

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

Vol. 4. No. 10.

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

SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1940.

6d. Weekly.

HIDDEN GOVERNMENT

By JOHN MITCHELL

"The failure to take Trondheim can be dramatised into the material for a political crisis," said *The Economist* of May 11. The failure to take Trondheim was dramatised into the material for a political crisis. Nothing was more obvious about the political crisis which has just passed than the air of drama which pervaded it. Who provided the drama? That is a question which can be answered by an objective study of the facts. In this country we are accustomed to hear that a Press campaign has been launched in Germany, Italy or Russia to produce some effect on the people of those countries. In this country we are coached into believing that we have a "free press" which cannot be so manipulated by Governments. The recent crisis makes it clear now, if it was not before, that the press of this country is not controlled by the British Government. But the unanimity which it displayed in the earlier stages of the Norwegian Invasion, in reconquering almost the whole of Norway, the unanimity which it displays in magnifying the defeat and in blaming Mr. Chamberlain for it, the unanimity of its welcome of the new Government, all indicate that it is acting under instructions from a central authority and as no inconsiderable number of people suspect, the people of this country have been subjected to a Press Campaign. That after it so many people remain unsuspecting and deluded into thinking that public opinion was the major factor in changing the Government in the face of such blatant efforts of the Press is a sad reflection on the discernment of the British people.

The real relation of public opinion to the crisis is summed up by Colonel Sir George Courthorpe (Rye) in Parliament. He said: "Without looking for causes, I believe that if the speeches to which we have listened to-day, criticising

the Government in general and the Prime Minister in particular, had substance behind them they would be fully reflected in the postbags of Members of Parliament. I have always found, that whenever there is any general feeling of grievance or dissatisfaction one's constituents are always ready to write to their Member and express it.

"In some of the speeches which we have heard to-day condemning the Government we were told that the overwhelming desire of the country was for a change, and all that sort of thing, but I should have expected my postbag to have reflected it. I have kept a note of my letters during recent weeks. I have had three letters from individual constituents expressing a desire for a change of Prime Minister . . .

"On the other hand, I have had a multitude of letters expressing regret at the fact that certain sections of the press and certain individual speakers are allowed to continue making attacks, some of them scurrilous and many of them unfair, upon the Government and the Prime Minister. There have been many of those, and quite a number of organisations have been moved by that feeling to pass resolutions and send them up. As far as my postbag is concerned—and I expect other hon. Members have had much the same experience—there is no sign of this general and overwhelming desire amongst the electorate for a change either of Government or of its leader."

The public were in fact mystified, and it is not surprising. There has been something mysterious and sinister about the Norwegian campaign. The exaggerated reports of the Press and the confident utterances of Mr. Churchill strike a strange note against the recorded happenings which have been endorsed. A dead hand appeared. "We know now that at Bergen," said Commander

Bower (Cleveland) in Parliament, "and a little later at Trondheim, the ships of His Majesty's Navy were ready and waiting to emulate the exploits of my friend Philip Vian in the *Cossack* after he went after the *Altmark*. But no, the dead hand from above descended and stopped these operations. Wild horses will not drag from me what dead hand it was. All I say is that it was the dead hand, and it came from above. Everybody knows it."

The dead hand provided the "failure of Trondheim"; the failure of Trondheim was dramatised into material for a political crisis. The political crisis resulted in a new Government. Whereupon the pound sterling, which had slumped badly in New York, recovered.

Mr. Churchill is a close friend of Bernard Baruch ("I suppose I was the most powerful man in the United States during the war") associate of the ruling financial group in U.S.A. which brought about the Bolshevik Revolution. Two of the other members of the War Cabinet of five are outright Socialists.

The dead hand is elsewhere. It has shown itself close to the surface in the dismissal of Major Reid Kellett whose exposures have been amplified in

On Other Pages

THE WAR

A PEACE LIKE DEATH
by B. M. Palmer.

SOFINA AND UNION

Dr. SCHACHT.

Parliament; and in the dismissal of Sir William Firth. The Ebbw Vale Steel Works which expanded so rapidly under his guidance are now producing less. This works uses almost wholly Home ores although Britain imports 40 per cent. of her iron ore from Sweden, which cannot come to us at present from Narvik, but which is going to Germany through the port of Lulea.

Finance is the dead hand which is crippling Britain's productive effort. The banks are everywhere discriminating in the use of, or withholding, credit to private enterprise, and the result, in-

tended or not, is the *appearance* that private enterprise is inefficient. What better excuse for State control (and bigger and better dead hands)?

In a letter to *The Times* of May 10 urging a National Government Sir George Schuster wrote "We are working to-day in a confusion of half measures between private profit-making and State direction. The time has come for full measures. To put it crudely and briefly, I should like to see a notice over every factory and place of business: 'This business is being run for the duration of the war for account of the

British Government'."

We now have a National Government, a Socialist Government. If it is not a National Socialist Government it is because it aspires eventually to lose its identity, partially at least, in an International Socialist Government.

The political gossip writer in the *Sunday Times* on May 12 commenting on the Diplomatic Gallery in the House of Commons during the critical debate said "Mr. Maisky looked happier than for some time past."

But *we* want the British people to win this war.

WORK AND LEISURE

The present war allowed a certain latitude as to the hours of attendance to certain isolated officials in charge of Government offices. A number of them in London decided to put into practice what the Civil Service as a whole has been advocating for many years. That is, no work on Saturday.

This experiment continued for several weeks. The unanimous opinion of both the men in charge and those working under them was that it contributed materially to the well-being of the individuals and to both the quantity and quality of the work. That is a fact which no one who has tried the week-end of two free days will dispute. In the past the Treasury have always turned

down a request to this effect. No explanation has ever been given. The fact above referred to seems to have no influence whatsoever on the Treasury.

All those who were concerned in the experiment experienced a rather enlightening effect on themselves. They found that whereas after a six-day working week, the one day, Sunday, enabled them to refresh their bodies and minds just sufficiently to be able to carry through another week and no more, to have two days leisure after five days had the effect that on the second day of leisure the body became particularly active and the brain was able to think.

Individuality was given a chance to develop such as it had never had before. The effect was entirely different to that of holidays, although difficult to explain.

It can only be inferred that this heightening of human consciousness and the increase in human energy resulting from a five-day working week and two days leisure is the reason why it is discouraged. The six days labour and one day leisure is, of course, a Jewish institution. One wonders for how many years, how many decades, experiments were carried out in ancient Egypt to discover just how long the human machine could be driven without a breakdown and how much leisure it could be given without developing those characteristics that are essentially individualist and Christian. H. R. P.

