vouchsafed to us in all our endeavours to make our difficulties less exacting at the present time.

(Signed) Hon. WILLIAM ABERHART,  
Premier.

### Books to Read

By C. H. Douglas: —

|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Economic Democracy .....        | 3/6 |
| 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: —

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

#### ALSO

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| The Douglas Manual ..... | 5/- |
| The Economic Crisis:     |     |
| Southampton Chamber of   |     |
| Commerce Report .....    | 6d. |
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| by Percy Arnold .....    | 4/6 |
| Economics for Everybody  |     |
| by Elles Dee .....       | 3d. |

#### LATEST PUBLICATIONS

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| The Purpose of Politics by H.E.     | 3d. |
| The Power of Money compiled         |     |
| by J. B. Galway .....               | 3d. |
| Copies of the U.R.A.A. circular     |     |
| “Warning Europe” as well as the     |     |
| K.R.P. Publications circular “The   |     |
| Mark of the Beast” are available at |     |
| 2d. each.                           |     |

All from

K.R.P. PUBLICATIONS LTD.,  
12, LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL, 2.

“*England*”, continued from page 6)

and happier, if he had a Barley Corn. The example of God teacheth the Lesson truly: He sendeth his Raine, and maketh his Sunne to shine, upon the Iust and the Uniust; But he doth not rain Wealth, nor shine Honour, and Vertues, upon them equally. Common Benefits, are to be communicate, with all, But peculiar Benefits with Choice.

And beware how in making the Portraiture thou breakest the Patterne. The Love of our Neighbour is but the Portraiture. *Sell all thou hast, and give it to the poor, and follow me.*

But sell not all thou hast, except thou come and follow me. That is, except thou have a Vocation, wherein thou maist doe as much good with little means as with great: For otherwise in feeding the streams, thou driest the Fountain.

Neither is there only a Habit of Goodnesse, directed by right Reason; but there is in some Men, even in Nature, a Disposition towards it:

As on the other side there is a Naturell Malignitie. For there be, that in their Nature, doe not affect the Good of Others. The lighter Sort of Malignitie turneth but to a Crossnesse, or Frowardnesse, or Difficilnesse, or the like: but the deeper Sort to Envy, or meere Mischiefe.

Such men, in other Mens Calamities, are, as it were, in season, and are ever the loading Part. Not so good as the Dogs, that licked Lazarus’ sores; but like flies that are still buzzing upon any

Thing that is raw: Misanthropi, that make it their practice, to bring Men to their Bough; and yet have never a Tree in their Gardens, as Timon has. Such Dispositions are the very Errours of Humane Nature: And yet they are the fittest Timber to make Politiques of: Like to knee Timber, that is good for Ships, that are ordained to be tossed; but not for Building Houses, that shall stand firme.

The parts and signs of Goodnesse are many. If a man be gracious, and Curteous to Strangers, it shewes; he is a Citizen of the world; And that his Heart is no Island, cut off from other Lands, but a Continent, that ioyns to them. If he be Compassionate towards the Afflictions of Others, it shews that his Heart is like a Noble Tree, that is wounded itself when it gives the Balme.

If he easily Pardons and Remits Offenses, it shewes, that his Minde is planted above Iniustice; So that he cannot be shot. If he be thankful for small benefits, it shewes, that he weighs men’s Mindes, and not their Trash.

But above all, if he have St. Pauls Perfection, that he would wish to be an Anathema to Christ, for the Salvation of his Brethren, it shewes much of a divine Nature, and a Kinde of Conformity with Christ himself.

Only those who take leisurely what the people of the world are busy about can be busy about what the people of the world take leisurely.

—Chang Ch’ao.

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.

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. Enquiries to Hon. Sec., 47, Whalley New Road, Blackburn.

BRADFORD United Democrats. All enquiries welcome; also helpers wanted. Apply R. J. Northin, 11, 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. It is also obtainable from Morley's, Newsagents and Tobacconists, Market Hall.

LIVERPOOL Social Credit Association: Weekly meetings of social crediters and enquirers will continue, but at varying addresses. The meeting place will be announced by circular to all members and any other social crediters who get in touch with the Hon. Secretary, at "Greengates", Hillside Drive, Woolton, Liverpool.

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: Secretary C. Daish, 19, Merridale Road, Bitterne, Southampton.

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.

WOLVERHAMPTON: Will all social crediters, old and new, keep in contact by writing E. EVANS, 7, Oxbarn Avenue, Bradmore, Wolverhampton.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Rate 1s. a line. Support our Advertisers.

TO LET—For winter months, proportion of rent to Expansion Fund. A sunny and comfortable furnished cottage in North Devon, glorious view. Two sitting, three bed, (sleep 5), kitchen, oil cooker; lamps and radiator, drinking water laid on; e.c. under cover. Garage. Part time labour available. Apply H. M. C., Beaford House, N. Devon.

TAX

The Government is doing effective "propaganda" for us: with income tax at 7/- and 7/6 in the £ comment is unnecessary as well as unprintable.

Extract from Chancellor's B.B.C. talk, September 27th:

"This extra 2/6 in the £ (income tax) must, you will understand, come out of the earned money of the citizen, who will pay it in the same spirit of determination as he has born the other trials of the war, to help in the fight for peace, and all that makes life worth while."

There will be an increase on death duties by 50 per cent. on all estates valued at over £50,000.

Cosmeteria

The burghers of Liverpool have, during the last week, been informed by Messrs. Lewis of that city that 'It is a National Duty to be Cheerful'. Those of the burghers who thus encouraged have ventured inside have further been informed that 'It is a National duty to Look Cheerful' and that Messrs. Lewis Cosmetics Department (Cosmeteria) will show them how.

EXPANSION FUND

To the Treasurer, Social Credit Expansion Fund, c/o The Social Credit Secretariat, 12, Lord Street, Liverpool, 2. I enclose the sum of £ : : , as a donation towards the Social Credit Expansion Fund, to be expended by the Administrators at the Sole Discretion of Major C. H. Douglas.

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

I wish to support Social Credit Policy as defined in the terms of association of and pursued by The Social Credit Secretariat under the Chairmanship of—Major C. H. Douglas.

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towards the funds of the Social Credit Secretariat.

Signature.....

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