

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

## FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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6d. Weekly.

### ALBERTA VICTORY

Dear Sir,

I trust that, in the profound satisfaction at the return to power of Mr. Aberhart's Government in Alberta, the most miraculous nature of this achievement will not be overlooked.

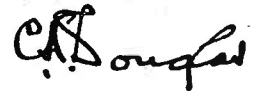
To say that the victory has been won under conditions without parallel in the history of Canadian politics, is to understate the case.

After years of careful preparation every trick that is known to the underworld, and some that are not, has been employed, to confuse, deceive, intimidate, and bribe the electorate into "ridding the Province of Social Credit." They have all failed. Rivers of dollars have poured into the towns for the same purpose—and have, it is hoped, permanently added to provincial purchasing power.

It is, of course, perfectly well understood in Wall Street, Lombard Street and Moscow that a world issue was at stake in Alberta—and Liberals, Conservatives, Socialists, and Communists all disappeared, to be replaced by "Independents", each with a nice little local policy for election purposes, and one policy only for legislative purposes—to make it impossible for a Government not controlled by Finance, ever to get back to power. Radio, Press, Pulpit—all were manipulated. The Albertan electorate remained almost completely silent—and then voted the Social Credit party back to power with a majority which is probably politically stronger than ever before.

The repercussions of this election, not merely in Canada, but throughout the English-speaking world, are incalculable, but I am confident that they represent a turning point in history.

Yours, etc.,



8, Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C.4; March 26, 1940.

### SUPPRESSION

Publication in this country of the results of the Alberta Elections was delayed to a greater extent than can have been caused by Bank Holiday strains. Carefully worded reports were given of the "progress" of the count, which could not avoid showing that the Social Credit candidates were well ahead, and were certain to have a very substantial majority in the legislature. Final results, however, had not been published in *The Times* at least, by March 27, six days after the election. This was probably in order that the Social Credit victory in Alberta should not influence the votes in the Federal Election of the Canadian soldiers in this country who were voting by post on March 26.

### MORE BILLS DISALLOWED

The Judicial Committee of the privy council recently upheld decisions of Alberta courts declaring *ultra vires* of the provincial legislature two acts passed in 1937 which reduced interest rates on Alberta Government securities and bonds guaranteed by the provincial government. The judgment ruled that all three acts dealt with matters reserved exclusively to the Dominion Government.

Mr. Solon Low, then Provincial Treasurer (he has lost his seat in the present elections) said: "The ruling of the privy council will make absolutely no difference to the policy of this government which has consistently held the

position that the half-interest rates paid on the public debt since 1937 is in equity a fair return to the bondholder and is the limit of the Province's ability to pay, having cognizance of the essential social services which have to be maintained . . . The government has already assured the people and now reaffirms that so long as it holds office the people will never be called upon to pay more. Meantime it will proceed with the negotiations in hand for the refunding of the entire public debt on terms consistent with the present interest rates which it is paying . . . It is indeed fortunate that the Privy Council judgment has been handed down at this time, for it will enable the government to seek and obtain a definite mandate from the people of the Province in support of its policy."

## P.E.P. AND THE WAR

Mr. L. K. Elmhirst, who is on the board of "Political and Economic Planning" and who, with his millionairess wife, Mrs. Elmhirst, runs the Dartington Hall Estate, paid a visit to the United States soon after the war started. On his return in October he gave an address at Dartington entitled "A Plan for War-Time."

Whilst in America Mr. Elmhirst had had an interview with the President. In that interview of ten minutes (subsequently reduced to five) Mr. Elmhirst had reminded the President of the publication of a pamphlet some two years before, concerning the economic implications of American Neutrality. This pamphlet was the outcome of research and group discussion by the National Economic and Social Planning Association, which had been established some years before with help from Mrs. Elmhirst. Mr. Elmhirst asked the President if he saw any likely objection to the formation of a similar informal group to consider the economic implications of the present situation and of a possible outcome of peace. Mr. Roosevelt saw no objection to such a group being established and sharing its material with a similar group over here. Mr. Elmhirst then asked the President to outline the kind of world in which he thought a sound economic system could work. These were the President's points:

- (1) Complete autonomy in local government based upon police powers, with the usual police equipment but no armaments.
- (2) The international operation of certain functions—"Let's call them geographical functions" he said. The telegraph, telephone and post office are obvious examples of what is meant.
- (3) The recognition of all those regional functions which are basically economic and which concern trade in raw materials and agricultural produce. Europe might have to be regarded as a single unit from this point of view.
- (4) The test of any programme or plan would have to be whether or no it would lead to the raising of the standard of living

of the lowest groups to approximate with that of the higher. "But remember," he said, "that force, which was dominant in the world from 1914-18, has again become dominant from 1931 on, and the rule of force has got to be eliminated. The Americans may be useful for policing a peace settlement but let us take into account that the peace still has to be won and that a war may always go the wrong way."

Individuals in America, whose opinions Mr. Elmhirst respected, had expressed to him their fears that some form of appeasement might be under consideration which would leave brute force rampant. They thought it would be advisable to let the U.S.A. know the positive aims on which Great Britain hoped to mobilise world opinion. They also feared that if secret treaties were being discussed they might increase the possibility of even greater bloodshed in the future. The importance was stressed of keeping before us continuously the kind of settlement after the war that would create a better ordering of things in Europe.

In speaking of his own plans, Mr. Elmhirst said that he would be working in London, in the office of P.E.P. throughout the week but that he planned to be at Dartington every week-end.

In a later talk on Planning in War-time given on March 3, Mr. Elmhirst stressed the need for a system of planning that was both scientific and imaginative. He said that a Penguin Special was being produced which asked, he thought, questions pertinent to the moment. Why, then, did men exercise their power of choice with such poor results? He suggested that one of the main reasons was fear, often unrecognised and unconscious, and the remedy he advocated was not the removal of the material causes of the fear, but the development and use of a branch of study and knowledge which for want of a better term he would call "psychohygiene", which would enable men to detect immediately when individual work or group co-operation was being hindered by unrealised fears. He said he looked forward to the day when acute emotional disturbance of the kind that upset our

homes, our politics and our world would be as much under proper control as the chemical processes.