Mr. S. F. Herbert, president of the Leicestershire Chamber of Agriculture, stated in a discussion recently that, in his view, the only solution to the problem of labour and wages was a subsidised wage for farm workers.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Sir,

I wonder if every reader of your paper is doing his very utmost to get John Mitchell's book *Tax-bonds or Bondage and the Answer to Federal Union* read by all responsible people?

May I suggest that a few shillings invested in several copies *now* may prove of inestimable general benefit. Write the owner's name and address and "please return" on the fly-leaf and send it with a personal letter to all people holding authority or wielding influence.

I myself have sent copies to:
The Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff of Devon.

The Clerk to the Privy Council.

The Clerk to the House of Commons.

My M.P., and several other individuals including the managing director of Messrs. Fortune and Mason.

Two people have wanted to keep their copies and refunded to me 1/3 each. I know that incomes are shrinking and shillings are scarce, but I plead for full use to be made of this most valuable compendium of *facts*—facts which hit people so directly that surely they cannot escape from reality for evermore.

Yours truly,

HILDA M. CLIFFORD.

Beaford, N. Devon; May, 1940.

This promises to be a valuable experiment. By writing certain messages and enclosing them with the book it may be possible to get most of those not sold returned to the sender for further use. In order to encourage experiments K.R.P. Publications will allow a discount of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % plus postage on single orders of not less than 30 copies. This offer is open for the remainder of the month of May. Consult other members of your group and make up a selected list of local persons to whom to send the book now.

WARNING

Complaints have been received that orders for the book *Tax-Bonds or Bondage and the Answer to Federal Union* have been placed through newsagents and booksellers in various parts of the country, but that wholesalers have failed to deliver the book. This appears to be due to deliberate frustration. In these circumstances the only thing to be done is to order direct from K.R.P. Publications.

In view of increased postal charges, however, postage will be charged extra on quantities of under 25, e.g., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on single copies. Special discounts will also be given on quantities over 25.

Splendid progress is being made in a number of towns in selling the book by personal contact with the public. Other groups could do the same if they tried.

NEWS AND VIEWS

My, Sadie, ain't our Barney ("of an old Southern Family."—*Ed.*) just the cunningest ever? We don't have to fight, we win the war whoever loses it, and Frankie keeps it going until every one asks him to make the Peace terms. Just like last time. Waal, Waal.

It won't have escaped your notice that the real Enemy isn't content with having his nominee in control of the War. What he wants is to have Mr. Chamberlain out, so that the British People will take *all* their orders from Wall Street, and Sovietisation, so sadly interrupted by the billeting fiasco, can proceed apace. We don't necessarily always agree with you, Mr. Chamberlain, but we do love you for your enemies.

While the blunders in the Norway fiasco, if any, were made by the Admiralty which is Mr. Churchill's private preserve (*not* by the Navy) every effort was made to convey the impression that Mr. Churchill had been marvellous and Mr. Chamberlain (who could not possibly have over-ruled him) had blundered. The Labour-Socialist-Wall-Street attack conspicuously omitted Mr. Churchill from its demands for resignation.

Mr. Churchill's outstanding achievements in the 1914-1918 War were the Antwerp fiasco and the Gallipoli massacre, which did more to prolong the war than any other single factor except the debauching of Russia.

If you didn't speak Yiddish or come from Jo'burg, the Ministry of Munitions, which the Socialist-Wall-Street-Zionist gang are panting to reconstruct, could not employ you.

There probably never has been such a nest of Freemasons Lodges, hard-and-oily-faced crooks, gold diggers (male and female), and gold bricks, as were collected together (with a sprinkling of others) in the more palatial rooms of the Northumberland Avenue hotels during the years when Mr. Lloyd George won the war. In the lesser rooms were numbers of capable technicians working fourteen hours a day at one quarter of their normal pay, struggling against intrigue, graft, and bureaucracy.

Out of the Hell's kitchen of the Ministry of Munitions came a large part of the problem which has made the

present war inevitable. And many of the occupants of and visitors to those spacious rooms whimper and yap in their sleep at the memory of those glorious days, and dream that if Mr. Chamberlain could be put out, they would come back again.

Voted against the Government, *inter alia*: King-Hall, Amery, Hore-Belisha, Lloyd George, Duff Cooper, Viscountess Astor, Harold Macmillan, Viscount Wolmer.

Steward, basin, quick!

Where's the honest broker who fixed up the 'Crisis' of 1915 which brought the Zionist solicitor, Mr. Lloyd George, to power? Now then, Fleet Street, don't all speak at once.

Very odd that the Socialist-Banker-Zionist gang produced a 'Crisis' just when it was most useful to Hitler, isn't it? Tools have to be manipulated by somebody. Who was the workman?

... "a power so remarkable that Napoleon Buonaparte suspected that the political structure of the Jewish State had survived under cover for eighteen centuries. Was there any historical foundation for such a theory? ... the title of Nasi (Nazi?—*Ed.*) Prince or King of the Jews ... was assumed by Joseph Miques or Mendes, the Jewish International Banker of the Spice Trust of Portugal and Antwerp, who had in his debt, William of Orange ... He was not the first Jew after the Dispersion to be so designated. Every now and then, like a bell-wether among the scattered sheep of Israel, there appeared some grave and powerful man who took this title. There was for example the learned Jew of Babylon, Machir, who settled at Narbonne in the time of Charlemagne ..."—"*Phillip II*"; *W. T. Walsh*.

Battles may be won by soldiers, but Wars are always won or lost behind the lines.

The fantastic stories of immediate and widespread British successes in Norway were Russo-German propaganda designed to create a psychological reaction when discredited, and so aid an attack on Mr. Chamberlain. Who circulated them to the Press, and who

stopped the Admiralty and War Office from instantly discounting them?

The New Government

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence:
MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Lord President of the Council:
MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

Lord Privy Seal:
MR. C. R. ATTLEE.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:
LORD HALIFAX.

Minister Without Portfolio:
MR. ARTHUR GREENWOOD.

First Lord of the Admiralty:
MR. A. V. ALEXANDER.

Secretary of State for War:
MR. ANTHONY EDEN.

Secretary of State for Air:
SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR.

Lord Chancellor:
SIR JOHN SIMON.

Chancellor of the Exchequer:
SIR KINGSLEY WOOD.

Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security:
SIR JOHN ANDERSON.

Secretary of State for the Colonies:
LORD LLOYD.

