

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

Vol. 6. No. 16.

Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper
Postage (home and abroad) 1d.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1941.

6d. Weekly.

From Week to Week

Waal, waal, waal, don't it just show there's good in the worst of us, Sadie? Here's that feller Hitler gone an' giv' that comic opera world Planner, Stalin, a sock in the jaw. Now we're goin' ter see the strength an' efficiency of the Socialist Sixth of the World. An ain't that thar "British" Broadcasting consarn madder'n a wet hen?

You can row across the Bering Strait from Siberia to Alaska, United States. Somebody in Washington is going to do some hard thinking in the next few weeks. It'll be just too bad that England and the British Empire won't be able to render really effective assistance to the United States until about 1944.

By common consent, Stalin made war inevitable and stated that he wished to make war inevitable, by concluding

a pact of non-aggression with Germany in 1939, at a time when a British Staff Mission was actually in Moscow conducting technical conversations with the Russian General Staff. Whether Stalin took the German anti-Jew propaganda at its face value, or whether, as seems probable, he has the usual inability of the quick climber to keep his head, and thought that he could double-cross everybody, doesn't matter much. The wretched Russian people are obviously being made, once again, the football of an attempted Jew come-back.

"Man does not exist in order to found a moral order of the world. Anyone who maintains that he does, stands in his theory of man still at the same point at which natural science stood when it believed that a bull has horns in order that it may butt." — *The Philosophy of Spiritual Activity* by DR. STEINER.

It is as certain as anything in this world can be certain (a) that any moral idea has only value to the extent that its concrete embodiment has value. (b) That in regard to means and methods, the majority is invariably wrong, and only a minority can be right.

The "ideals" of Socialism are of no consequence. Their embodiment has been one dishonest political trick after another. The present war would have been impossible without the skilful manipulation of the "nationalisation" idea, thus centralising all power in a State behind which stands those ambitious men to whom Mr. Chamberlain referred.

All taxation is a transfer of the credit of individuals to the State and those who stand behind and manipulate

the State. Taxation is Social Credit in reverse.

The glamour with which the State is surrounded by Socialists is of exactly the same nature as that provided by military bands and splendid uniforms, to the mass murder of war. It is consciously intended to obscure the nature of reality. We have the address of the glamour merchants.

Some forty years ago, Wall Street "Americans" were saying openly that they intended to convert Scotland into a summer playground for a select small number of themselves.

The Scottish Forestry Commission have acquired twenty-three forests between the Forth and Inverness. Who controls the Forestry Commission?

There never was a time in which the affairs of the world were so completely in the hands of a few "Leaders" as at the present time.

And there never was a time when the distance was greater between the civilisation which is immediately possible, and the civilisation which exists. So lets have still fewer and more powerful "Leaders," and take still more initiative from individuals, and then—waal, waal, waal, won't it be just too bad if it works the same way, but we can't go back?

During the period when Great Britain was reduced from the winner of the European war to the position of a fifth rate power with the active assistance of the worst Prime Minister, so far, in British history, Canada has for a great part of the time had the worst and incidentally the most dangerously anti-British Prime Minister in Canadian history. Isn't it about time

ZERO DAY FOR YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

As K.R.P. Publications have lost their records through enemy action it will be necessary to assume that all subscriptions to *The Social Crediter* have expired by June 28, 1941, except those of which expiry dates have been notified to us and those which have been renewed since May 3.

All subscribers are asked to confirm by post card the date of expiry of their subscriptions.

K.R.P. PUBLICATIONS LIMITED,
49, PRINCE ALFRED ROAD,
LIVERPOOL, 15.

that Mr. Mackenzie King was made an American Senator, or whatever the equivalent to him of an Earldom and £250,000 may be?

"... Any technical or economic assistance."

—Winston Churchill.

SONG OF THE CONVIVIAL BANKERS

"Another little loan, another little loan,
Another little loan wouldn't do us any harm."

—What about it, boys? Lend to defend the right to be free, y' know!

Now that Mr. Winant is back in the country of his government's adoption, will Mr. Churchill know what to say about its adoption of Rudolf Hess?

In 1933, Andrew Mellon, the Banker-Ambassador to the Court of St. James, represented the creditor rights of the United States. The war had made him a billionaire. *World's Work* for March, 1932, tabulated the capital controlled by the two Brothers Mellon, totalling something like ten thousand million dollars. But it must not be assumed that either Andrew or his brother were war-makers. *As ordinarily*

understood they were quite the contrary and Andrew had come here to indicate that disarmament might be quite a good way of securing debt-remission. Hence the reminders, labelled "outspoken" and "courageous" in the London newspapers, that the United States "public" might take a lenient view of the debt problem.

The new ambassador's first public appearance in London was before the Pilgrim's Club, where he said the United States had watched Britain's heroic struggle with admiration; that in his opinion Britain had now turned the corner [yes, not *this* corner: that was the *first* corner]; and that the relations now existing between the two countries were never more friendly.

What a familiar ring it has!

"Brenda wants to know My husband says The war has really resolved itself into one issue. Shall the people be exploited by the State or by private enterprise? Whatever happens they're going to be exploited. Do you mean to say they are fighting each other on the issue 'Who shall exploit us?'"

—N. GUBBINS.

"Don't count upon operations being held up because of differences between Stalin and Hitler. I still hold to my forecast that they won't quarrel yet."

—R. H. NAYLOR.

"Official circles in Washington think there is little likelihood that the Nazis and the Russians will fight."

—MADAME TABOUIS.

(Nevertheless, according to the B.B.C. they woke up in time to applaud Mr. Churchill's Sunday night broadcast: Popular nursery rhyme in Kansas, "Clap hands, clap hands till daddy comes home.")

Curious! The Press announcement that Mr. Pemberton-Billing is to contest an election at Dudley is combined with the first figures we have seen for the election he fought at Hornsey: Gam-mans 11,077; Pemberton-Billing 4,146. Perhaps we shall have to subscribe to *Hansard* to find out who wins this time. Mr. Pemberton-Billing says: "I intend to demand a more efficient and more ruthless war policy, including intensified bombardment of Germany."—And of Hitler?

"Bomb the German People"*

With a quantity of leaflets under one arm and a sheaf in one hand the 'bombers' take up their positions outside the massive gates of one of the largest munitions factories in the country. Their victims are due to emerge at five thirty and it is now twenty past. A few early ones appear and look doubtfully at the piece of paper held temptingly towards them. Reassured by the sight of the Works Police constables in charge of the entrance and exit immersed in it, they take it and unconsciously read out aloud "*Bomb the German People*" as they hurry off to catch their bus.

Now they are coming thick and fast and like a wave they surge through the narrow gate with outstretched hands for "a ticket for soup?" "a pound note?" or "one of them there leaflets?" All around is the reiterated murmur, sometimes a query, sometimes a statement of fact: bomb the German people?

Bomb the German People! It is impossible to hand them out fast enough and in a quarter of an hour both distributors have covered over a thousand people, and reluctantly watch the remainder of the stream going away empty handed.