He gave a brief resumé of the activities of P.E.P. previous to the war. For nine years they had been operating eleven groups composed of civil servants, bankers, professors and business men, giving them secretarial service and helping them to discuss problems from industrial and social fields; e.g., one group, after three years hard work in which they had consulted more than 230 specialists, published a volume on Public Health Services, later reduced to a Penguin Special. Although, at the outbreak of war, it looked as though they would have to suspend activities, they had received so many requests to continue, even if in a modified form, that they had eventually set up two groups, one to deal with post war economic problems, and the other with post war social problems. Thus, when the government was ready to consider a reconstruction programme some factual material would be available. The questions to be investigated dealt with large issues such as demobilisation and labour reactions. They were also giving hospitality to a Post-War Reconstruction Group which was trying to fill out an international programme with the help of specialist knowledge and intelligent neutral opinion. Such opinions were valuable; e.g., a Belgian had said that England would do well to remember that Germany's case was not quite hopeless nor was England's perfect. Dependable opinion was not always easy to come by, but gradually they were getting the necessary contacts for gathering information on the following questions, (1) Anglo-French relations, (2) Neutral European relations, (3) American post-war co-operation, (4) Colonial, Refugee, and Jewish problems, (5) The Future in the East. Some such attempt was necessary if people were to feel that these immense forces, normally outside their control, were being studied and understood, and only when people felt at ease about them would they cease to react in a frightened way. Such an attempt, too, was a justification of democracy. If we felt we had the right and capacity to choose the kind of world we preferred we had also to share the responsibility for the realising of our ideal.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### AMERICANA

"Well-planned, appropriate funeral services bring comfort and satisfaction to the bereaved. To aid you in achieving this, we offer three suggestions:

- (1) Select a reputable Funeral Director, *well in advance of need.*
- (2) Remember that the National trade mark on a casket is assurance of quality and value.
- (3) Send for the 52-page booklet, "What to Do."

(A Nation-wide Advertisement of a Coffin-making Company).

"During the Taft Administration, your (U.S.) Ambassador, Henry Lane Wilson, took an active dislike to the most popular President Mexico ever had, Madero. It has now been conclusively shown that the plot which resulted in Madero's murder, was hatched at the American Embassy. The Ambassador then deliberately lied to President Taft and to the representatives of other countries, in order to wangle the recognition of the murderer, Huerta."

—Roberto Pina, in "The Saturday Evening Post."

Senator Key Pittman on Great Britain in 1938:

"Appeasement has been unsuccessful, destructive and immoral. It is far better to die for Christianity, Justice and Liberty than to live a little longer in cowardice and degeneracy."

Senator Key Pittman on the U.S. in 1939:

"We are determined to keep out of the war."

Senator Key Pittman in 1940 (vide "Sunday Times"):

"Senator Pittman's record permits the deduction that the sole reason for his armistice plea is political expediency."

There is a suggestion "from well informed quarters" that letter postage will be increased from three-halfpence to twopence, in the coming Budget.

By a curious co-incidence, while the postage was three-halfpence, the cost of living index remained very close to three-halves of that in 1914.

Wouldn't it be odd if, when the postage was raised to twopence, the cost of living index rose to twice that in 1914, so that if you had saved £100 between 1914 and now, you'd have been bilked out of £50 by listening to the people who

told you to save? And doesn't it teach you to trust the Government—any Government you don't control?

### TAX-OFFICERS KNOW

The Inland Revenue Staff Federation's London East Branch (Taxes) held its Annual General Meeting on March 1.

Eight resolutions were before the Meeting; but only the two following were adopted:—

"This A.D.C. records its opinion that taxation upon the moderate salaries of Civil Servants and other citizens of similar standards of income should be abolished. This Conference would point out that the financial institutions, contributing at present by loan to the greater portion of war expenditure, are fully secured for the return of all payments they now make."

"This A.D.C. endorses the claim for a War Bonus. The Federation's claim should make clear to Government representatives that the membership of the Federation is aware of the financial control over Government policy indicated

- (a) by the extensive credits created for war that in peace time could have been created for, and used by, the people of this country as purchasing power, and
- (b) by the Government's refusal to meet the relatively small claim of the Civil Service Associations."

### BONDS FOR TAXPAYERS

The following is the account given in the *Liverpool Daily Post* of March 18 of the meeting of the Liverpool Tax-Bonds Association. Mr. Mitchell's speech was published in the last issue of *The Social Crediter*.

"The newly-formed Liverpool Tax-Bonds Association, part of a national movement dedicated to the decentralisation of financial control, the administration of credit on behalf of the community rather than the banks, and the granting of Government bonds in return for cash payments of tax, held its first meeting at the Sandon Studios, Liverpool, last night, when Mr. John Mitchell addressed the members. Dr. Tudor Jones presided.

The following resolution was passed:

'This meeting (1) having regard to the

fact that the banks are creating enormous sums of money against the credit of the community in return for interest-bearing Government bonds, demands that the Government issue interest-bearing tax-bonds to taxpayers in return for money paid by them in taxes; and (2) having regard to the heavy sums being paid quite unnecessarily to financial institutions as interest and repayment of existing national and local government debt, demands that taxes and rates should be lowered; and (3) hereby requests that this resolution, representing the will of the assembled taxpayers and electors, be forwarded to the Members of Parliament for Liverpool and district."

### MOND NICKEL

Under the terms of the Russo-Finnish peace agreement, the Soviets are evacuating the Petsamo region while retaining the right of transit through the territory. A French political journalist writes:

"Is it or is it not true that the Petsamo nickel mines, part of the world cartel of this metal, worked, if we are not misinformed, by an English trust, were excluded from the Soviet claims? By what secret agreement, between what persons, at Moscow or at London, was such a deal concluded? The representatives of the U.S.S.R. have behaved like big capitalists."

### WALTER LIPPMAN IN EUROPE.

The *Rome Weekly News* announces the arrival in Genoa of Walter Lippman, the Jew who was very closely concerned with the preparation for President Wilson of the peace terms of the 1919 settlement.

### THE BRAVE MAN

"Strange is the vigour in a brave man's soul. The strength of his spirit and his irresistible power, the greatness of his heart and the height of his condition, his mighty confidence and contempt of dangers, his true security and repose in himself, his liberty to dare and do what he pleaseth, his alacrity in the midst of fears, his invincible temper, are advantages which make him the bulwark and defence of his being and his country."

—Traherne.

## FEDERAL BRONTOSAURUS

Before we can decide whether World Government is desirable we have first to dispose of the idea that it is inevitable, in support of which the Federal Unionist produces the following arguments:

- (a) that it is in the trend of evolution;
- (b) that it must be so because of rapid transport and communications which 'make the World a small place.'

On page 119 of his book\* Mr. Curry traces this trend of evolution from unicellular organisms to human beings, and from the family, through the clan and the small nation to the large nation of to-day. He then goes on:

"As the means of communication improve, so does the unit tend to enlarge. Contrast the united greater Germany of to-day with the multiplicity of petty kingdoms and principalities that constituted the Germany of yesterday. Contrast the United States of to-day with the little isolated groups of colonies of the early eighteenth century. This process of aggregation into larger and larger units is the plain trend of human evolution. The question is not so much whether we desire world unity as whether we wish to influence the form it takes, or, by sitting still and doing nothing, let it overtake us in whatever form destiny chooses to send it."