President of the Board of Trade:
SIR ANDREW DUNCAN.

Minister of Supply:
MR. HERBERT MORRISON.

Minister of Information:
MR. ALFRED DUFF COOPER.

Secretary of State for India and for Burma:
MR. L. S. AMERY.

Minister of Health:
MR. MALCOLM MACDONALD.

Minister of Labour and of National Service:
MR. ERNEST BEVIN.

Minister of Food:
LORD WOOLTON.

Dominions Secretary:
VISCOUNT CALDECOTE.

Secretary for Scotland:
MR. ERNEST BROWN.

Minister for Aircraft Production:
LORD BEAVERBROOK.

President of the Board of Education:
MR. HERWALD RAMSBOTHAM.

Minister of Agriculture:
MR. ROBERT HUDSON.

Minister of Economic Warfare:
DR. HUGH DALTON.

Minister of Shipping:
MR. RONALD CROSS.

Minister of Transport:
SIR JOHN REITH.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster:
LORD HANKEY.

The leaders of the three Parties participating in the Government, whether members of the War Cabinet or not, will be consulted when questions arise affecting the general character and aims of the Government, including conditions of peace.

A PEACE LIKE DEATH

By B. M. PALMER.

That arch journalist, William Hickey, wrote in the *Daily Express*, "It is almost agreeably pungent to pick daffodils, as I did yesterday afternoon, to the rattle of machine gun fire." He was simply wallowing in the sentimentality that some people seem to be able to get out of the war.

What he really meant was, "Here I am, comfortable and happy in the country, while elsewhere a life and death struggle is raging." Wasn't it Lucretius who wrote a poem describing the happiness of those who stand on shore, watching a ship being pounded to pieces on the rocks?

False sentiment and false propaganda is the main diet offered by the popular press to its readers. How can they find their way through the maze?

It is the Social Crediter's task to supply people with clues, touch-stones, master keys, hoping that some of them at least will be used. The menace of centralisation, for instance: nearly every business man you speak to will understand this. Ever since war broke out he has seen the disastrous results to his own business of the present centralised organisation on "the Home Front" as our sentimentalists are so fond of calling it. Ask him whether he thinks the same sort of procedure is likely to lead to military successes in the field?

Most of the "failure" in Norway, so far as the details are available, seems to be due to over-centralisation. Yet what is the remedy put forward by the Labour party and planners, who are eagerly waiting to seize the reins of government? Still more centralisation! Taking due regard to these facts, the shrewd man will probably come to the perfectly correct conclusion that one of the aims of the war is centralisation, and that victory, if it means any measure of decentralisation, is not desired, and would, in fact, be regarded by the Labour party as defeat. Take this statement of Socialist policy, to be presented to the party at the Bournemouth Whitsun Conference:

"While planning for war, the Government must plan for peace, and a new society. Instead of regarding each item of State control as a temporary infringement of the normal, the occasion should be seized to lay the foundation of an efficient economic system.

"Thus the railways, the coal industry and a substantial part of arms production should be made national services *during the war*, [my italics] and the public regulation of finance should be strengthened and consolidated. In allocating the financial burden of the war there should be a definite intention to bring about a fairer distribution of wealth, and not an attempt to preserve existing inequalities."

By the time this is in print the conference will be over. Read the reports of it. I think it is pretty safe to predict that the aim of that conference will be not primarily to win the war but to establish complete centralisation or nationalisation (it comes to the same thing), and complete equality—by dragging down those who have some degree of economic freedom. The only *real* way to win the war, involving decentralisation of initiative and the raising up of the general level of freedom, economic and political, of the population has not the least chance of a hearing with these people, because it goes contrary to their special policy of a completely centralised plan.

And take their use of the word "wealth". It can't be accidental that this word is always used by Socialists in a completely erroneous sense, as though there were no distinction between real wealth—fertile fields, coal mines and factories—and the *symbols* of wealth, pieces of paper. They stand indicted as leading the people astray, and only Social Crediters can supply the clue to set the people right.

There is still time to spread more clues and master keys.

Yes, there are some things worse than war, and the "peace" that would probably be allowed to us as soon as centralisation was completely established would be a peace like death. Social Crediters must be very careful. We are coming to a period when we shall be bombarded with "propaganda" on every side. Some of the schemes will be most attractive. When the sentimental side of the war, as exploited by the *Daily Express* and people like William Hickey, begins to wear off, the people will be presented with other means of mental escape from its horrors. Some of these will take the form of "world plans" in various disguises, presented in booklet

form by the different "cultural" societies to which people will go for relief. Two of these publications have already come my way.

If this were just a straightforward fight to defeat Nazidom and liberate the smaller states of Europe we might wait till after the war is over. But if the aim of the war is to establish centralisation, the war will be over when centralisation is fully established. It will then be impossible to do anything except with the infinite labour of beginning again at our beginnings. That is how I see it. Here are our two enemies; we cannot afford to neglect one while we cope with the other. While our navy and army are dealing with crude militarism, Social Crediters must draw attention to the Enemy in the Rear, the group of "centralised planning" maniacs, who are hand in glove with the Jewish International Financiers, so that forces may be directed against this also.

Can Social Crediters lead the people to look to the horizon, where is the dawn?

"Thus out of threatened chaos might the dawn break; a Dawn which at the best must show the ravages of storm, but which holds clear for all to see the promise of a better day."

"Protect the Homes of our Fighting Men"

It is thought that Campaigners will be able to attract people to small meetings in different parts of the towns in which they live quite easily with this leaflet. Some small notices for fixing to shop windows reading "Defence Bonds for Taxes. Obtain explanatory leaflets within" are also available with which to gain the co-operation of shopkeepers.

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Questions in Parliament

STEEL PRODUCTION

Mr. A. Bevan asked the Minister of Supply why the steel plant at Ebbw Vale is working short time at the present time when the greatest possible production is needed?

The Minister of Supply (Mr. Burgin): I am advised that, subject to normal fluctuations arising from internal causes, the blast furnace and steel furnaces at Ebbw Vale are working at full capacity. The rolling mills are fully employed within the limits of the supplies of steel which can be made available.

Mr. Bevan: Is the Minister fully satisfied that the short time being worked by the rolling mills has no connection with the unfortunate management of the company?

Mr. Burgin: Yes, Sir, I am absolutely satisfied on that.

Mr. Bevan: In view of the fact that allegations have been made recently about the management of this firm, would the Minister ask the committee on waste and expenditure to call for inquiries to be made?

Mr. Burgin: That must be a matter for the committee.