It is almost impossible to tell exactly what result one gets, but judging by the few rejections and adverse criticisms received the reactions are sympathetic and very varied. A lot depends on the psychological moment. If the leaflet is given out immediately after a heavy raid, it is accepted in stunned silence. If it is handed out to a shopping crowd and two or three refuse it, others who see this refuse it too. Many are shocked at the aggressive title and go as far from it as possible, but very occasionally, a woman (in fact always a woman in my experience) takes the leaflet with a very courteous 'thank you,' reads it and then, (joy of joys!) comes back to ask if she may have some more as she thinks it

should be distributed as widely as possible.

Queues take it readily but are absolutely expressionless, although one can see that they are glad to be relieved of the boredom of gazing at the next coat collar.

The very best moment of all, from a psychological point of view, is dinner hour outside a large factory. Everyone is lounging round waiting for the bell and they come eagerly forward and take, read and *discuss* the leaflet while strolling back to work. They like it. They all like it, whether it is because it coincides with their opinion of what ought to be done, or because they like being given something worth reading, or that they are interested in and understand the ideas put forward by Major Douglas—it is almost impossible to say. It does not really matter. The important thing is, the Lighthouse has cast a beam in their direction to be used or abused by them as they choose.

A.C.J.

**Bomb the German People*. Leaflet published by K.R.P. Publications, Limited; 100 for 1/9.

“Labour” and a United States of Europe

Mr. R. W. G. Mackay, who is an Australian and a member of the British Labour Party, visited Australia in the spring to advocate a European Federation “with the same power in Europe as the Commonwealth Government possesses in Australia.” The Federation “would have control of all the armies, navies and air forces of the various States. It would also control the manufacture and sale of armaments, migration, currency, banking, tariffs, taxation, trade and commerce, and property Laws,” says the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*.

“Britain would naturally be included in this Federation.”

Controversy arose in the Dominion because Mr. Mackay’s broadcasts were censored, with the full approval of both the acting Prime Minister and the Minister of Information, and the visitor cancelled three of them. According to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, he said his talks were to have contained “no

views which were not those generally held by the British Labour Party.”

This is not impossible, because the British Labour Party is quite inarticulate and it might be a mistake to think that its views are those of the small minority of its members who, like Messrs. Attlee, Bevin and Greenwood, have siezed office under Mr. Churchill.

There doesn’t even seem to be anyone at hand to tell it (or Mr. Mackay) of Dr. Marin Fuchs’s prediction, reported by the *Daily Mail* on June 5, that Hitler will shortly be proclaiming all Europe a “Federation of States”—a “new order” said to have been approved by Italy and Soviet Russia!

The Patriot remarks: “Apparently, then, our own and American ‘Union Now’ devotees are not alone in the field, and the wretched Europeans have got to be federated by somebody.” The journal traces the idea to the Prussian

‘Illuminatus,’ Cloutz, who, in 1793, urged the abolition of nationality and the formation of “the immutable Empire of the Great Germany, the Universal Republic.” French Freemasons, it says, revived the idea in 1850 under the same name, the ‘United States of Europe,’ subsequently adopted as the slogan of International Socialism.

“Political democracy, economic democracy and international democracy” is Mr. Mackay’s description of his subject. What he would have been allowed to say would “not have represented accurately the views of my party.”

Does the Australian Government disapprove of Federalism à la Roosevelt, or only of Federalism à la Hitler, or of Federalism altogether? And does Federalism à la Hitler—or is it à la Attlee-Churchill?—“accurately represent” the views of Mr. Mackay’s party?

Action Against the Supply Ministry

On June 17, Mr. Justice Farwell delivered a reserved judgment in an action in which the plaintiffs, John Fowler and Co. (Leeds), Limited, a company controlled by the Minister of Supply, claimed as against the Minister, Sir Andrew Duncan, and the controller appointed by him, Mr. Henry Crabtree, that an order made in March, 1941, appointing the controller was *ultra vires* paragraph (4) of the General Regulation No. 55 made under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940; and, assuming that the appointment was valid, the company claimed that the controller had exceeded his powers.

Mr. Justice Farwell, in giving judgment, said that the company were manufacturers of engines and, since the war started had manufactured certain machinery.

With regard to the second form of manufacture, all the contracts were in the hands of the Minister of Supply who, in March last, under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act appointed Mr. Crabtree controller of the company’s undertaking and directed him to exercise the functions set out in an order made under that Act.

The result of that appointment had been to produce very considerable friction between the controller and

the company. The company complained that their business had been very much hampered, and they began this action against the defendants.

Two distinct questions were raised: (1) Whether the order of 1941 was *ultra vires* the Minister of Supply; and (2), assuming that the order was *intra vires* the Minister, whether or not the controller himself had so exercised or attempted to exercise the powers which had been entrusted to him as to go outside what he was authorised to do.

On the first point, the word “controller” in the Defence Act was of very wide meaning and not limited in any way. It enabled the Minister to give the controller so appointed the fullest powers over the business, and it was impossible to come to the conclusion that the order made was not authorised by the Act. Therefore, so far as that part of the relief claimed was concerned, the company failed and the action as against the Minister of Supply must be dismissed.

On the second point, with one exception, he (his Lordship) did not think that the controller had exceeded his powers. Complaint had been made that the controller had attempted to delegate his powers. He was the only person authorised to exercise his powers, and what he had in fact done was to

appoint an assistant to help him in his duties. He (his Lordship) could see no objection to that.

On one point, however, he thought that the controller had exceeded his powers. The controller thought that the company required greater financial resources, and he directed them to increase their overdraft at the bank. The company were unwilling to borrow more money, and the bank were not prepared to advance any more money to the company themselves. The bank were only willing to make a further advance on a guarantee by the Government.

But the question of an advance was a matter wholly for the company, and not for the controller. The controller was in fact ordering the company to undertake some new liability which they could not undertake out of their own resources. To his judgment it was not within the power of the controller to direct the company to do something which they were entirely unable to do themselves. The plaintiffs were entitled to relief in respect of the direction to increase the overdraft of the company, but no further, and he would make a declaration to that effect, with liberty to apply for an injunction. He would award the plaintiffs half the costs of the action.

Lord Cecil's Use of Words

By B. M. PALMER.

Lord Robert Cecil, whose life has been devoted to the League of Nations and all that it stands for, broadcast on Sunday, June 15, the anniversary of the signing of Magna Carta. He spoke on the Supremacy of the Law.

The major part of his speech was an historical survey of the last 726 years, through which he reached the conclusion that the central doctrine of our liberty was maintenance of the fundamental proposition that the Law is supreme and that all men and women have equal rights. If the law is bad, machinery exists by which it can be improved; but until it is altered it must be obeyed.

He could not know discuss those measures which should be taken when the war was over, but the only sound principle to go upon in international affairs was the supremacy of the law. By the law he meant those principles of liberty and justice which are at the bottom of all great systems of morality, especially those derived from the Christian religion.