This passage is worth examining in detail as it is a good example of the type of argument used by the Federal Unionist. It seems to have a peculiarly convincing effect upon the average product of modern secondary education. Laying aside the invocation of destiny as a verbal effect purely, carrying with it no ascertainable meaning, we may note with interest the use made of the word 'evolution' by a distinguished headmaster with a scientific training.

If the word 'evolution' in this context has any definite meaning at all, and is not mere journalese, it can only refer to the slow change in the form and genetic constitution of groups of organisms which takes place over periods of geological time, and is correlated with continual adaptation to environment. There is no necessary connection between this 'evolution' and the 'progress' from small to big, and from big to bigger, with which Mr. Curry tries to identify it.

\* "The Case for Federal Union," by W. B. Curry. Penguin Special; 6d.

There is no biological support for the generalisation "the Bigger the Better" which is the dominant idea in so many minds to-day.

It is tempting, however, to point out that during the Jurassic Era certain reptiles, such as the Brontosaurus, attained an immense size—80 feet of body, controlled by a brain the size of a walnut removed from the main bulk on the end of a long neck. These monsters were too clumsy and stupid to survive long, but one cannot help noticing a certain similarity between them and the gargantuan Federal State, controlled by a few inaccessible men somewhere, which is the ideal of the Federal Unionist. It is odd, however, to find that this Brontosaurus Ideal is put forward as 'progressive.'

So far as is known, organisms, and also aggregations of organisms, which is what we are dealing with here, tend to get larger up to an optimum point; beyond that if they increase in size they fall off in efficiency, until they reach a maximum beyond which any further increase results in their disappearance. The process of elimination, however, takes time, and is accompanied by every sort of unpleasantness for the organisms concerned.

The term 'evolution' cannot be applied to the short history of human political associations, except in a metaphorical way, but it is clear that human aggregations are as subject to limitations as are those of other organisms.

When we consider the relative complexity of the human being, and the fact that the political association, with which we are here concerned, involves and determines the relations between large numbers of these complex individuals, we should naturally expect to find that the limitations on the size of political groupings are severe. Even more is this so when we consider the type of association which allows the maximum freedom, i.e., choice of action, to the individuals composing it.

The safeguarding of 'freedom', however, is claimed to be the aim of the Federal Unionist, who makes no attempt to bring forward any evidence to support his fantastic suggestion that the optimum unit for political association is 2,000 million human beings, or whatever figure the Earth's population has now reached.

How he can support his 'bigger and bigger' theory in the face of the human

record I fail to understand. The chief Prophet of World Government, Mr. H. G. Wells, has himself provided us with a brief but comprehensive survey of World History, which shows us again and again the growth of centralised government over a wider and wider area, until it becomes a monstrous tyranny, and finally breaks down, leaving a legacy of chaos and barbarism.

It seems to me clear that the larger states of to-day already contain far more than the optimum number of individuals, and that the smaller states lie nearer to this optimum, which must vary according to the condition and character of the people. Compare Finland, for instance, which gave the colossal Soviet Brontosaurus such indigestion in swallowing it.

This conclusion is not so much denied by the Federal Unionist, as rejected because it leads to the unwelcome conclusion that we should strive to decrease the size of our governmental areas, which is inconsistent with his philosophy of centralisation and Bigness. He is wont to admit sarcastically that a world of Greek city states would be all very nice, but, he adds, of course we cannot put back the clock of progress like that; the idea is not only reactionary, petty, unprogressive, mean, and altogether anti-social, but also quite impossible because of evolution, wireless, aeroplanes, etc.

In taking this attitude he is not only ignoring the lessons of history, but even the recent developments in the British Empire, which after bringing a quarter of the earth under central control has started quietly to resolve itself into more manageable independent units, which nevertheless have lost none of their power of co-operation. In attempting to bring the British Empire into an even bigger Federation with a central Government the Federal Unionist is seeking to reverse this tendency to decentralisation, which is the sanest contribution of the Anglo-Saxon mind to the solution of the problems of to-day.

With the second argument, that rapid transport and communications, and technological progress generally, make World Government inevitable, I must deal more shortly.

It is, I venture to remark, a typical 'Penguin Special' argument which makes use of a simple psychological trick. Most people have the urge for completeness

which makes them put in the fourth side of a square, fill in the O's when 'doodling' or contract similar meaningless little habits. The same complex is quite capable of making them accept as obvious the contention that because centralised control is increasingly applied to the mass-production of machines, it must also, of course, apply inevitably to living men, which is about as sensible as saying that because the lamp-posts in a town are all the same shape, the trees must be also.

Again to refer to the facts, it is quite clear that a central political Government is quite unnecessary to the proper functioning of transport and communi-

cations. The co-operation between the postal services, e.g., of Britain and the U.S.A. could not be improved by Federation. My letter to U.S.A. already costs only 1½d. the same as for a British dependency. The co-operation between the air, steamship and railway lines of different countries is usually excellent, and before 1914 one could travel all over Europe without a passport. It is nonsense to suggest that Federation is necessary, or inevitable, on these grounds.

Indeed, the significance of the facts is all the other way. Quick communications, and the control over information and opinion which is given by mass-

produced propaganda machines, such as the Press, the Radio, and the Cinema, certainly make effective centralised control of the whole world possible for the first time, and also enormously increase its dangers. If anything this addition of immense new powers should decrease the maximum number of human beings over which it is tolerable to allow a small group of men to rule. When we add to this the whole destructive force of mass-produced centrally controlled modern armaments, and place that also in the hands of the Federal Government, the appalling danger should surely be apparent.

Geoffrey Dobbs.

**M. REYNAUD SUCCEEDS  
M. DALADIER**

The French reaction to the Russo-Finnish peace was, we were led to believe, a demand for a more vigorous prosecution of the war. On the resignation of M. Daladier, M. Reynaud, Finance Minister in the Daladier government, formed a Cabinet. A feature of M. Reynaud's organisation is the inner War Cabinet, consisting of nine ministers, which will meet at least three times a week.

"What we owe to the nation," he said in the debate in the Chamber of Deputies, "is to develop the most modern weapons of war . . . We shall not neglect any effort to make workmen understand that if we are fighting Communism it is not because of its extreme Left Wing doctrine, but because we are fighting an organisation of treason. The Communists have worked

against the country. We shall crush them."

M. Reynaud is carrying into effect ideas which he has been urging for several months—he thinks that to meet dictatorial methods with the necessary speed the same type of concentration of power must be effected in France as in Germany.

The *Daily Telegraph* declares that M. Reynaud "is regarded as the most brilliant Finance Minister in the history of the Third Republic." He has close connections in the United States, and is working for a Federated Europe.