Mr. Bevan asked the Minister of Supply whether, in view of the need to promote the utmost productive effort of the steel industry during the present crisis, he will take steps to substitute the control of the Government for the control now exercised over the industry by the banks?

Mr. Burgin: I do not accept the implication of the Hon. Member's question. The control now exercised by my Department over the iron and steel industry is, in my view, sufficient to ensure that the fullest possible use is made of the productive capacity of the industry.

Mr. Bevan: Is the Minister responsible for the fact that the management of Richard Thomas and Company is being shared at present by a person who is also managing director of a rival concern? Is that a good way of promoting economic efficiency in the steel trade?

Mr. Burgin: I am not responsible for the management of Richard Thomas's undertaking. I am responsible, through the Iron and Steel Control, for seeing that the productive capacity of those

works is used to the best advantage.

Mr. Bevan: Is it not a fact that the managing director of Richard Thomas and Company is appointed by the Governor of the Bank of England, and that he is not a person who ought to be in charge of several concerns at the same time, especially as one of them has the largest and most up-to-date plant in the country?

Mr. Burgin: I am not interested in the management of this firm. What I am interested in is that there shall be efficient output from its works. I am quite satisfied that the Iron and Steel Control which is one of the controls of the Ministry of Supply, is attaining the most effective output from these works.

Mr. Bevan: In view of the very unsatisfactory nature of the reply, I beg to give notice that I shall raise this matter at the earliest opportunity.

—“Hansard”, May 8, 1940.

INTERNATIONAL POST-WAR CO-OPERATION

Captain Ramsay asked the Prime Minister whether he will assure the House that the creation of a Federal Union of European States is not one of the war aims of His Majesty's Government?

Mr. Butler: I would refer my hon. and gallant Friend to the answer given to my hon. Friend the Member for South-West Norfolk (Mr. de Chair) on the 2nd May.

Captain Ramsay: Is my right hon. Friend aware that this plan, if adopted, will arouse hostility against us in almost the whole of Europe, who look upon it as the setting up of a Judeo-Masonic super-state?

Mr. Butler: I would rather leave my hon. and gallant Friend's interpretation of this plan to him and the explanation of the Government's attitude to my Noble Friend's broadcast of 7th November last, to which I refer my hon. and gallant friend.

Captain Ramsay: May I ask my right hon. Friend whether he considers that in their interpretation of the reactions of neutrals His Majesty's Government really live in an atmosphere of reality?

Mr. Butler: Yes, Sir.

—“Hansard”, May 8, 1940.

CONTRACTS FOR CAMPS

In a debate on Government Contracts Sir Edward Grigg pointed out the necessity of getting on with the building of military and other camps in the summer while the weather was good and the hours of daylight many.

Mr. Quibell: Will the hon. Gentleman influence the Department to use the services of some of the small builders in various parts of the country? There is an enormous number of joiners and bricklayers who have been small builders in their own way, but they have gone out of business entirely. Their services can be utilised in the localities to supplement the labour which is available for the camps.

Sir E. Grigg: I thank the hon. Member for reminding me of that matter, which I had in mind. But I do not know why, in the cases he has mentioned, these people do not tender.

Mr. Quibell: They do not have the opportunity.

Sir E. Grigg: Small firms are invited to tender up to £75,000.

Mr. Quibell: I can assure the hon. Gentleman that in my own town, and within a few miles of some of this work which is being done, people have written and asked to be allowed to tender. I do not think that one has been allowed to tender for a single job.

Major Milner: This is a very serious matter indeed. Apparently these contracts have been largely restricted to specified firms. In my city of Leeds, there are extremely efficient contractors in every direction who have never had an opportunity and there are many others in this country who have written and interviewed every Department of Government, every Department of the War Office and every commander of the War Office, but they have never had a contract.

Mr. Quibell: They have never been asked.

Major Milner: No, they have never been asked, and have never had a contract of any shape or kind.

Sir E. Grigg: Can the hon. Gentlemen give me the names of these firms?

Major Milner: Certainly.

—“Hansard,” May 2, 1940.

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:
12, LORD STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 2.
Telephone: Bank 5260.

Vol. 4. No. 10.

Saturday, May 18, 1940.

THE WAR

Mr. Chamberlain's phrase, quoted last week, warning the public of the extent and imminence of the threat impending, has been justified by events more shocking than any in history. The bulletins report, and results as well as faith confirm, that the thrust upon which Hitler is said to stake everything is being met with cool and dauntless courage. The country is calm, from temperament and habit. The belief that it will remain the same, hardening and consolidating from further assaults, is belief in the national genius, upon the validity of which, indeed, the future rests. The unknown factor is the size and complexity of what has come to be known as the 'fifth column'. But for that, competent military opinion would be certain, instead of merely expectant, of staying the advance of our military enemy. It is not beyond possibility that character will decide.

Elsewhere in this issue it is said that Battles may be won by soldiers, but Wars are always won or lost behind the lines. The sound sense of Englishmen is not looking to battles but to the War. And here the traditional qualities of the people offer less sure guidance, if the appearance of passing events is to be relied upon.

If it was perceived that, unaccompanied by concrete and potentially terrifying events, the masquerade of Parliament would be stripped bare of disguise, the timing was not merely punctual to the second, but a demonstration of the existence of a higher controlling mechanism than the public either knows or is capable at present of imagining. Proof that it is so rests upon wider ground than this. Here it must suffice to record that until the news of the German offensive was published there was every sign that the sober judgment of the country would not rest

satisfied with the deluge of impudent propaganda put out from the Press and the B.B.C. to 'explain' what was being done in Parliament. That situation still calls for analysis, since the victory for which Mr. Chamberlain stood, and for which we stand, depends upon it, upon the accuracy with which it is made, and upon the degree to which it becomes, sooner or later, the basis of national action.

First, the similarity between the tactics employed to depose Mr. Chamberlain and those employed to depose Mr. Asquith in the earlier phase of the present war is close. Neither deposition was necessary. In Mr. Chamberlain's case there was not even the pretext of an adverse parliamentary majority. The displaced Prime Minister won his majority. Nevertheless, he must go. What a torrent of vulgar abuse could not achieve, with every device of an immense, and an immensely corrupt, propagandist machine to back it, must be achieved even against the expressed will of Parliament. Parliament, it is said, is very jealous of its rights and privileges. Is it? Then it has capitulated.