Lord Cecil's definition is both incomplete and inaccurate. The two words "law" and "principle" are not interchangeable.

"Law," says the *Oxford Dictionary*, "is a body of enacted or customary rules recognised by a community as binding"; whereas "principle" is "fundamental truth as a basis of reasoning."

That speakers and writers have generally confused these words is made plain by the dictionary definition of the secondary usages; but that Lord Cecil should confuse, not only the two words but the two things, is inexcusable.

We cannot isolate a principle of liberty or justice as a thing in itself. It is an abstraction that can only be apprehended in the manner in which various problems of life are approached and solved; and since "that is moral which works best" we need not concern ourselves unduly over their rigid definition. All that any community may do is to express the results of their experience of trial and error in a body of law which, as time passes, should approach more and more nearly to the ideal in the mind of its creators. If that ideal is freedom of choice, it follows that the "body of enacted and customary rules" will become fewer and simpler.

Emerson's definition of law is probably the best:—

"The law is only a memorandum."

"The form of government which prevails is the expression of what cultivation exists in the population which permits it."

Thus the statement of Bishop Stubbs that the constitutional history of England is a commentary on Magna Carta is a just one. We are, or should be, making a record of our democratic progress. That it has not been greater since the days of King John is regrettable, and is almost entirely due to the confusion between these two words "law" and "principle" with the resultant erroneous belief that the more laws you have the greater your apprehension of the principle of democracy. Whereas "there is no more prospect of producing a tolerable state of Society by passing more Laws and imposing more Sanctions, than there is of repairing a motor car suffering from a choked carburettor by devising a fresh tax upon it." (*—Wheresoever the Carcase is II*).

No attempt was made to explain in so many words upon what foundation the supremacy of the Law might rest, but from his own point of view Lord Cecil was rather unfortunate in his choice of illustrations from English history, when he reminded us that the Barons told King John that if he did not consent to sign they would make war upon him. Would Lord Cecil say, as Lord Lothian said:—"peace comes from overwhelming force behind the Law"? And how could Henry VII disarm the barons without the backing of a victorious army? Thus Lord Cecil implies what the "peace" time measures shall be—coercion by physical force.

Air Commodore L. E. O. Charlton, writing in the *Fortnightly Review* (May) says:—

"We must constitute ourselves the guarantors against aggression, visiting condign punishment on the heads of those who may still be ambitious in that direction, and our instrument will be the bomber. . . . Nations which have remained outside the struggle and which dispose of large air power, such as Russia and Japan, must be forcibly

coerced into agreement with the programme of disarmament, even at the cost of further war."

That, in sober truth, is what is fully implied by Lord Cecil's speech, although the Commodore has at least the grace not to label his proposal as "Christianity."

While it is perfectly true that the last sanction is force, it is possible to use force in the right way. There is only one right way. The policy of armed forces must be solely determined by the people themselves, and absentee management must no longer be tolerated. We must reduce any *attack* upon our principles to the relative proportions of a band of pygmies in face of a modern army. Further than that it would be unnecessary to go.

THE EGG PLAN

On the question of the distribution of eggs, Mr. L. P. Jacks wrote to *The Times* on June 17:—

Sir,—The principle of equity in distribution, especially of food in time of war, will be accepted by all right-minded persons. But experience shows that, unless the principle be applied with due regard to other matters than arithmetical equality, the effect, in many cases, is to reduce the quantity of the goods produced, and so leave the recipients equal sharers not in plenty, but in scarcity. This was pointed out long ago to an unheeding world by Herbert Spencer in his once famous pamphlet *Man versus the State*.

"If the contemplated scheme for distributing eggs produced by domestic poultry-keepers be examined, it will be apparent to anybody but a fanatical arithmetician that it displays an astonishing disregard for (1) the nature of eggs; (2) the nature of hens; (3) the nature of henwives, the cumulative effect of which will certainly be to reduce the quantity of eggs domestically produced, and thereby increase the strain on other sources of protein. The reasons for this are so obvious that to point them out would be an affront to the intelligence of your readers. It is, of course, the principle of killing the goose that lays

the golden egg applied realistically to a bird of different feather, whose eggs, though not of gold, are precious.

"The henwife is not alone in finding her nature, her human nature, ignored by the official mind. The head of a

great producing firm in one of our vital industries recently said to me: 'Under the present system of control I have lost all interest in the conduct of my business. In fact I have no business save that of a filler-up of forms.' May we hope

that when the new and better world promised 'after the war' comes into being it will be so arranged that the business man will recover his interest in business and the henwife her interest in hens?"

The Problem of Petrol

By P. R. MASSON.

Those of us to whom petrol is a necessary raw material for activities connected with the war effort could write a detailed and dreary account of the delays and formalities involved in securing an allowance generally less than half the amount which would have been used before the war although our duties have now become more onerous and urgent. It may be said that the feat is impossible, but it is amazing what individual initiative can accomplish in spite of crippling restrictions.

According to a one-sided picture in the press, the public is wasting petrol going to race-meetings and in other forms of riotous living. It has never been suggested that some of the petrol officially allowed for private purposes is used for more important work.

It is possible that we cannot really afford even the present small allowance made for private and pleasure purposes. If it can be spared it should be allowed ungrudgingly regardless of how it is used. If the petrol cannot be spared for pleasure then it is folly to make an allowance merely to foster and perpetuate the notion that car taxes help the war effort and that every gallon of petrol used provides eightpence to help the war. Whatever case there may be for allowing the use of petrol for pleasure it is quite certain that all the engineering genius of this country has not, so far, produced a war vehicle which can run on "eight-pences."

While an account of how the basic ration, then a "supplementary" and then a "special supplementary" one is acquired would be long and tedious, it would occupy but a fraction of the time taken to complete all the necessary formalities every two months.

Recently a change of car made it necessary to surrender the remaining petrol vouchers to acquire the same number correctly marked for the registration number of the new car. It may take a week or two before the car log book is returned and before application can be made; during that time

only the basic ration can be used legally. A few days clear with no very urgent work seemed a good opportunity, and remaining vouchers were surrendered at the local Divisional Petroleum Office on a Friday morning, to be returned in a post or two. By the following Tuesday matters had become somewhat urgent and there were no petrol vouchers in the post. The Petroleum Office opens at 10 a.m. and a prompt attendance was made. As the hours went by one had ample time to study the last contact between bureaucracy and the public. A man would come in to explain that his lorry was loaded and ready to start for the North of England for a delivery which made every moment of value. The subsequent conversation would bring out the fact that his load consisted of important war supplies, but what could he do in face of a firm "Sorry but nothing can be done. You will hear from us in the course of a post or two"? One had the impression of a man probably highly efficient in handling awkward loads and delivering them on time in face of incredible difficulties: he probably hated the bureaucratic octopus whole-heartedly, but the tentacle with which he had to deal was not only a fellow human-being but a cunningly chosen young woman full of charm, grace and firmness and the situation was too much for him. This is surely the dilemma of any war.