The *Evening Standard* of March 25 stated: "The Portuguese newspaper *Diario de Noticias* to-day publishes an interview with M. Reynaud, in which he says that the only way to save Europe is to establish a United State of Europe.

"Small nations ought not to fear to

join a European federation, the foundation of which has already been laid by Britain and France," he said.—Associated Press."

M. Georges Mandel, the Jew who was "one of Clemenceau's right hand men" (*Daily Telegraph*) remains head of the Ministry of Colonies at the moment when the man-power of the French Empire has been mobilised and its resources pooled with those of the British Empire. He is understood to have refused a more important portfolio, but he is included in the War Committee.

**THE COROMANDEL  
COUNCILLORS**

A New Zealand correspondent writes that at Coromandel, N.Z., Mr. H. Newbery has started a vigorous campaign for the use of debt-free money by the local council.

"The borough councillors have been convinced, have turned down a proposal to borrow £30,000 on the usual terms, and demanded a debt-free loan from the Reserve Bank . . . Thorne, M.P., was approached; then Nash; and the latter delivered himself of a statement a column long to the effect that the proposed loan would have been no hardship, that the circumstances did not warrant a debt-free loan; that in any case it was impossible because it would create a dangerous precedent . . . The Coromandel Councillors are righteously indignant; no eating the leek for them! A public meeting of protest is to be held, and our own Mr. Allen, a staunch Lower Rates supporter, etc., has been asked to go to Coromandel as a speaker on the occasion . . . A delightful business, altogether."

**Social Credit Secretariat**

**EASTER TOUR**

Speakers: Dr. TUDOR JONES.  
Mr. JOHN MITCHELL.

Meetings have been held at Bradford, Stockton-on-Tees and Newcastle-on-Tyne, and are arranged at:

- ABERDEEN on APRIL 1.  
Enquiries to W. J. SIM, 12, Broad Street.
- BIRMINGHAM on APRIL 3.  
Enquiries to J. G. MILNE, 78, Baldwin's Lane, Hall Green.
- LONDON on APRIL 5.  
Enquiries to Mrs. PALMER, 35, Birchwood Avenue, Sidcup.  
H. DIXON, 28, Chigwell Road, E. 18.

A meeting at BELFAST is also being arranged, the date of which will be announced later.



## THE SOCIAL CREDITER

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

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12, LORD STREET,  
LIVERPOOL, 2.

Telephone: Bank 5260.

## "TAX-BONDS OR BONDAGE"

How often has one wanted a book with which to introduce a new comer to the idea of Social Credit. I feel I have got it in Mr. Mitchell's "Tax-bonds or Bondage and the Answer to Federal Union"\*, which is published this week. Above all, and in spite of my impatience, it has come exactly at the right moment, neither too soon nor too late, just when the world events, which, as one now realizes, were foreshadowed in Major Douglas's earliest writings, are culminating and demanding immediate action.

In spite of its very specific title, I would describe the book as a *study of Social Credit philosophy in action*—not to be confused with the Social Credit proposals in operation. And since nothing of the kind has been attempted since the Social Credit movement "went into action" subsequent to Douglas's speech at Buxton in the summer of 1934, it is very welcome.

Social Credit possesses in Douglas's chief writings all the philosophical and practical textbooks it needs, containing as they do his analysis of the present Un-Just Price System and the complete framework of his technical proposals to adjust it, along with his re-affirmation of the true meaning of that much-tried term Democracy.

I don't think it is over-statement to say that these books, "Economic Democracy," "Social Credit," and to make it quite complete, let us add "The Monopoly of Credit"—these three under-size books have created, and are destined to create in the modern world more mental and spiritual ferment, of the positive kind as opposed to the noisy and spectacular, than any other modern writings, not excepting those of Karl Marx. But it is only in the last six years that there has been any opportunity to judge of what Douglas had done, to see if he was really "good for anything"

beyond stirring men's intellects and turning them into prize arguers and monetary theorists and, generally speaking, domestic and public pests.

The unconvinced and the sceptical are always liable to ask, and with perfect justification, what in practice Social Credit amounts to in terms of the stark present, and leaving out the Millenium-business. Here, then, in the book under review is the answer—a tonic for Social Crediters, and I believe and hope, for the man in the street. For it gives a remarkably full and comprehensive picture of Social Credit applying its philosophy to immediate and urgent problems—in other words, of Social Credit in action, promoting the policy of its philosophy.

Though Mr. Mitchell deals with immediate and urgent questions such as War Finance, Tax-bonds, the Inflation Bogey, Federal Union, and a number of secondary inconveniences, including Mr. Maynard Keynes, the philosophical background is always there, and will, I believe, impress itself on a mind fresh to Social Credit ideas far more strongly than would any direct explanation—"Show me thy faith without thy works, and I will show thee my faith by my works."

In the introductory chapter is emphasised the broad issue of the day as between Christianity and Dialectical Materialism under its many and various pseudonyms: Fascism, Nazism (by the way, who was the early genius I wonder who steered clear of Christianity?), Communism or Socialism; all the 'isms' in fact, that are destined in the fullness of time to be "wasms".

The author quotes from an anonymous Canadian writer: "The world seems to be rapidly devolving into two opposing groups, those who believe in the democratic way of life and those who believe in the Totalitarian way. Behind those two opposing beliefs lie two con-

flicting ideas concerning man and his nature. One group believes that 'man does not live by bread alone.' The other believes that he does. One sees man as a spiritual being and the other denies the whole spiritual background of life. . . . Anyone reading this book carefully may judge as to how consistently Social Crediters interpret in action the fundamental distinctions here drawn.

Of great value are the chapters dealing with Major Douglas's proposals regarding War-time Finance and Tax-bonds, and with the threatened World State alias Federal Union. Here you have the kernel of the book to judge by its title, and it is upon this point that I have my only criticism to make—not a big one either—from the ordinary reader's point of view. If the two subjects mentioned above are really its main theme, possibly the book is too comprehensive, too big a mouthful, too good a shilling's worth. On the other hand, if the framework of the book is rightly conceived, as I think it is, then the title is too specific.

These are minor matters. Here is the book, and it is good to read and admirable for its purpose. Within its cover are most of the facts, figures and quotations which Social Crediters want, put forward in a readable and convincing form that can be recommended to anyone, Social Crediter or not. My advice is: Read it at once and thereafter immediately begin to make use of it. Groups could very profitably build up their activities round the wider distribution of the book. I very much hope that means have been found to make it available Overseas with at least moderate ease and expedition.

The book is brought to an appropriate finish by a reprint of that fine recapitulation of Social Credit aims that appeared in *The Social Crediter* some time ago under the title "What We Are About." That is exactly what Mr. Mitchell's book clearly expounds.

N. F. W.

### Out This Week

"TAX-BONDS or BONDAGE  
and  
THE ANSWER TO  
FEDERAL UNION"

By JOHN MITCHELL.