A policy repudiated at the polls by an overwhelming majority of electors is foisted on Parliament even as Parliament itself rejects it. We must have a united front before the enemy. Which enemy? Unity is in this connexion a thing rooted in a common policy. Which policy? It is said that the winning of the war is this common policy. But to be united in this policy does not mean that a man must be a Cabinet Minister, or that he must be even a Member of Parliament. Are not we all united in this policy? If one seeks outstanding prominence in unification with it, are there not the ranks? And the fishing vessels? Does he not also serve who stands and waits? The impeccable behaviour of Mr.

Chamberlain told many a silent watcher there was something wrong here. Events hushed the outcry that was about to break.

It is important to carry the analysis farther because unfortunately many sincere and independent-minded persons, some of whom wield considerable influence, are being confirmed by this spectacle in an opinion, almost an allegiance, disastrous to this country. Sound at heart, they betray a simplicity of mind in sharp contrast to the deep subtlety of mind evidenced by the situation to which they react. They somehow see the crazed and demonic Hitler as the embodiment of the opposite to what they discern to be wrong at home. He isn't. He is the embodiment of what is wrong at home. A Fascist, Mr. Leese, in a letter to this paper, showed this misunderstanding. It is a fundamental misconception to imagine that the technique of achieving large-scale political objectives is to put a crook to pursue a certain line of policy. That is exactly what it is not. It is to arbitrate between various expressed objectives of sincere fanatics. The hierarchy controlling policy will pay very little attention to Hitler's possibly sincere anti-Semitism; but they will pay, and are paying great attention to safeguarding their opportunities for arbitrating concerning the situation which he creates.

The plain logic of the present situation is that the war which has got to be won in order that human life may be tolerable anywhere is the war against the people who promoted the war. War implies the setting up of a particular type of organisation. That is the type of organisation particularly favoured by the people who start a war. A short, accurate and fully descriptive name for it is the Police State. If, in its turn, war should lead to civil war, to war in and through all countries, to revolution, that is only to call forth the need for a completer Police State. Assuming that a centralised controlling policy is being pursued, and that that policy is the attainment of the Police State, it is quite certain that war and revolution are directly in line with one another. That is where Hitler comes in. And that is where Hitler must be kept out. If the people have nothing to turn to as they seek to turn away from that state to which the momentum of the moment, and perhaps many moments to come, impels them, they will have lost the war, whatever king reigns, whatever minister is deposed; whatever 'victories' are won,

and whatever territories are regained or shattered cities are restored.

We have to convince people that we ourselves are clear and convinced; that we are not convinced hastily or insecurely concerning the nature of the problem which confronts the people of the world. That problem is the tying up of policy with the execution of policy. While policy is tied to the executive, that executive must disappear or be converted before any alteration can be effected in it. The right of determination of policy is the people's. Last Sunday, one newspaper saw this door

left open. In a brief editorial note, peremptory in tone, it said: "*Party Leader*. One position which must be cleared up immediately is the leadership of the Conservative Party. Although Mr. Chamberlain will now be serving under Mr. Churchill in the Cabinet he is still leader of the Conservative Party, of which Mr. Churchill is a member. The difficulties and embarrassments of such a position are obvious. Mr. Churchill must become the official leader of his party without delay."

What right has the newspaper to

assume that Mr. Chamberlain should hinder the prosecution of the war?

The people must control the House, the House the Cabinet, the Cabinet that vile thing which treated it and all else in the Constitution with contempt last week. The stream of action starts inevitably with the people, to reverse the war waged against them. They must make their own agenda, not merely express even their own opinion on agenda prepared for them by others whether members of Parliament or not.

T. J.

Dr. SCHACHT

There are other methods beside the money mechanism for keeping people in order, and it is no accident that now when the results of its falsities have grown so large that they cannot be missed by the most short-sighted, control by money is being supported and in many cases replaced by control by machine-gun. It is a natural succession. The small group of persons who direct this control—and there is plenty of evidence for their existence—do not care a row of pins how it is maintained, provided it is maintained, and as one instrument loses efficiency they are prepared to use others, more obvious, even less acceptable to the human 'material'. One of the main reasons for the present war is to force such centralised control on the one group of nations to which it is so repugnant that it will not be accepted on conditions less than complete military defeat, after a long delayed victory—or treachery. In less stubborn countries the money mechanism has been used as one of the means of actually shaping its successor, and procuring place for it. It was so in Germany. Once machine-gun control had been established then the role of the money mechanism changed—it became contributory to direct control through the state, and as power no longer depended on complete faith in its advertised rules some advantage could be taken of less orthodox techniques. Such a manipulation of the machinery of money clearly required a very clever intermediary working directly for the controlling group.

As a thesis for his doctor's degree Hjalmar Schacht studied "the Theoretical Content of English Mercantilism."

He first became a publicity officer for German export industries. In 1903

he was engaged by the Dresdner Bank as head of its department of economic statistics and by 1908 he had become an assistant director of the Bank. After the outbreak of the war in 1914 he was appointed financial advisor to the Banking Department of the German General office in Belgium, a position which he abused in the interests of the Dresdner Bank. According to the official report on his actions he placed orders in the interest of the Dresdner Bank for the remittance of Belgian notes. "In so doing he infringed the obligations imposed on him by his official position . . . what is much more serious and is decisive for us is that when asked for details at the board meeting on July 3, 1915, he gave insincere replies to the questions put to him, and when the insincerity was pointed out on July 5, 1915, he attempted to justify himself by far-fetched explanations of his statements." He resigned his position and the Geheimeoberfinanzrat, Dr. Schroeder, concluded his minute on the papers with the words: "The disingenuousness brought home to Dr. Schacht represents such a lack of openness that any truthful collaboration with him is no longer possible."

In 1916, Dr. Schacht was one of the co-founders of the German Democratic Party, and a year later he obtained a new position with the Nationalbank fuer Deutschland, a private bank which was converted by Jacob Goldschmidt (who joined it in 1918) into a gigantic and powerful concern.

In 1920 the Nationalbank was amalgamated with the Deutsch Nationalbank of Bremen, and in 1922 with the Darmstadter Bank. The enterprise, called 'Danat', became one of the foremost of the great banks in Germany, one

of the 'D-banks'. Schacht rose with the expansion of the bank and the inflation of the German currency to the heights of industrial captaincy.

Then Goldschmidt set out to make Schacht the 'saviour' of the currency. Unsuspecting leaders of the 'left' took up the idea with enthusiasm, and the Ullstein newspaper combine launched a campaign to make Schacht President of the Reichsbank. The Direktorium of the Reichsbank, the body of experts, protested: "After mature consideration we have arrived at the unanimous opinion that Herr Dr. Schacht is in no way suited to the post of the president of the Reichsbank," and in a communication sent in December, 1923, to the permanent under-secretary at the Chancellery this body drew attention to the "well-known Brussels incident," adding that the documents in this case, which were officially communicated to the Reichsbank at the time, were collected in the file of papers transmitted to the Chancellery.