By 12-30 a search had been completed and the vouchers, it was said, must be in the post. Telephone calls verified that they had not been delivered at the other end as the posts came in; a visit to the local sorting office brought no results. Picking up a passenger in need of a lift gave the opportunity to vent one's feelings; the conversation started "If we win this war we don't deserve to." He seemed sympathetic and heard how those "petroleum people" had grown and developed and moved out from a dingy school to a beautiful mansion surrounded by daffodils. Then he declared himself as one of the "gestapo" employed by the Petroleum

Board to go about investigating suspicious circumstances.

At 2-45 the vouchers were found at the petroleum office and the war could proceed; an important visit to an outlying works 80 miles distant had to be abandoned for that day.

The idea of running on gas presented itself, at first sight, as a heaven-sent escape from the difficulties surrounding the use of petrol.

In use gas is cleaner than petrol, so that longer periods can be run between overhauls, but gives slightly less power. The cost of converting the car to run on gas is about £50 but the running cost for fuel is about one-third, that is until the Chancellor of the Exchequer has his attention drawn to the matter.

The bag container familiar in the last war and in this has the disadvantage that the storage capacity is equivalent to only 25 miles a day—say 10 or 12 miles radius. Investigation confirmed the fact that three or four years ago a scheme for carrying gas at high pressure in cylinders was, technically, a proposition. This method allows a storage of 150 to 180 miles comparable with 180 to 210 miles for petrol.

Capital was available to meet the initial cost of manufacturing suitable cylinders and arranging distribution. But regulations had to be drawn up governing the use of high pressure gas on motor vehicles and the years dragged on until we were at war again and it was too late to start the scheme.

Oil and financial interests (there would be no initial tax from gas) will be suspect immediately. Perhaps nothing can be proved but it must be obvious that the endless procrastination of bureaucracy has served interests other than the individuals who are now under the necessity of trying to make bricks without straw.

It is thought that both Germany and Italy are making use of research carried out in this country.

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.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Home and abroad, post free: One year 30/-; Six months 15/-;
Three months 7s. 6d.

Editorial Office:
4, ACREFIELD ROAD,
WOOLTON, LIVERPOOL.
Telephone: Gateacre 1561.

Business Office (Temporary):
49, PRINCE ALFRED ROAD,
LIVERPOOL, 15.
Telephone: Wavertree 435.

Vol. 6. No. 16.

Saturday, June 28, 1941.

Gotterdammerung

"I 'av lived through all this" orates Mr. Churchill, whose study of politics began in the United States in 1895 when he received instruction from Mr. Bourke-Cockran, a man of whom he wrote: "all his convictions were of one piece. . . Whether as pacifist, individualist, democrat, capitalist, or 'Gold-bug,' [he] represented the rising spirit of the age."

And now the spirit (all of one piece) has risen higher, and, to judge from a certain repetitive extravagance and incoherence which, to do him justice, has not marked his speeches hitherto, threatens to engulf the Prime Minister. It is "all of one piece," and few know the warp and the woof of it better than Mr. Churchill himself. It menaces "the lives and happiness of a thousand million additional human beings," he says. We did not hear the word 'additional' which appears in the printed account and saves it from unintentional understatement. The population of the earth is approximately *two* (not one) thousand millions; and the rising spirit of the age represented by Mr Churchill's American tutor menaces everyone of them—including Mr. Churchill (and—thank God!—Mr. Hitler, Mr. Stalin, and even Mr. Roosevelt and that moon-like 'great leader' Mr. Mussolini.)

What did Mr. Churchill say? That Mr. Hitler was a gutter-snipe, but that, gutter-snipe as he is, Mr. Roosevelt had better look out. He made his usual promise of "Whatever help we can" to a new ally whose national anthem [if there isn't one each for all the Soviet Republics] will further extend the patriotic harmonies of the B.B.C.'s Sunday evenings, and he explained (what we already knew) that he had not

spoken in terms of affection of their system of government—but, after all "the Nazi regime is indistinguishable from the worst feature of communism." Well, well! so we fight the worst faults of our 'friends' only in our 'foes.'

The company in which we found ourselves to receive the Prime Minister's broadcast apologies for Russia's unheralded entry into the world war may have been (and doubtless it was) in a disharmonious frame of mind; but if Mr. Churchill could have heard the spontaneous bursts of laughter with which his halting and impeded periods were received, he would—" 'av had" a highly informative experience without in the least dissatisfying his well-known prejudice in favour of the unpleasant.

The world is growing more than a little impatient of the *rate* at which its flesh is made to creep. Even Prometheus was not called upon to suffer the consumption of his liver lobule by lobule and cell by cell. The eagles performed the ghastly duty laid upon them by the outraged Gods in a single night, even if they had to repeat it every night in succession: the whole liver at every meal. Must we have this tedium thrust upon us by sheer ministerial deliberation? Must we see the whole story while, with infinite hesitancy, Mr. Churchill deigns to tell us merely a mumbled phrase at a time?

If the Huns with Hitler at their head (or more correctly safe from British bombing in their rear) will be crossing the Aleutian Bridge in the wake of the aboriginal mongols who first populated America or flying the North Pacific to bomb San Francisco and land on the plains of the Middle West in

three weeks time—why not say so and get it over? "Under the . . . military head, American opinion seems agreed that Russia is not strong enough to hold out for long," say *The Times*.

We have a feeling, akin to Mr. Churchill's own stout protestation, that—it won't matter! This victory business is every bit as empty as this leadership business. For Germany the same as for England and for Russia and for America: the leaders and the victors will pass, and as Robert Bridges put it just before war broke out: if the Great Nations cannot do better than this, the people will simply get tired of Great Nations. As Mr. Cudahy said in America, it might go on "for thirty years." It might. And for every year it goes on it will go farther and farther from the consideration and from the co-operation of the people.

Mr. Churchill, "'as lived through all this." So have we. Doesn't he notice the gathering twilight of his gods?

T.J.

NOTICE

(1) It scarcely needs to be pointed out that it is improper that readers or non-readers should reply *on the Secretariat's behalf* to questions concerning the structure, or affiliations* or policy of the Secretariat put to them by members of the public.

(2) Circulars not issued with the explicit authority of the Secretariat have not necessarily the approval of any Director of the Secretariat.

TUDOR JONES,

Deputy-Chairman.

MORE THAN HALF

A correspondent from Stourbridge writes of the local War Weapons Week:—

"We set out to get £150,000 and 'collected' over three times that sum. The banks subscribed well over half and the insurance companies all discovered a sudden 'affinity' for our town—they hovered like carrion crows for the whole week. They also 'bumped up' the total (perhaps with borrowed money). We are credited with subscribing an average of about £15 per head of the population man, woman and child!"

*But see title panel at the head of this page.

Industrial Production "Outraged by Ill-Conceived Legislation"

ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION'S MEMORANDUM TO THE GOVERNMENT

Deep concern at the "lagging" of war production in the engineering industries is expressed by the Engineering Industries Association in a memorandum placed before the Government.

