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## Programme For The Third World War (XVIII)

By C. H. DOUGLAS

Before there is a *prima facie* case for a trial there must be evidence of a crime.

What is the crime against civilisation whose commission requires the identification and punishment of its perpetrators? A satisfactory answer to this enquiry is not quite so simple as it might appear at first sight, and is certainly not comprised in the type of phrase always current in time of war, as, for instance "Hang the Kaiser"; "It's that man, Hitler."

The first axiom, and I think it is a genuine axiom, of responsibility is contained in the Latin tag *Quia fecit per aliam, fecit per se—He who does it through another, does it himself*. Primary intention is the essence of crime. There is, of course, the accessory before and after the fact. But remove the planner, the instigator, and there will be no crime.

This is the background against which the fact, or otherwise, of a continuous policy in relation to which wars, economic friction, poverty amidst plenty, and the other too familiar features of our contemporary world must be judged. If it is true that these insanities simply proceed from sheer inability to understand how they can be eliminated, *i.e.*, pure incompetence, then not only is no one to "blame," but, what is much more to the point, nothing will be gained by punishing anyone. This "village idiot" theory of events is steadily publicised. I think it is the failure to grasp the necessity for an antecedent decision on this point which is the cause of the extraordinary divergence of opinion as to what ought to be the type of peace imposed by the victors in the present military incident. There is not much doubt as to the type of peace which would be imposed if Great Britain lost the war, because there is no mental confusion in the minds of the rulers of Germany as to the existence of a continuous policy.

Now there is one unchanging feature of every social, economic, and military conflict of the last two thousand years at least. Governmental systems may change, kings may be replaced by presidents or dictators, feudal customs may give way to oligarchies or soviets. Through them all runs the dual thread of money and prices.

Yet this purely artificial, and fundamentally helpful, system has been the target of attack throughout the ages. Not once, but many times, men have risen to denounce the evils which they have traced to its perverted use. And all of these men, so far as I am aware, have come to the same conclusion. The evils which have arisen from a defective use of the credit system are without exception due to the

use of it as an instrument of policy and not as an accounting and distributive system. This is the financial embodiment of the basic cleavage between Socialism and Social Credit, between Judaism and Christianity. No one with any knowledge of the question ever said, "Money is the root of all evil"; but the greatest have said, "The love of money is the root of all evil."

Money has been defined, and correctly from certain aspects, as a licence to act. To the extent that it is an exclusive licence to act, which is broadly true of large undertakings involving the activities of considerable numbers of men without comprehensive knowledge of the tendency of their combined action, it is permissible to make three statements:

(I) Conscious policy and large-scale finance are concentric.

(II) International Finance must traverse national interests. It is a licence issued to a citizen of A to initiate action on the part of a citizen of B irrespective of the interest of B and without the citizen of B having an opportunity to express his opinion on the objective of his labour.

(III) Genuine national interests are cultural interests.

For instance, when Mr. Montagu Norman committed the Bank of "England" to underwrite German activities during the armistice period, he committed John Smith of Coventry to assist in the bombing of Coventry. Who kept Mr. Norman in office? If it be contended that Mr. Norman didn't and couldn't know the consequence of the exercise of his powers, the answer is simple. No man ought to have power for which he is not responsible.

It is the initiators of policy who are responsible for the effects of policy. The indictment for world crime requires to be directed to the identification of those individuals who licenced world crime.

There are significant facts which are available to anyone interested, but the facts are unexplained.

We know that:

The Marconi Scandal connected the effective Government of the United Kingdom with the Isaacs family during the last war.

We know that Rufus Isaacs negotiated some kind of deal with the United States Government in 1916, but we do not know the details.

We know that the Bank of "England" was a counter in the deal, because it was completely re-organised under American supervision, and physically rebuilt, after 1919.

We know that Rufus Isaacs was made Viceroy of India

against all tradition, and that a raging propaganda against British control of India is proceeding in America.

It is commonly stated in well informed quarters that the Bank of "England" pursued an independent foreign policy in opposition to the Foreign Office for several of the critical armistice years.

We know much, and suspect more, regarding the interference of foreign interests in the affairs of this country for the last twenty-five years.

We know that the policy of the Bank of "England," using its own vocabulary, and the policy of the Socialist Labour Party, have been identical and that both have been directed to the establishment of a bureaucratic dictatorship of which the outlines are contained in P.E.P., the organisation largely directed by a Russian Jew. We know that the interests connected with this organisation wanted war, and screamed for it when it would have meant the annihilation by Germany of this country.