Nevertheless Dr. Schacht was appointed President of the Reichsbank.

Dr. SCHACHT IN OFFICE

At that period Germany was cutting down expenditure to the very minimum in an effort to recover after the war. Between October, 1923, and March, 1924, 397,000 clerks, workpeople and officials were discharged and 421 million marks were 'saved'. In April, 1924, the Committee of Experts of representatives of the victor states in the war of 1914-1918 granted to the Reich an international loan of 800 millions of gold marks (the Dawes loan). Before the war the state had received 35 million and the shareholders 15 million marks from the profits of the Reichsbank, but the

final proportion under Schacht's administration was 27 millions for the state and 20 millions for the shareholders. Representatives of the majority of the shareholders—the big banking corporations and the private banks—formed the general Council of the Reichsbank, which had the sole say as to the remuneration and dismissal of the President.

At this time the President of the Reichsbank was in very close touch with American financiers, who were 'putting Germany on her feet', and it was remarked that he was working in the same direction as Parker Gilbert, the American agent appointed by Germany's creditors. In Streseman's diary there is a note of a Cabinet sitting on June 22, 1927, which discussed the agent's six-monthly report:

"Schacht identified himself to such an extent in his criticisms of the financial policy of the Reich with Parker Gilbert, that he finished by asking that it should not be inferred from his attitude that he had influenced Parker Gilbert's report . . . after the sitting a member of the Cabinet turned to me, in the presence of Brams, the Minister of Labour, and said to me 'Do you see now who is our opponent representing the German creditors' interest against those of the German nation?'"

Dr. Schacht bears the full responsibility for the heavy annual instalments arranged for the payment of Germany's war debts, instalments of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ milliard marks a year continuing until 1988.

Meanwhile he was by no means uninterested in politics. In 1926 he had resigned from the German Democratic party that he had helped to found, and during the discussion of reparations in April, 1929, he unexpectedly declared that Germany could make no payments at all less the Polish Corridor and Polish Upper Silesia were returned to Germany. At the second Hague conference on Reparations where Schacht was representing Germany in discussions on the Young Plan, he rebelled against German policy about the participation of the Reichsbank in the Bank of International Settlements. On February 20, 1930, he cabled to Owen Young (the originator of the Young Plan) in America that he intended to resign the presidency of the Reichsbank, and it was from the German Embassy at Washington that the German Government learnt of his intention. His resignation was announced on March 7.

The ex-president was offered 30,000

marks a year for life, or alternatively three years' salary at the recently increased rate, 360,000 marks. He chose the latter. Exactly three years and ten days later he returned to the Reichsbank.

It was in 1930 that Schacht was first associated with the Nazi party and first met Hitler. Hitler's party was short of capital, and Schacht's connections with influential people in the banks and heavy industries provided important sources of money for the party. He also arranged for Hitler to be instructed in economic questions by Dr. Walther Funk, a friend who was engaged in financial journalism. In 1930, too, he travelled to the United States, and on his return was thanked by a Nazi official for "the way he had explained the National Socialism in America." He made his first public appearance as a Nazi in 1931 at a rally at Harzburg, and in his speech he attacked the Reichsbank sharply. In 1932, when the star of the Nazi party seemed to be declining Goebbels made an entry in his diary: "In a talk with Dr. Schacht I found that he absolutely supports our standpoint. He is one of the few who side quite steadily with the Leader."

SCHACHT AND THE THIRD REICH

In 1932 Germany paid 1,500 million marks to her foreign creditors; in 1936 she paid them 200 million marks. In the spring of 1933, shortly after his appointment, Schacht paid another visit to America, where he saw Mr. Roosevelt and talked with many business men, and in a parting cable to American bankers which was published in the press he says: "No proposal aiming at the reduction of the private debts abroad or for the suspension of payments or the reduction of interest will be made by the Reichsbank." Yet Germany defaulted on the Dawes loan. (It is estimated that United States banks nevertheless made a profit of some \$50 millions out of this business).

In 1934 he introduced the New Plan providing that only goods of importance for re-armament were to be imported with foreign exchange procured from German exports. In September, 25 control authorities were set up to carry out this scheme. They reported on the relevance to armament requirements of every German purchase abroad, and only when their reports were favourable could payment be authorised. Imports of foodstuffs were stringently cut down and those of raw material for armaments increased in their place. Schacht, with his tongue in his cheek, described the

bureaucratic intricacies of the New Plan as "disgusting". In August, 1935, he said: "I take this opportunity to emphasise that we are all in the same boat and no one can get out of it . . . there is no better or more remunerative investment for any German's savings than in placing his money at the disposal of the German realm on loan for the carrying out of the work-finding programme . . . the provision of work must ultimately be financed out of the savings of employers and workpeople."

When Goering was made Economic Dictator in 1936, Schacht withdrew from the public eye although he continued at the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Early in 1937 Hitler conferred on him the distinction of the Golden Party Badge, and later in the same year, when laying the foundation stone of the new Reichsbank, Schacht said: "We are all working on the same building, in loyal obedience to the great Leader and Master Builder of the Third Reich." Nevertheless in that year he became the mouthpiece of the dissatisfied business world. He was at the back of the memorandum sent by the heavy industries to the Chancellor in which an intensification of commercial relations with Soviet Russia was demanded.

Under the first Four Year Plan, when Schacht was in power private industry had been set going and kept going with public credits. Under the second Four Year Plan which was directed by Goering private capital was compulsorily applied and consumed for the satisfaction of public requirements. During 1934 and 1935 something like half of German production had been financed from public sources through 'work-finding bills' and similar state credits, while only 12 per cent. of the funds for the first year of the second Four Year Plan came from public credits. All free capital, which was already scarce in the Reich, was forced into unremunerative business of the supply of public requirements, from the production of substitute materials to the building of barracks. Raw materials and skilled labour were no less scarce, and were completely controlled by the government. In April, 1937, the whole iron supply for Germany was mapped out in advance, but by September the plan had already been modified five times. German smelting works were placed under the direct authority of the dictatorship, and it was announced that three national smelting works would be set up that would add at least one third to the existing steel production of

German industry. These would be in full operation by 1940. The production was carried on as a private enterprise by a limited company the directors of which were all men in whom Goering had confidence. The technical control and the actual conduct of mining and manufacture was placed under the H. A. Brassert Kommanditgesellschaft of Berlin, the sole owner of which, H. A. Brassert, is an American, the son of German parents born in England and a naturalised citizen of the United States. He has also helped in the modernization of the British, Turkish and Indian steel industries. This company had been hitherto almost unknown in Germany. Goering surrounded himself at the Ministry of Economics with army officers who had been prepared for their new posts of 'planning' by intensive courses in commerce and military economy of two or three months duration at a technical college. All young economists, engineers, agricultural and commercial

students were made to take the military oath of service as soon as they had their diplomas, and were assigned to one of the departments.