Some of the essential principles of industrial production, it is claimed, are being "outraged by ill-conceived legislation."

"Those charged with industry's productive efforts are worried and encompassed by doubt, confusion and injustice," asserts the memorandum. War production involved engineering firms in immediate and ever-increasing expenditure on premises, plant and equipment; but any enlargement of a company's plant and equipment was almost certain to be a milestone round the necks of its directorate and management the instant it ceased to be engaged on war production. Financial legislation has, however, made it impossible for many engineering firms to buy such plant and equipment—the normal machinery of finance has been disturbed, and no adequate substitute provided.

"New capital cannot be obtained, since E.P.T. has hit hardest at those industries which have had to expand for war production. Loans cannot be obtained, since the expenditure in question has little post-war value. Even the banks are now refusing further advances. As a result of this situation, businesses are being forced to avoid all expenditure which would increase their output and the efficiency of working, and have to resort to uneconomic expenditure which can be charged to revenue.

"The effect of all is that costs rise, output per man and woman falls, and there is slackening of effort and drive. How, in these circumstances, can Parliament expect the new labour force now being recruited by the Minister of Labour to be absorbed into war industry effectively?"

"The Government finance available scarcely helps. The average time taken for a decision varies from four to nine months. Managements should be given the authority for making capital expenditure, since it is the management which should be responsible for securing consequent improvements in production."

Small and medium-sized businesses,

which provided the bulk of the engineering capacity of the country, were being heavily penalised for having increased their production. Because they had attempted to do the best of which they were capable, they were being compelled to risk financial suicide.

"An ever-increasing number of companies are unable to make any payments of taxes, because profits have been used to increase production, and the banks are refusing to advance money to pay taxes. So impossible has the situation become that tax collectors are now approaching those unable to pay, and suggesting that Government departmental advances can perhaps be arranged so that taxes may be paid.

"The Finance Bill of 1941 has done little to relieve the burdens of production, and has disheartened the engineering industries. It adds greatly to industry's problems, and will still further interfere with the expanding of war production."

Pointing out that over £500,000,000 of Britain's money has been spent in America since the beginning of the war, in erecting factories and placing huge production orders with the United States' engineering industry, the memorandum says:—

"We deeply appreciate the help that is being received from the United States. But why should it be assumed that the American manufacturer, free from British control and taxation, is a better risk than his British counterpart? Unless extreme care is taken in the husbanding and protection of all our industrial undertakings, we shall have created the quite preposterous situation of having strengthened American industry while at the same time enfeebling our own."

Suggested amendments to the finance bill propose that the retained 20 per cent. Excess Profits Tax should be available during the war as security for departmental or other approved loans for war production, or as a fund out of which can be met capital expenditure certified by a Government department to be in respect of war production.

Regarding the special obsolescence allowance, it is recommended that obsolescence should now be defined as

relating to plant which would not reasonably be purchased except for war production.

The memorandum suggests that readily available advice is much more important than a multitude of regulations and forms. Materials must be available in steady supply, while labour resources must be conserved by the best use and by substituting machinery whenever possible. Overtime should be reduced and avoided as much as possible, controls and contract procedure should be simplified, and costing systems should be standardised.

WARNING

The *United States News* of April 25, 1941 says:

"This war, basically, is being fought to determine who is to make and enforce the rules for running the world; who to control the seas; who to have the privilege of pushing other people around.

"... Power is now shifting away from Knudsen-Hillman organisation; is shifting to Hopkins-Henderson, back to the New Dealers and away from businessmen.

"This means: Less regard for businessman sensibilities. More emphasis on Government planning."

And again:

"War preparation is causing Government to reach out again for broad control over American industry. This control is to be far more sweeping than during the first World War. It will make controls of N.R.A. days seem unimportant by comparison."

The Attack on Local Government By JOHN MITCHELL

Previously published as
This Plan Would Enslave Britain

Prices: 9d. doz., 50 for 2/6

Obtainable from:

K.R.P. PUBLICATIONS LIMITED,
49, PRINCE ALFRED ROAD,
LIVERPOOL, 15.

Bigger! Bigger!!

By JOHN H. EDWARDS.

Ever since 1649, when Jews were readmitted into England (after being expelled in 1290) things have been getting bigger and worse. Businesses, governments, corporations, combines, chain stores, insurance companies, and, by no means finally, income taxes, have all been growing bigger.

Bigness begets impersonality. Employees become machines. Some big firms are even nice to their employees. Of course! A cow on rich pasture always gives more milk. They are fed five small meals a day; this eliminates the big mid-day meal and that torpid after-dinner state which is so restful and so pleasing an interlude for a sensible being. They give them canned music to which to type; put fifty typists in a room together.

Bigger. Bigger! Bigger!! Bigger charities; the blind of the last war supported by charity; the guns of this war paid for twice over in hard cash and by the sweat of the brow. Wars getting more and more away from feats of physical derring-do,—one up to Horatius!—away to mechanical impersonal methods of massacring thousands of innocents by a more or less complicated system of button-pressing.

And then we are asked to make things still BIGGER! More than this, and very cleverly indeed, the public are led to believe that the very thing they are fighting against—Germany getting bigger (bad) would be good for us, England getting bigger (good). "What a fine thing," the public is led to say, "What a fine thing would be an Anglo-French Union (or an Anglo-American one). Let's get bigger and better." Bigger and better! A nasty slogan, rendered worse by its relation with some brand of article which may even be bigger and better. A bigger bar of soap? Good within its limits—but the manufacturers know very well if they make it too big for convenience they won't sell it. But a Union? Bad! It would be like a bar of soap the size of a New York skyscraper. "Illogical" says the man of logic. Nonsense man! Where's your sense of proportion?

Hitler aims at a Federated Europe through the conquest of arms; according to some allied authorities, a federal union is *our* ultimate aim; or an

Anglo-American Union; or any other silly what-have-you.

Standardisation inevitably follows increase in size. Now who in this Universe really wants to get standardised? Beware! The bigger a thing, the more beaureaucracy needed to 'run' it; responsibility is shelved higher and higher: to import one crate of bananas, ten signatures—to walk up even one rung of the ladder of success, impossible. Every step towards centralisation is another step to another war in the event of the stoppage of this one.

In our present state—that of war—the man in the street is in the worst possible position, and the big financial magnate in the best one. For war, it is said, has to be waged in dictatorship style. On this account we have all these rationings and restrictions, curtailings and giant combines which would make life not worth living in peace time.

But Britain, beware after the war! Freedom is in pawn. Hitler is the broker. Let us smash this black-pated insect. However willingly we pay the 10/- in the £ income tax (do the banks, I wonder?) that they say is necessary, however fast we are cabined, cribbed, confined, bound in by regulation after regulation that, they say, are so important at this juncture for the defence of the realm, whatever dictatorship we are led into, let us not be restricted after the war is over! Let us get back to our rights and privileges *at once!* Let us shout for our freedom, from the house tops and to our M.P.'s, giving them the sack if they don't shout in Parliament.