Price - One Shilling.

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

\* "Tax-bonds or Bondage and the Answer to Federal Union", by John Mitchell; K.R.P. Publications Ltd., Liverpool. Price 1s.

## “AMERICAN” CIVILISATION

In 1938, the Advisory Council in Great Britain of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace was

Sir Alan Anderson  
Ernest Barker  
Viscount Cecil of Chelwood  
William P. Crozier  
Mrs. Mary Agnes Hamilton  
Sir Frank Heath  
Francis W. Hirst  
Lord Howard of Penrith  
Herbert S. Morrison  
Harold Temperley

Gilbert Murray and J. A. Spender were honorary members, and Mrs. Neville Lawrence was honorary secretary.

Last year Messrs. Murray and Spender replaced Lord Howard and Mr. Harold Temperley on the committee. Most of these names are familiar to readers of *The Social Crediter*.

The Director of the 'Endowment' (Division of Inter-course and Education) is Nicholas Murray Butler, who, in his annual report, dated February 15, 1940, uses a phrase which is unfamiliar. It is the phrase 'American Civilization'. The co-operation of the London Office 'in furthering the study of American Civilization' in fifteen English schools is welcomed by Mr. Butler. Directing the London Office is the Honourable Herbert Howard, who "was summoned for war work, but because his assignment was to the Foreign Office he has been able to supervise and carry on the Endowment's work in London to a greater extent than had been considered possible."

The English Schools in which the study of 'American Civilization' has been advanced are

Cheltenham College  
Christ's Hospital  
Harrow  
Imperial Service College (Windsor)  
Leys School  
Malvern College  
Marlborough School  
Mill Hill School  
Oundle  
Royal Military Academy (Woolwich)  
Rugby School  
Stowe School  
Uppingham School  
Wellington College  
Winchester College

'American' Civilization seems to be not wholly ignorant of Western Civilization.

The "assistance given by the Endowment to schools" is stated in the 1938 report to be of only two years' growth. "Ever since the unofficial conference at Chatham House, London, in 1935, the Carnegie Endowment has incorporated into its own educational program special activities designed to make known the principles endorsed by this distinguished group of experts." (our italics: Chatham House—The Royal Institute of International Affairs with which Professor Toynbee is associated.)

The study of international affairs in English Schools on

the Butler Plan is not confined to the fifteen famous schools and Military Establishments listed above. Of forty-four other schools circularised, thirty-six indicated "their desire for some or all of the publications offered." Nor does this stream of internationalist propaganda stop at the doors of the schools and military establishments. "Professor Slossom was accredited to the University of Bristol for the entire year 1938-39." On June 3-5, an informal conference of university teachers interested in American Studies was held at Dunford House, under the auspices of the Endowment. Representatives from the Universities of Aberystwyth, Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, London, Oxford and St. Andrews were "in attendance." The universities of Aberystwyth, Bristol, Birmingham and St. Andrews have lectureships in American history, and requests from them for literature were met "with a substantial gift of American historical works." Other universities (which do not elevate the importance of 'American history') "have, upon request, been given smaller collections of from twelve to thirty-six books."

Closely associated with the unofficial side of university organisation are the International Relations Clubs, twenty-seven of which have been founded by the Endowment in the British Isles. "Special care was taken to supply them with study outlines prepared by organisations devoted to the consideration of international affairs, especially those of the Royal Institute of International Affairs."—(Chatham House, with which Professor Toynbee is associated. By the bye, a particular interest resides in Professor Toynbee as the author of the sentences: "I will merely repeat that we are at present [1931] working, discreetly but with all our might, to wrest this mysterious political force called sovereignty out of the clutches of the local national states of our world. And all the time we are denying with our lips what we are doing with our hands.")

The report does not confide the nature of the outlines which 'special care' has chosen for the propagandising of English university students. But it does list six books sent to University College, Aberystwyth; Selly Oak College, Birmingham, University College of Southampton; University of St. Andrews; and University College of Swansea. They were

Documents concerning German Polish Hostilities and the outbreak of Hostilities between Great Britain and Germany. British Government Blue Book.

British White Paper embodying Sir Neville Henderson's Final Report on the Circumstances leading to the termination of his Mission to Berlin, 1939.

(Surely these are most adroitly chosen?)

H. V. Hodson (Editor): *The British Commonwealth and the Future*.

Hermann Rauschnig: *The Revolution of Destruction*.

Sir John Hope Simpson: *Refugees*.

Clarence Kirschman Streit: *Union Now*.

Books "of equal value and type" were sent to Belfast, Birmingham, St. Paul's College, Cheltenham, Edinburgh, Liverpool and London. There is more about *Union Now*:

"In addition to the copies of the book *Union Now*, by

Clarence Streit, sent to the International Relations Clubs, the Division placed four hundred copies in public libraries and sent over a thousand copies to carefully selected editors of newspapers and journalists in the United States and Canada, asking that they review the book upon its merits. The response to the distribution was widespread . . ."

The shade of Andrew Carnegie seems pretty busy.

In the past it has:

- (1) Pauperised the Scottish Universities and transformed their historical character.
- (2) Participated in the centralisation of control of reading. The replacement of the nineteenth century artisan's well-filled book-cases (his own books) by borrowed works published to meet a standard demand at least coincides with the institution of the 'Carnegie Library'.
- (3) Through the Carnegie Institution of Washington, participated in the centralisation and control of 'scientific' research.

Among the stated objects of the present grandiose bluff are:

- (1) The establishment of a stable world gold standard.
- (2) To keep the United States out of war.
- (3) To work for permanent world government.

The Endowment spent \$355,149 last year, and \$391,624 the year before. The attentive reader may notice that among the 'great seats of learning' not mentioned are the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Who looks after them?

If it should ever be said that the demand for Federal Union (or for the same medicine in any other bottle) arises spontaneously from an informed and enlightened public, or that the true spirit of scientific enquiry is enthroned in England "where no ties can bind"; or that the political opinions of the products of the Royal Military Academy, The Imperial Service College and the Diplomatic Corps are the outcome of disinterested study of relevant facts collected in the way of business; or that Money doesn't talk, there is material for the compilation of an answer in the facts cited. They are little more than a sidelight.

T. J.

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## The End of Economic Man

"The End of Economic Man," by Peter Drucker; Heinemann.

Although it is possible that Social Crediters will not agree with everything in this book, I think they will find its study extremely valuable owing to its penetrating analysis of the nature of Fascism. Fascism, according to Mr. Drucker, is the outcome of the bankruptcy of ordinary capitalism and socialism which (to translate Mr. Drucker's ideas into our own terminology) are both based on the worship of toil combined with the belief that out of this philosophy freedom and equality will arise of themselves. The idea that economic life is the end and man the means thereto is what is probably behind the concept "Economic Man" which Mr. Drucker is concerned to expose.