In September, 1937, Dr. Schacht demanded in his paper *Der Deutsche Volkswirt* "a brake on the heroic tendencies of our times, which set out to perpetuate their ideal in stone and bronze." Next day the foreign press, and not the German press, published the first definite reports of Dr. Schacht's impending resignation from the Ministry of Economic Affairs. To friends he said that "his struggle against the economic Four Year Plan had become hopeless, and he was no longer prepared to accept responsibility for the coming disaster." Seven years earlier, he sent the first news of his resignation to American financiers; this time he announced it through a conversation with some American friends at the American Embassy.

He remained president of the

Reichsbank. In January, 1939, Hitler deprived him of this office, replacing him by Dr. Funk. Schacht said that he did not believe in the inflationary monetary policy that Hitler intended to pursue. Although Schacht at that time let it be known that he did not wish to be associated any more with the economic or financial policy of Nazi Germany he was reported recently to be in New York selling German securities. He is also said to have suggested a scheme for obtaining America's backing for Germany in the war by bribing her with the promise of the economic exploitation of the Balkans. He believes (or at least says) that Germany should make the war a long one, as the economic system of the Allies would break down under the strain.

"My tactics," said Schacht once, "are every now and then to tread on somebody's corns, so as to create a stir and set my ball rolling."

References:

Hjalmar Schacht; Hitler's Magician. By Norbert Muehlen.

M.P. ON RESPONSIBILITY

No newspaper now publishes an adequate report of speeches in Parliament. Commander King-Hall's suggestion that an expurgated edition should be made available of the Official Report, generally known as *Hansard* after the printer, Luke Hansard, whose private initiative first provided printed reports of debates, would further restrict the due information of the electors. Important speeches appear often only in *Hansard*.

During the debate of May 13, Mr. George Balfour (Hampstead) said:

"I want to refer to one portion of the speech made by the right hon. Member for Keighley (Mr. Lees-Smith). I ask hon. Members to accept my assurance that what I say has nothing of a controversial character about it. I only wish to put on record the remarks of the right hon. Member to the effect that his three right hon. Colleagues had joined the Government before the arrangement was confirmed by the Labour Party Conference; before they were free to accept. In that event I want to put before the House this one simple point, and I am sure I shall have the general agreement of the House. Members of Parliament have always understood that this is the great free Parliament of the people and that we are answerable only and solely to the electors. That is the point which I wish to put on record to-day, and that whenever this House departs from this principle and hon. Members are

answerable to another outside body—

"Mr. J. J. Davidson (Maryhill): If there is an Electricity Bill before the House.

"Mr. Balfour: For my part I am answerable to no one but the electors. If any hon. Member deserts that principle and allows any private interest to intervene, if any hon. Member is answerable to any other outside body in performing

his duties in this House, he deserves to be turned out. If there is any departure from this principle the whole structure of our parliamentary system breaks down. I hope in less arduous times that the principle will be re-established in full Session that no Member has a right to be answerable to any outside corporate body. I trust that the time is not far distant when in perfect harmony we may be able to debate that principle."

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SOFINA AND UNION

SOFINA, which was the subject of an article in "The Social Crediter" of June 3, 1939, is a holding company that controls a large number of undertakings, chiefly electrical, in different parts of the world, runs research laboratories, acts as an industrial agent, buys sells and arranges contracts and manages other companies. Its board of directors is international. In 1939, a first dividend of 5 per cent. per annum was paid on Ordinary Shares and a further amount equivalent to 45 per cent. is noted (without comment) as distributed in respect of these shares. An advertisement in "The Times" on April 26 mentioned that "those companies in which we hold our largest participations operate in countries that seem unlikely to be affected, except perhaps indirectly, by the European conflict." SOFINA is not aloof from politics. In an address delivered at the ordinary general meeting of the company on April 25 Mr. D. N. Heineman, Chairman of the Standing Committee, advocated "Unionism" for post-war Europe. Extracts from this address are given below. It is entitled "A Humanity Holding Corporation." It may be enquired who, he proposes, should hold humanity?

Roughly speaking the problem might be stated in the following terms: How could the international community best be supplied? Admitted that it is desirable to remove, in so far as practicable, the barriers at present obstructing movements of goods and persons, what restrictions should be maintained, at least temporarily, so that a suddenly released flow of trade should not flood one area and cause drought in another? And in what manner and at whose expense could compensation be granted to the "victims of peace"?

Some of the major international cartels have been faced with similar problems, and in several instances they have successfully solved them. Maybe the surest process through which a better ordered economic system could be established in the world would be to encourage national associations of producers—including labour unions—and international understandings between the corresponding associations. In order to protect the consumers' interests it would also be necessary to facilitate agreements between these national and international groups in their respective capacities of customers and suppliers.

The aim of arrangements of this sort must be to combine the most efficient use of resources with the least possible wastage of effort and capital, and a steady increase in the aggregate output of goods and services with a reduction in costs and selling prices per unit produced. These results cannot be attained unless those who are the best fitted to produce are enabled to supply to full capacity. For articles that are specialities by their very nature a division of labour arises automatically; for other articles a specialization according to definite types can be arrived at by agreements between producers; and as to homogeneous goods, an allocation of markets, a normalization of stocks, and a judicious use of surpluses in one country to cover shortages elsewhere, are so many

measures by which each country could be afforded the benefits of mass production . . .

I see three kinds of difficulty in the execution of this scheme.

The first arises from the impoverishment which the world will have suffered through the present war.

After the war of 1914-18 the belligerent nations were called upon to discharge an enormous bill of pensions and other forms of compensation. The present war will perhaps not leave so heavy a burden, and it may be hoped that armament expenditure will be very greatly reduced. But provision will have to be made both for the payment of "peace damages" and for the repair and modernization of equipment, as also for reconstituting normal stocks of goods . . .