We will put up with every necessary disadvantage and curtailment of liberty to win this war as we have put up with many unnecessary ones: we will even allow ourselves to be told (by a Government pamphlet) that in the event of paratroops attacking civilians, "You have every right to defend yourselves." Yes, we will even allow them to point that out to us. If *you* saw a German coming into your home, what would *you* do?

We *must*, we *shall* beat the Bosche—but after this war starts the greatest battle for freedom the world will ever have witnessed yet. We shall be fighting against a series of giant institutions; the bigger we let them get, the worse

they'll be to beat, for the more slaves we'll be.

For Federal Union will turn us into a species of *Homo taurus*, or sheep *sapiens*. Decentralisation only is the way to freedom—small concerns welded gracefully together by both the lack of money-need and the fine and usual decency and honour which is incorporated into the characters of everyone who is given a chance to use these virtues.

Our policy must be—smash Hitler, then smash those who would keep us as the war has left us. *This* will be the battle for FREEDOM. It will be in the face of incredible odds, but we shall win. Not the corruptions of beaureaucracy, but the spirit of the people, will prevail, and England will stand.

"He clasps the crag with crooked hands,
Ringed with the azure world he stands."
—to share it even with an American eagle?

Says you!

THE MAGIC TOUCH

Lord Woolton's fish control prices are expected to become operative on July 1.

Haddock, cod, ling, and rock salmon may be expected to disappear from shops because fishermen say they will not go to sea to catch these fish at 7s. a stone.

Raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and red and black currants will also disappear from the market just at the times when they are usually most plentiful and cheap. The new control order is specially designed to produce this effect:

The grower cannot sell at more than the single controlled price to any buyer. He cannot sell to the wholesaler, or even sell at a stall direct to the public, for any more than he can sell to the "jammer."

The jam manufacturers will be able to take the whole of the growers' crop, and in many cases collect it themselves, and the growers will naturally choose the easier market.

Illuminism and the French Revolution

By B. J.

The two decades before the French Revolution were memorable from a Masonic point of view. In 1770 a patent was alleged to have been granted for the dissemination of the Strict Observance rite in France. In the following year King Gustavus III of Sweden and his brothers were made Masons and the Swedish Rite established in Russia, for which country an English Provincial Grand Master was appointed in 1772. The Grand Orient of France was founded in 1773, the Duc de Chartres being installed as Grand Master, and in Germany the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt was made Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Germany, "working the Zimmendorf system, possibly owing to the Masonic alliance with England."*

In 1776 the notorious society of the Illuminati was founded in Bavaria, and a year later Adam Weishaupt was initiated at Munich. The methods employed by this sect are perhaps best summarised in the following piece of advice: "Every person shall be made to spy upon one another and all around him he shall attempt to discover their strong sides and their weak, their passions, their prejudices, their connections." And the object: the sifting of human material, the moulding of human character in accordance with the ultimate Objective embodied in the oath of the initiated, "to avenge the people for the oppression under which they were held by princes and the great ones of the earth, and to found a Universal Republic." Later disclosures, as on the occasion when the documents of the 'Haute Vente Romaine' came into the possession of the Vatican, and when on the fall of the Bela Kuhn Government in 1919 the Hungarian Lodges were raided by the Police, confirm the assumption that Freemasonry is universal, and has one aim only.

From the beginning there was close co-operation between the Illuminati and the Grand Orient, and an official Alliance was agreed upon at the Masonic Conference at Wilhelmsbad in 1782. It was further decided that Jews should no longer be excluded from Masonic lodges and the headquarters of the Masonic Alliance was moved from Frankfort-on-the-Maine which was one of the strongholds of Jewish finance.

The Comte de Virieu, representing the lodge Les Chevaliers Bienfaisants' of Lyons, declared upon his return from the conference:

"I shall not tell you the secrets which I have brought back, but what I believe I may tell you is that a plot is being hatched, so well contrived and so deep that it will be difficult for religion and for the government not to succumb."

The French historian Charles d'Hericault relates that at the Masonic Conference held in Frankfort in 1786 the deaths of Louis XVI and Gustavus III were decided upon. This was confirmed by the Rev. Father Abel who said in an address in 1898:

"In 1784 there was an extraordinary meeting at Frankfort of the Grande Lodge Eclectique. One of the members

put to the vote the condemnation to death of Louis XVI, king of France, and of Gustavus III king of Sweden. That man was called Abel. He was my grandfather."

When the Jewish-owned *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna reproached Abel with casting a slur on his family he replied, "My father's dying wish was that I should devote myself to repair the harm which he and our relatives had done."

Of the general preparatory revolutionary work undertaken by Masonry during these years M. Bonnet, late French minister, and orator of the Convent du Grand Orient de France said in 1904:—

During the 18th century the glorious line of the 'Encyclopaedistes' found in our temples a fervent audience, which, alone at that period, invoked the radiant motto, still unknown to the people, of 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.' The revolutionary seed germinated rapidly in that select company. Our illustrious Brother Masons d'Alembert, Diderot, Helvetius, D'Holbach, Voltaire and Condorcet, completed the evolution of people's minds and prepared the way for a new age. And when the Bastille fell, Freemasonry had the supreme honour to present to humanity the charter which it had friendly elaborated. . . . on August 25, 1789, the Constituent Assembly, of which more than 300 members were masons, finally adopted, almost word for word, such as it had long been elaborated in the lodge, the text of the immortal declaration of the Rights of Man."

To conclude the evidence: At the Congress of Verona in 1822 the Prussian Minister Count von Haugwitz read the following memorandum:—

"In 1777 I undertook the direction of lodges in Prussia, Poland and Russia. From what I learnt while carrying out these functions I have since acquired the firm conviction that all which has happened in France since 1788, the French revolution and the assassination of the king with all the attendant horrors, was not only decided upon at the time, but that it had all been prepared by meetings, instructions, oaths and signs which left no doubt as to the identity of the brains that directed everything."

Thus the intrigue that had been begun at least twenty years before Frederick of Prussia and his Jewish-Masonic associates was now nearing completion. In the neighbourhood of Frankfort, Cagliostro, the Jewish magician, had been initiated into 'Illuminism.' He was the executor of the 'Necklace' intrigue which all but compromised the French Queen and was used as a tool much as Rasputin, the occultist monk, was used by Jewish bankers to prepare for the collapse of Czarism by compromising the Empress Alexandra. Mirabeau, another ardent Illuminist, made contact with leading Jews of Berlin and published a pamphlet advocating the liberation of the Jews. A Prussian Illuminist Cloutz embraced the same cause. It was Cloutz who after the Revolution wrote: "The human race will live in peace when it forms only one body, the ONLY NATION."

The opening stages of the Revolution were directed by the Orleanist conspiracy† which created an artificial scarcity

*WAITE: *The New Masonic Encyclopaedia*.