Mr. Drucker may be correct in diagnosing the desire for equality as one of the ingredients contributing to the enthusiasm first felt for capitalism during the industrial revolution, and later for socialism, but he lays himself open to the charge of abstractionism in assuming, as he evidently does, that "equality" (the meaning of which he does not explain) is in an absolute or rigid sense compatible with freedom.

Mr. Drucker conceives of Fascism

as an entirely new kind of revolution as compared with all previous revolutions. All previous revolutions, however violent or tyrannical, have always sought to justify their tyrannies. In Fascism tyranny is sought for its own sake. A purely destructive attitude towards all previous social ideals, a seeking of organization for its own sake, and a capacity for believing the incredible, are the psychological attributes of the typical fascist.

Since the Economic Man as an ideal has gone by the board, a new ideal has to be found, and failing a better, fascists find it in that of the Heroic Man. Fascist society is based essentially on a quasi-military organisation. War, says Mr. Drucker, is held up as an ideal. But since it is impossible even in fascist society to eradicate the very human desire for peace, and since none the less a warlike attitude is essential for the preservation of fascist philosophy, enemies must be invented, both inside and outside the state. The idea of "encirclement" must be widely believed in, and the organization of economic life made subservient to the piling up of armaments. Tyranny is tolerated for its own sake even if it is hated, because self-immolation is held up as an ideal.

The fascist capacity for believing the incredible is really a form of religious faith, and the lengths to which the some fascists will go in believing not only sophistries but even lies which are known to be lies is really analogous to the attitude of a believer to what he regards as a holy mystery.

In laying stress as he does on the differences between communism and fascism, Mr. Drucker perhaps, does less than justice to their affinity, and to the probability that they are both being used by a power behind them to enslave the individual. It is only fair to say, however, that in his book (which was written before this war started) he states the opinion that a rapprochement between the Nazi and Soviet régimes is natural and inevitable.

Mr. Drucker's book is not just a criticism of fascism abroad but of fascism anywhere, whatever its label. He regards it as the logical outcome of disillusionment rather than as having to do with the expression of the temperament of any particular nation. It would seem that his is really an impassioned plea for a social ideal in which the free individual is the goal.

C. R. Y.-S.



## FINANCING EUROPE

*The substance of a lecture given by WILLIAM LEECH at Belfast on March 19, 1940.*

There are a lot of people who know, and a far larger number who suspect that there is something radically wrong with our financial system, but are deterred from attempting to criticise it because they think that "Finance" is too complicated a subject for them to understand. Because they cannot comprehend the sort of jargon which appears in the financial columns of the press, they conclude that only experts can deal with the subject.

This is a pity, because it is not necessary to know the technicalities of any system, financial or otherwise, before one knows whether it is acting properly or not. All normally intelligent people know that the true function of money is to facilitate the distribution of goods, and they should know whether it has performed this duty efficiently or not.

We should therefore use the same method of judgment towards the money system as we use in the ordinary affairs of life.

Suppose, for example, you wish to take a bus home from here tonight. You do not go to a bus, lift up the bonnet and proceed to examine the engine—then say "This is far too complicated for me to understand, I had better walk!"

You know all that is necessary to know about a bus in order to use it. You know what it is supposed to do, and you know where you want to go, and if on the journey home the bus broke down, you would not accept the driver's suggestion that the distance is too great for the bus, therefore you must choose a nearer destination!

Your prompt reply would doubtless shock him as to your intimate knowledge of his ancestry, and you would go and get another bus! That is precisely the way the people should regard the money system. Has it delivered the goods?

In peace-time we have the appalling tragedy of millions in poverty whilst surrounded by a plenty, and in war-time we still have the poverty, but it has a new name "sacrifice", and we must endure a form of taxation which can only be described as excessive, and all this not in order to sustain life, but to preserve the EXISTING money system!

In a world which has produced such men of science that even during our life-time they have not only solved problems

which have baffled mankind for centuries, but performed what would have been called MIRACLES forty or fifty years ago,—our money experts stand out as the only profession which has completely failed at its job.

It is a fact that during the past 100 years our so-called sound money system has broken down eight times, and according to Lord Melchett, himself a banker, this has been due to the fact that NO CHANGE has been made in the system!

The history of "Finance" since the last War shows that those who control our money system never intend that it should simply perform the duty of facilitating the distribution of goods, but rather that they have used it to enslave and discipline the peoples of the world.

### Finance Since the Last War

Let us commence with the year 1914.

Prior to the last Great War most civilised nations based their money supply on what was called "The Gold Standard."

To the man in the street that meant that he got his wages or salary (if he had a job) in gold, silver and bronze coins, and he likewise paid his rent and made his purchases in those metal tokens.

Banknotes were rare, and usually in large denominations of from £5 upwards, and these were usually convertible into gold coins upon presentation to a bank. But the principal feature attributed to the gold standard was the supposed facility for international trading, where it formed the basis of the exchange value of the monetary units of the world.

In addition, each country was required (by whom? you ask:—by the Money Masters of the World!) to hold a certain amount of gold in its Central Bank (our case the Bank of England) and the total amount of money in any country was then to be regulated by the amount of gold held, the agreed ratio between gold and money in circulation being approximately 1/10th. That is to say that a country would be permitted to create money for circulation to an amount approximately 10 times the volume of gold held. So the more gold a nation had, the more money the Banks would create. The less gold, the less

money.

The last Great War started off by costing us £1 million a day, and finished by costing us £10 millions a day. The Government was therefore continually requiring huge sums of money to carry on, and since it was found impossible to ship gold to this country owing to the activities of our enemies, and since in any case there was not enough monetary gold available in the world to support the volume of money necessary, the Great War completely swept away the gold standard.

Immediately upon the outbreak of War, the Bank of England went broke! Most of you doubtless remember the rush on the banks by their depositors clamouring for money. The Banks had to close their doors and appeal to the Government, who promptly declared a moratorium.

At the end of four days the Banks re-opened their doors and presented their depositors with nice new bits of paper instead of coins, and these bits of paper familiarly known as "John Bradbury's" were declared legal tender.

As the war continued, more and more money was required, and the Banks as the controllers of our money supply were compelled to issue large volumes of money irrespective of the gold holding, and so the money supply of the nation was being regulated not by the gold holding but by the paper notes.

Now paper is something which can easily be replaced, hence the possibility of cornering supplies entirely disappears, but if a nation's money supply is based upon gold, this being a scarce commodity, it follows that the possession of gold represents POWER in the hands of those able to control it! Small wonder then, that the possessors of the world's gold were anxious to entice and where necessary compel nations of the world to return to a money system based on gold . . .