Savings will be called upon to play a great part in any restoration scheme. Those who husband their resources today are serving the interests of the community by preparing themselves to perform that part. However, nations and individuals possessing available capital are not likely to use it for purposes of reconstruction if their duty towards others cannot be made to coincide with their own advantages. War-time economics afford ample lessons as to the efficacy—and dangers—of resorts to credit.

The second difficulty is partly a corollary of the first. The work of reconstruction will be fragmentary and of meagre effect unless it can rely on private enterprise as its principal factor. Now there is a danger that, being ill-provided with savings, private enterprise may be obliged to leave the initiative to governmental enterprise, always in a position to raise means of payment by fiscal and monetary devices. The menace is increased by the fact that the administrative services created for the requirements of war-time economics will naturally be inclined to prolong their activities rather than to confine them-

selves to encouraging private initiative and understandings.

Finally, the main difficulty to be overcome is the absence of an economic doctrine accepted as common ground by the nations willing to discuss joint action. The International Labour Bureau has done much to unify conceptions in the matter of labour conditions; yet widely divergent views obtain in various countries regarding social insurance and family benefits, and even as regards working hours. But the most important differences of opinion bear on the degree of freedom which private enterprise and the flow of trade and capital should be allowed . . .

Yet no co-ordination in the national economic system is conceivable without an agreement on a few guiding principles, economic and juridical, and a common determination to play the game according to the recognized rules. Co-ordination is necessary in order to re-establish international trade on the basis of stable currencies—stable in terms of a common standard. (Under the obsolete barter system to which the world has reverted, the flow of commerce, instead of irrigating the whole earth, fertilizes barely the banks of narrow canals). Co-ordination is necessary also in order to carry out the adjustment of the various national markets in such a manner that the sacrifices to be shouldered shall not be

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wasted but rather that they be abundantly compensated by advantages.

Committees of economists are at present studying schemes for the improvement of world economics or of trade relations between certain countries. The first prerequisite to any such development is, to my mind, agreement on a few fundamental principles. Obviously the ideal would be to agree on the wisest rules imaginable; but the main thing is to arrive at a system under which the different nations would cease to pursue conflicting policies.

It is not too early to lay down these principles and prepare public opinion to accept them. If they were well conceived, and applied wholeheartedly and firmly, I feel convinced they could bring about unprecedented prosperity for every nation and every section of each nation—the higher standard of living which mankind has a right to expect, since technical means are more perfect than ever before and are still constantly improving.

The previous war brought in its wake a disintegration of the world's economic system. Nations endeavoured to make themselves self-sufficient; this segregation, among other causes, has brought about another war. It may be

hoped that the present struggle will lead to the opposite policy that would establish closer bonds between nations instead of severing their ties, and expand the field of trade instead of confining economic activities within closed markets.

The "pool" recently formed by the British and French Empires might be consolidated, its administration completed, and its scope extended to other countries. The Franco-British Committee for Economic Co-ordination already goes further than the American Inter-State Commerce Commission, since its object is not only to prevent obstructions to trade but also to preserve a judicious division of labour.

Our minds must be permeated with the idea that the subordination of individual interests to the common welfare is as indispensable for vanquishing misery as for countering an enemy, for establishing peace as for putting an end to war. Professional bias may cause me to look upon the economic system with which I hope to see the world endowed as one that could best be governed by an international body in the manner in which a holding corporation, alive to its duties, administers its subsidiaries: without hampering their initiative and development, the parent

company affords to each of its associates the benefit of the others' experience, thereby putting a degree of unity into their methods; enjoying a broader vision and a higher credit than any of them could command individually, it employs its knowledge and means of action in their common service; and without favouring any one of them at the expense of another, it seeks simultaneously to promote and to harmonize the expansion of all.

Economic liberalism has become discredited because a flavour of egoism has been attached to the concept of individualism inherent in this doctrine; the idea of a League or Committee of Nations is equally decried because an association of parallel interests cannot suffice to create a durable solidarity, which requires reciprocal service. What the peoples of the world are in need of to-day is mutual assistance; they require to be united.

"Unionism" supposes autonomy for each of the federated nations, and within each of them a free expansion of individual enterprise, but above the activities of those nations and private undertakings the regulating action of a common body, which I would venture to call the Humanity Holding Corporation.

HOT WATER

It is rather late to write of a book which has dated as quickly as Mr. H. G. Wells's *In Search of Hot Water*. Things do date quickly these days, usually the quicker the better.

The book does at least show where Mr. Wells stands, or stood. This dating business is so rapid that there is always hope for the most uncompromising abstractionists. Here are a few extracts.

"Russia, where high finance is at any rate under control." Is it? Or is Russia? An enquiry into the origin of the Revolution, who provided the money, and a few elementary axioms about the power of the purse should soon dispel that illusion.

Mr. Wells made a forecast of a General Election for the current year with the return to power of a Radical Government. Still on the party idea one notes. But a radical government that went to the root would no doubt be a very good thing. It is not pointed out that no virtue resides in a name. He also speaks of a "strenuous attempt to get the political life of English-speaking states and dominions into line." As though that had not already been done.

He is pleased to see the development of the Transatlantic air service. It will mean a better interchange of newspapers and journals! This is all to the good at a time "when peoples have to talk together and talk very seriously—as peoples." Peoples it is assumed means nations. And how can nations talk to each other? If he means individuals what is the connection between talking to each other and reading each others newspapers? If air services were used to transport people (not peoples) we might move in the direction of real internationalism, rather than the international control that underlies all Mr. Wells's propaganda.

After talking of "distorted public information" one would have thought Mr. Wells would have mistrusted newspapers. One he attacks for criticising his own attack on Royalty, in which he questions whether the singing of the National Anthem is an evasion of thought and responsibility. Perhaps it is. So are many other things including delegating power to party governments and international control to the tune of the Internationale.

There are some good things in the

book. "The duty of governments is to serve and protect human creativeness." "I am proclaiming the revolt of the human intelligence against every form of State control." Super-state control must be added to that. He closes a chapter with the words, "It is all so like Britain; there is the same living spirit of freedom, mysteriously stifled and frustrated, not by a simple organised tyranny, but a complex of obscurantisms." It is the latter we have to clear away to see that the former exists.

H. W.

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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. Next meeting at No. 4 Mecklenburgh Street, W.C.1. on Friday, June 7, at 6 p.m. prompt. Subject "The Way to Win the War" Chapter IV., in "Tax-Bonds or Bondage." Please bring your queries to this meeting. It will be question and answer night. Tea 3d. Nearest stations, Russell Square or King's Cross. 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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