†N. WEBSTER: *World Revolution*.

of corn (a state of affairs which was likewise effected in Russia in 1914, immediately after a bountiful harvest), and organised the siege of the Bastille and the march on Versailles.

Immediately on the outbreak of the revolution all Masonic lodges were closed but they reappeared later disguised as Jacobin Clubs, etc.

It is necessary at this first appearance of Parliamentaryism on the Continent to examine by what means this perversion of Democracy was foisted on to a people. In his work *Le Pouvoir occulte contre la France* M. Copin-Albancelli has this to say on the first electoral campaign of 1789: "It was verified by Messrs. Cochin and Charpentier at the time that the principles contained in the *cahiers* of the province of Burgundy were composed not by States, nor by the provincial corporations, but by a very small minority, a little group of a dozen members, mainly doctors and lawyers. Not only did this group compose the proposals, but it manoeuvred to get them accepted by each of the corporations; it used tricks and subterfuges to gain its ends, and if it did not succeed, falsified the text of adopted resolutions.

"This is not all. . . . [It was] verified also that in the documents emanating from this group working in Burgundy, a jargon is employed which we know now well as that of masonry. . . the same procedure [was] used in other provinces, the same very small minorities everywhere composed of similar elements, acting at the same time in the same way, consequently obeying the same pass-word . . . there was not a single movement termed popular from 1787 to 1795—except that in La Vendée—which really was so; all of them were decided, organised and planned in all their details by the chiefs of a secret organisation . . . causing the same order to be executed everywhere."

The same conclusion is arrived at by the Mason G. Martin,† writing of the *cahiers* of 1789: "The identity of editorship strikes even the least critical mind. . . . We cannot fail to be struck by the fact that all these instructions are of masonic origin. The result was that the half of the deputies elected the States General in 1789 were freemasons." The elected deputies were strictly supervised, through an organisation called the *Bureau de Correspondence* of which M. Martin says:—

"The freemasons did not cease to direct parliamentary opinion, and the *Bureau de Correspondence* was the point where the connection was made between the masonic lodges, the public and the elected deputies."

The frame of mind which has created 'parliamentarism,' the system of presenting the public with a choice of technical programmes which they don't understand and would turn down if they did, is expressed by M. Marmontel, freemason and associate of the Duc d'Orleans. He said:—

"Without a doubt, in their houses, shops, offices, workshops the greater part of these home-loving citizens will perhaps think our plans . . . too daring. But if they disapprove of them it will only be timidly and without noise. Moreover, does the nation know what it wants? It will be made to wish and to say what it has never thought."

In spite of all this centralised iniquity directed against the French Monarchy it might still have been possible for

the King to have weathered the storm had not Freemasonry penetrated the army. On this interesting aspect of the Craft M. Martin says:

"Freemasonry would have had, perhaps, much more difficulty in securing the triumph of its doctrines in practice, if it had not, during the last years of the century, the support of a great part of the army. Historians who have reported this fact seem to have grasped imperfectly the root cause, which was the spread of the Lodges in military circles. The old system of government collapsed partly because the French army and the lower cadres did not attempt to come to its aid. Here again masonic propaganda had consequences which surpassed the expectations of its military promoters."

Masonic apostles of the 'great' revolution have to some extent succeeded in dissociating themselves from the excesses of the Terror in the same way that the German-Jew-American financiers behind Kuhn, Loeb and Company, while proud of their contribution to the Kerensky revolution of 1912, disclaim all responsibility for the Bolshevik one six months later. We know, however, that revolutionary crimes of Terror were planned in the lodge "Les amis réunis" by masons like Duport, Marmontel and others. Marmontel says:—

"To overawe the bourgeoisie, we shall have, if necessary, that class which is resolved and which sees nothing to lose and everything to gain by the change. There are powerful motives to stir it to revolt: scarcity, hunger, money, alarming and terrifying rumours, and the madness of terror and fury which will strike into people's minds."

Robespierre was a Mason, and, according to Prince Kropotkin, even an Illuminist. Contemporaries maintain that he had not been fully initiated and was used only as a tool. He proved a most useful one. He was convinced that the only way to attain to the ideal of Liberty, Equality, etc., was "to place all property in the hands of the government."*

On September 27, 1791, Duport, now a member of the Jacobin Clubs, according to the *Jewish Encyclopaedia* "unexpectedly ascended the Tribune and said 'I demand . . . a decree that the Jews in France enjoy the privileges of full citizenship' which was granted under applause." According to a non-Jewish source‡ Adrien Duport only secured the passing of his decree after failing on fourteen previous occasions and only on the eve of the close of the Assembly after Regnault de Saint-Jean d'Anglely had said, "I demand that all those who speak against this proposal shall be called to order for it is the very constitution which they are opposing."

It was in the lodges that the cult of the written constitution had been fostered, and in subsequent revolutions the very word 'constitution' appears to have been the watchword that set ablaze the revolutionary powder-barrel.

Perhaps the most revealing of all comments of the French revolution is that of Napoleon who wrote in a letter to Champigny dated November 29, 1806;—

"By what miracle did whole provinces of France become heavily mortgaged to the Jews, when there are only sixty thousand of them in the country?"

**Papiers trouvés chez Robespierre.*

‡VICOMTE DE PONCINS: *Secret Powers Behind Revolution.*

†*La franc-maçonnerie française et la préparation de la révolution.*

Mr. Elmhirst and Mr. Sieff in America

ANSWERING FOR 'ENGLAND'

The "Dartington Hall News-sheet of June 17 reported an account by Mr. Elmhirst of his trip to America:—

On Sunday, June 8, Mr. Elmhirst told us some of his impressions and contacts during his recent journeyings in America, where he had been travelling since last September. . . .

He had been invited to accompany a delegation consisting of Mr. Sieff of Marks and Spencer and two Yorkshiremen, who were experts in cottons and woollens, whose job it was, on behalf of the Board of Trade, to find markets for British goods in the U.S.A. and thereby earn dollars to pay for American war materials. His own job at the start was to make connections for Mr. Sieff who, in a short time, succeeded in building up a marketing service for a great many British textile firms. Many other responsibilities opened up for Mr. Elmhirst. He told briefly the story of the change of policy of the *New Republic*—a weekly paper founded in 1914 by Willard Straight—which last autumn had come out strongly in favour of all aid to the Allies. Michael Straight has recently been appointed Washington Editor of the *New Republic*. Mr. Elmhirst told also of his conferences with the organisers of the N.E.S.P.A. (comparable to P.E.P. in Britain) and its reorganisation as the National Planning Association. This body has already set itself the task of considering problems relating to the organisation of industry and labour in the U.S.A. for defence as well as for post-war social and economic reconstruction. Mr. Elmhirst's arrival in the United States coincided with the Presidential election and he recounted a visit to the President's home at Hyde Park on the day before the election. Amongst other remarks Mr. Elmhirst quoted the following story. The President said: "In the West in the bad days everybody carried a gun. After a few of the folks were shot the Government sent in a sheriff. He called the leading men into a room and putting his two guns on the table he said, 'Guns under the table boys.' Someone has got to say that now, and we have got to have an economic machine that will cover most of the globe . . . that is essential."