With the war over, the London Bankers decided on a return to the gold standard. So a committee of experts was set up "to consider the various problems of currency and foreign exchange, and to report upon steps required to bring about the restoration of normal working conditions in the monetary system."

This committee, which was called the CUNLIFFE COMMITTEE, was set up in 1918, and it consisted of 14 members, one a well-known gold standard economist, two treasury officials (one of whom was later appointed a bank director) and the remaining eleven were bankers. So we had the amusing spectacle of a committee of bankers sitting in judgment on their own system, like a committee of criminals drawing up the criminal laws!

It was, of course, a foregone conclusion that this Committee would recommend a return to the gold standard, and despite the evidence of monetary reformers and others that this course would certainly court disaster, the Government accepted the recommendations of the Committee—a further piece of evidence of “government by the bankers”!

In order to bring about a restoration of the gold standard it was necessary to drastically curtail the nation's money supply, and so the Banks put into operation a policy of vigorous deflation.

The banks called in loans and overdrafts in order to decrease the money supply—and from the year 1920 onwards, we experienced the most disastrous period in the industrial history of this country.

Less money about meant less sales in the shops. Many factories and workshops closed down altogether.

There followed pay-cuts, strikes and lock-outs. The number of unemployed rocketed to nearly 3 millions. Poverty and destitution were rampant, finally leading to the Great Strike of 1926.

Indeed conditions became so appalling that civil war was only avoided by granting certain extensions of the dole, which expedient may still be regarded as an insurance premium to prevent a similar disaster.

In due course, the Government declared with triumph that the country was once more established on gold. What a triumph, and at what a cost!

The London Bankers had inflicted more injury upon the people of Britain than the Germans had accomplished in four years of war.

They put nearly three millions of us out of work, and the remainder on REDUCED rations through pay-cuts. They condemned over 13 millions of our neighbours to a miserable existence on the border line of starvation. They subjected us to a trade depression, the magnitude of which was such that even

now it is difficult to believe that there were over a hundred thousand factories rendered derelict, and over 30,000 people committed suicide rather than face financial stress.

And during all this time the country was glutted with goods. The people suffered want and hunger, NOT because there was a shortage of goods, but for the lack of money.

Such was the price the people had to pay to enthrone gold.

### In Other Nations

In other countries similar suffering was being caused. They were being forced back to the principles of “sound” finance, and where necessary a return to the gold standard. Those who refused were denied the use of the London Money Market, which was equivalent to a financial boycott. So one by one the nations fell into line.

Under the peace terms of the Versailles Conference, Germany was required to make certain financial payments to the Allies. These were called Reparations Payments and totalled the colossal figure of £24,000 millions.

It soon became apparent even to our financial experts, that Germany could not pay this money and it was reduced by one half, and later once more by about one half.

Germany did ATTEMPT to make payment, but since this required excessive taxation and restriction of internal consumption so as to turn over production to exports, it quickly brought her to economic ruin.

Out of this confusion arose the German Inflation of 1923.

The German Government, to stabilise the mark, appointed Dr. Schacht, president of the Reichsbank.

Dr. Schacht was a pupil of English finance, and an intimate friend of Montagu Norman. He repeated in Germany what Norman was doing in England—a policy of drastic deflation, in order that Germany too might enthrone gold.

By 1924 conditions for the people of Germany were even worse that they were in England—unemployment had soared to 6 millions. Out of this misery arose a man, who declared he would lead the German people once more to prosperity—his name was Hitler.

He made a futile attempt to seize power, was arrested and imprisoned.

Schacht continued his reign of

deflation, but reparations still proved an insurmountable obstacle, and so a further revision took place, and another scheme brought out—called the Dawes Plan.

This not only provided for reduced payments once again, but revealed the fact that London and New York Bankers were making loans to Germany, particularly German Industrialists, in order that her trade might be built up, and so eventually enable her to make reparations payments.

London and New York Bankers were pouring in a stream of money to German Industrialists, whilst denying the use of money to their own nationals.

They demanded in return for this accommodation the mortgaging of the German factories, workshops, railways, etc., and other *immobile* assets.

Schacht was still tightening the screw of taxation under the plea that the money was necessary to make reparations payments. Soon the Industrialists began to squirm.

By the end of 1924 Hitler's release had been procured, and he was once more campaigning for political power.

Schacht's policy for deflation, excessive taxation, curtailment of government expenditure and the turning over of internal production for export, presented Hitler with a splendid opportunity, which he was not long in seizing. The Industrialists came to his aid with money, and he, utilising the miserable conditions of the unemployed, was assured of ultimate success.

So whilst economic ruin was proceeding apace in Germany and Britain, similar financial contortions were being applied to France, Italy and Spain, and in Russia the Workers' Revolutionary party was endeavouring to consolidate its position.

But the Austrians were at this time dumb-founding their foreign visitors by their prosperity and contentment.

After the Great War, re-construction in Austria was necessary, as it was in other countries; but in this State the money required for this purpose was not borrowed from the Banks to be repaid in taxation, but was given outright to the merchants on condition that they reduced the prices of their goods proportionately. In other words consumer goods were to be sold BELOW COST, with DEBT-FREE money.

This was a form of consumer credit, and there grew out of this experiment a sudden and remarkable industrial

activity. There was practically no unemployment, with the city workers living in model dwellings. Taxation was reduced to a very minimum and there was a plentiful supply of goods at low prices.

And how did the Money Masters of Europe view all this? Did they say, "Well, bless my soul, this IS remarkable, how on earth did you do it? Let us repeat this in England and France?"

Not on your life! They said "This won't do! A defeated nation enjoying themselves like this, whilst the victorious nations are in poverty and starvation! We must stop this at once!"

So the Money Masters applied the screw to Austria; they demanded reparations payments and a balanced budget.

Now since reparations payments can only be accomplished in the last analysis by exporting goods, and since the victorious nations refused to accept these exports, which were imports to themselves, owing to the effect it would bring upon their own unemployment problem, Austria (like Germany) found herself in queer street. She was at last compelled to place her case before the League of Nations. The Finance Committee of the League consisted of very orthodox gentlemen (of the stamp of Sir Arthur Salter, for instance, the chairman) and they recommended an International Loan to Austria in order that she might pay it back again in reparations payments.

In return for this accommodation however, Austria was to open her national finances to inspection and supervision, and to establish a central Bank on the pattern approved by the Governors of the Central Banks of England and France.

Austria had not the strength to withstand this pressure, and accordingly she submitted; there followed a policy of drastic deflation with its attendant misery and starvation.

The years of human suffering toil slowly by, until we reach 1930, when Hitler under his battle cries of "No more reparations, and down with the foreign bankers" startles the world with a record poll at the September elections of 6½ million votes.

Austria gathering courage from her bigger neighbour began to threaten repudiation and far-away Australia defaulted on her 1930 payment to Britain. New South Wales, then struggling under a load of heavy taxation and debt, authorised her duly elected premier to take whatever steps he considered necessary to relieve the people of this terrific burden and the suffering of rising unemployment.

He therefore refused to increase taxes to repay bank loans. His removal was demanded, the British Constitution willingly obliged, and Mr. Lang was dismissed. Another instance of "government by the bankers."

The removal of Mr. Lang however whilst partially restoring the supremacy of the bankers, nevertheless drew world attention to the defects in orthodox finance, and a few months later Austria took the plunge and repudiated her international debts. She was followed by Germany.

According to Dr. Schacht, the London Bankers had lent to Germany and Austria approximately £360 millions since the war. This was now therefore lost, and so once again there was a rush on the Bank of England, but this time by foreign countries, chiefly the governments of France and U.S.A.—principally France.

The withdrawal became so great, that once more the Bank of England went "broke", and had to seek Government aid to relieve it of its liability to pay out gold.

So after 11 years of terrible suffering and hardship on the part of the people of this country, we were back again where we started—off gold.

And what do you think is one of the minor objectives of this war—The *News Chronicle* (February 24, 1940) tells us it is "to make the world safe for the gold standard."

In 1931, when we again went off gold, our Government, far from realising the wrongs that had been done and determining to put them right not only consolidated the bankers in power, but pledged itself to further economics, to more pay-cuts, and INCREASED taxation.

For that year alone, the poor taxpayer had to provide an ADDITIONAL £43 millions in taxes, whilst the London Bankers AGAIN reduced the money supply—this time by £46 millions.

### Hitler in the Saddle

In the years that followed the misery continued. Statesmen flitted from capital to capital seeking a cure for their economic ills, which could quite easily have been settled at home. There came world conference after world conference, Geneva, Lausanne, Ottawa and London—all of them described in the press "as the most momentous in history."

By 1933 Hitler was firmly established in the saddle in Germany. He had sworn that never again would he permit Germany to be subjected to outside pressure from foreign bankers, and he had promised his people work. He set about to implement his promises. He put the people to work, building roads, factories, workshops and even entire cities. He expanded his army, and enlarged his air-force, but even Hitler found that he could not PERMANENTLY find jobs for ALL his people in a MACHINE AGE.

Either he had to destroy the machine, or give his people more leisure to enjoy the products of the machine, or use up the surplus goods provided by the machine in exports or munitions.

He selected the latter course.

1934 came the invasion of Abyssinia,

with Mussolini telling the world that it would provide work for millions of Italians and a ready market for his exports.

1936 came the Spanish War, and 1937 Japan invaded. China to expand her exports and drive out the American and British merchants.

1938 we saw Hitler crashing right through Austria to the Brenner Pass. He told us that the fusion of Austria with the Reich would provide Austria with an export market for her agricultural produce, and Germany with a market for her manufactured goods.

In 1939 he repeated the dose with the Czechs as his victims, and later he invaded Poland, thereby precipitating another World War.

### What Can You Do?

And there I think we had better leave our historical survey. I would like to conclude by summarising one or two points.

Indeed I would like you to take away to-night two pictures. The first one is Austria. The condition of the people of Austria under heterodox finance and the condition of the people under orthodox finance.

The prosperity, happiness and contentment of the Austrians, when their national finances were, judged by the experts of "sound" finance, BANKRUPT,—and the misery, distress, riots and bloodshed in Austria, when those experts had balanced her budget and restored her finances upon orthodox lines.

The second picture for you to try to visualise is the enormous powers concentrated in the hands of a few Bankers, to realise that these men who regulate and ration the money supply of nations, do not use this power to promote the welfare and happiness of the peoples, but for the preservation of their own power, to dominate and discipline the world.

If you ignore these facts, then you do so at your own peril.

Very shortly, you too, will have further evidence of this discipline and regimentation. The Apologists of Orthodox finance will call upon you to make more sacrifices, especially in regard to INCREASED TAXATION. Taxation, is merely a weapon used to keep you in subjection. If you like that sort of thing, then I can certainly promise you plenty of it. On the other hand if you don't like it, and realise the necessity for a fundamental change in the system, you must not be content to leave it at that. You must play your part in bringing that change about.

WHAT CAN YOU DO? First remember our objective. The re-casting of the money system so that it SERVES man and not MASTERS HIM. This can only be accomplished by the awakening of the public mind to the terrible dangers of the existing system and setting it to insist on gaining from the financial system results satisfactory to the majority of individuals. Since a journey of 1,000 miles starts with the first step, what about taking the first step tonight?

We want men and women of DETERMINATION, for whilst enthusiasm may start the race, determination will WIN IT.

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND MEETINGS

Books to Read

By C. H. Douglas:—

- Economic Democracy ..... (edition exhausted)
Social Credit ..... 3/6
Credit Power and Democracy ... 3/6
The Monopoly of Credit ..... 3/6
Warning Democracy ..... (edition exhausted)
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 ..... 1/2d.

By L. D. Byrne:—

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

ALSO

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

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BIRMINGHAM and District. Special meeting on April 3, see page 11.

BLACKBURN Social Credit Association: Weekly meetings every Tuesday evening at 7-30 p.m. at the Friends Meeting House, King Street, Blackburn. All enquiries to 168, Shear Brow, Blackburn.

BRADFORD United Democrats. Enquiries to R. J. Northin, 11, Centre Street, Bradford.

CARDIFF Social Credit Association: Enquiries to Hon. Sec. at 73, Romilly Crescent, Cardiff.

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. Get in touch with the Hon. Secretary, at "Greengates", Hillside Drive, Woolton, Liverpool.

LONDON Social Crediters: Lunch-time rendezvous. Social crediters will meet friends at The Cocoa Tree Tea Rooms, 21, Palace Street, Westminster (5 minutes Victoria) on Wednesdays from 1-30 to 3 p.m. Basement dining room.

LONDON Liaison Group: Special meeting on April 5, see page 11. Enquiries to B. M. Palmer, 35, Birchwood Avenue, Sidcup, Kent.

NEWCASTLE and GATESHEAD Social Credit Association are compiling a register of Social Crediters on the Tyneside. Register now and keep informed of local activities. What are YOU doing? Let us know, we shall be glad of suggestions. Write W. Dunsmore, Hon. Secretary, 27, Lawton Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PORTSMOUTH D.S.C. Group: Enquiries to 115, Essex Road, Milton; 16, St. Ursula Grove, Southsea; or 50 Ripley Grove, Copnor.

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

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

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I will, until further notice, contribute

£ : : , { per month, per quarter, per year,

towards the funds of the Social Credit Secretariat.

Signature.....

I herewith enclose the sum of £ : : , as a donation towards the above mentioned funds.

Signature.....

(Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed and made payable to the SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT.)