At the time of the election the press and radio were almost without

exception opposed to the President's third term. There existed a deep-rooted feeling in the minds of Americans that another four-year period as President would herald the setting up of dictatorship powers. However, sufficient electors realised that the war situation created new conditions and that it would be unwise to 'swop horses in mid-stream'—and Mr. Roosevelt was re-elected.

. . . While still helping Mr. Sieff in his task, Mr. Elmhirst was asked by the United States Department of Agriculture to tour the colleges of Agriculture in 29 states discussing with the Extension Staff of each college the effect upon British and American agriculture of a defence programme. He travelled out to the Pacific, through the South, and to the North West, visiting agricultural communities and colleges and discussing what they would have to grow now, what provision they would make for the post war period when starvation in Europe might be their concern, what livestock to rear, and what alterations to make in the agricultural economy. The one urgent question he met everywhere was "We talk so much about Democracy—what do we mean by it? Is Britain a democracy? Is America a democracy? Is your ambassador here really representing the people of Britain? Why does no one else besides Mr. Churchill speak to us on the radio? What is British labour thinking? How do they define democracy?" And from individual Americans: "What can I do personally to help?" The nervous strain under which Americans are living is intense, due partly to the way in which the press and radio over-stress the horrors of war, and in great measure to the desire to share in the sufferings and privations. Their common hope was of a banding together of all the democracies after the war so that there might be a life worth living.

What are the conditions of a true democracy? Two factors seem to be essential: a sense of security and a sense of creative participation. Democracy must be able to offer a framework of ordered government, a minimum basic welfare for all, and the opportunity for every individual to participate in its functioning. Where, in the world as it

is to-day do we experience this sense of participation? Mr. Elmhirst described a few enterprises he had come across in America where this sense of participation was immediately felt: The Land Use Planning Committees now set up in almost every corner of every state, and comparable to our local wartime agricultural committees in Britain, have considerable powers and are responsible for conserving the natural resources of their own areas; Greenbelt, a new town planned and built to serve 900 families of lower paid civil servants employed in Washington fifteen miles away, illustrating how, given a proper lay-out and buildings, a majority, of the population could participate in a wide variety of democratic activity. (Incidentally, in the lay-out of this town the late Mr. Henry Wright, who had worked with us on the lay-out at Churston, had taken a major share.) At Greenbelt the women could enjoy raising a family because their own special needs and those of small children had been so carefully considered. And finally the New Students Unions recently added to most of the State Colleges and Universities carried on a variety of experiments in student participation; one Union, using 400 students to operate the committees that served the whole university community. Parkchester offered further evidence of the attempt by an Insurance company to tackle the re-housing problem of New York. Here on 125 acres, using only 25 per cent. of the land for buildings, 50,000 people were now housed in flats with a wide range of special services and special provision for play areas for small children. In the re-building in our bombed towns all of these examples could offer useful experience as to what to include and what to avoid, and of how the principles of true democracy can be made to live.

PREPARATION

While the *Daily Express*, apparently without *double entendre*, urges the British to rejoice with the U.S.A. in commemoration of its Independence from Britain, the Board of Education, impressed with the fact that British children are much less well informed about the history, life, and achievements of the United States of America than are American children about the history, life, and achievements of Great Britain, is arranging a number of short courses on the United States of America, their past history, and current problems, for teachers in all types of schools.

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: Correspondence to the Hon. Secretary, 17, Cregagh Road, Belfast.

BLACKBURN Social Credit Association: All enquiries to 168, Shear Brow Blackburn.

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

DERBY and District--THE SOCIAL CREDITER is obtainable from Morley's, Newsagents and Tobacconists, Market Hall.

LIVERPOOL Social Credit Association: Meets regularly on the first and third Sundays in the month. Time 2-30 p.m. Members are asked to send their present addresses to the Secretary at 49, Prince Alfred Road, Liverpool, 15. Enquiries to Wavertree 435.

LONDON LIAISON GROUP: Lunch hour reunion on the first and third Thursday in each month at 12-30 at the Plane Tree, Great Russell Street. Next meeting July 5. Enquiries to Mrs. Palmer, 35, Birchwood Avenue, Sidcup, Kent.

NEWCASTLE and GATESHEAD Social Credit Association. It is important that all Social Crediters on Tyneside should maintain contact. Write Hon. Secretary, R. Thomson, 108 Wordsworth Street, Gateshead.

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

SOUTHAMPTON Group: Secretary C. Daish, 19, Coniston Road, Redbridge, Southampton.

FOR SALE for the benefit of Social Credit Funds: Two pedigree Dachshund puppies, (one male, one female), available late July. Write Mrs. Clifford, Beaford House, Beaford, Devon. (8 guineas and 5 guineas).

The Social Crediter

If you are not a subscriber to THE SOCIAL CREDITER, send this order without delay.

K.R.P. Publications Ltd., 49 Prince Alfred Road, Liverpool, 15.

Please send THE SOCIAL CREDITER to me

Name Address

For Twelve Months—I enclose 30/-
Six 15/-
Three 7/6
(Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed and made payable to K.R.P. Publications Ltd.)

EXPANSION FUND

To the Treasurer, Social Credit Expansion Fund, c/o The Social Credit Secretariat, 49 Prince Alfred Road, Liverpool, 15.

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.

Name Address

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

Name.....

Address.....

TO THE DIRECTOR OF REVENUE, THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT, 49, PRINCE ALFRED ROAD, LIVERPOOL, 15.

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

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.)

ALBERTA 1905-1939

IS BRITAIN BETRAYED?

Extra copies of The Social Crediter for June 21 are offered to readers at a reduced rate of:—

6 for 1/- (post free)

Minimum quantity: 6 copies.

BOOKS TO READ

By C. H. Douglas:—

- Economic Democracy (edition exhausted)
Social Credit 3/6
The Monopoly of Credit 3/6
Warning Democracy (edition exhausted)
The Use of Money 6d.
'This 'American' Business' 3d. each 12 for 2/-

ALSO

- The Bankers of London by Percy Arnold 4/6
Lower Rates (pamphlet) 3d.
The Press Ban on Parliament by John Mitchell..... 1/6
Hitler's Policy is a Jewish Policy by Borge Jensen and P. R. Masson.....6d. (Temporarily sold out. A reprint will be available shortly.)
Southampton Chamber of Commerce Report (again available) 6d. (All the above postage extra).

Leaflets

- Bomb the German People 100 for 1/9
The Attack on Local Government by John Mitchell...9d. doz. 50 for 2/6
(The above are post free).

Temporary Address:—

49, PRINCE ALFRED ROAD, LIVERPOOL, 15.

Published by the proprietors, K.R.P. Publications, Ltd., as from 12, Lord Street, Liverpool, 2. Printed by J. Hayes & Co., Woolton, Liverpool.