Numbers of sinister incidents marked the early months of the war. Many of them have been raised in Parliament. They require elucidation.

The Canadians want to know a good many things about Mr. McKenzie King, and the Bank of Canada.

When we know the answers to these questions, we shall know whether we can avoid another world war. If we have not the courage to force an answer to them, and to make it clear that we have outgrown the idea that it's no use raking up the past, and that the Statute of Limitations protects all plotters after three months, then we had better choose the type of servitude we prefer while there is yet time.

To be concluded.

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## ISOTOPES

"It will also be noticed that in countries where freemasonry is subversive, Jews are usually less conspicuous in the revolutionary movement than in countries where freemasonry is either non-existent or constitutional. Thus in France the masonic peril is much more generally recognised than the Jewish peril . . . in England, Germany and America, where freemasonry is not subversive, the Jewish question is more apparent. All this would suggest that . . . freemasonry is the cover under which the Jews, like the Illuminati, prefer to work, so that where the cover is not available they are obliged to come out more into the open. . ."

— N. WEBSTER, *Secret Societies*, p. 383.

## The "Land for the (Chosen) People" Racket

By C. H. DOUGLAS

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## PARLIAMENT

House of Commons: July 20, 1943.

### SYNTHETIC RUBBER

*Mr. Shinwell* asked the Minister of Production whether he can make a statement on the progress of investigations into the production of synthetic rubber in this country; and whether any proposals have been made to him on the subject by British firms?

*The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Production (Mr. Garro Jones)*: The Synthetic Rubber Committee have kept this question under review and a number of proposals for the manufacture of synthetic rubber and various rubber substitutes have been investigated. Substantial supplies of synthetic rubber are expected from the United States. No decision has been made to produce synthetic rubber in bulk in Great Britain, but certain suggestions for production in this country have been communicated to my right hon. Friend by a British firm, who have been asked for further information in regard to these proposals.

*Mr. Shinwell*: Is it not true to say that the British firm referred to in both the Question and the answer have made a firm offer to the Minister of Production, that they are ready to instal plant and that all that is required to enable the country to produce synthetic rubber is the consent of the Minister, and why should we not produce it here instead of allowing this important commodity to be produced elsewhere?

*Mr. Garro Jones*: In regard to the first part of the Supplementary Question, it is perfectly true, I believe, that the firm are confident that they can produce synthetic rubber, but my right hon. Friend must obviously satisfy himself that their confidence is well founded. With regard to the second part of the Question, the answer is that substantial supplies are expected from the United States, and we have good reason to believe that that expectation will not be disappointed. . . .

### STABILISATION (SUBSIDIES)

*Mr. Tinker* asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer the articles that are receiving a subsidy to stabilise the cost of living; and what is the estimated annual cost for 1943 for the Treasury to meet?

*Sir K. Wood*: As the answer is rather long, I will, with my hon. Friend's permission, circulate it in the OFFICIAL REPORT.

*Following is the answer:*

The main effect of the stabilisation subsidies is to hold down the price of food, though to a much smaller extent the subsidies are applied to clothing also. In addition to the subsidies administered by the Ministry of Food and the Ministry of Agriculture there are various forms of transport subsidy. The total cost of the policy for 1943 is estimated at about £210,000,000 if the special health schemes, for milk and vitamins, are included or at about £188,000,000 if these are omitted.

The foods which are being sold below cost at the present time are: Bread and flour, potatoes, sugar, milk, meat, bacon, eggs, canned fish, and tea.

### GERMAN NATIONALS (BRITISH NATURALISATION)

*Mr. Glenvil Hall* asked the Home Secretary whether he will give particulars of all German males to whom certificates of naturalisation have been issued and whose oath of allegiance has been registered at the Home Office during the period since December 31, 1941?

*Mr. H. Morrison:* Between December 31, 1941, and June 30, 1943, 20 males described as of German nationality have been naturalised. Particulars of these grants have been given monthly in accordance with the established practice in the *London Gazette*. The Annual Return to Parliament for 1942 will be available shortly.

*House of Lords: July 20, 1943.*

### BRITISH NORTH AMERICA BILL

This was read for the first time, and Viscount Cranborne, presenting it, said that His Majesty's Government in Canada had particularly requested that it might be passed into law if possible before the Canadian Legislature rises for the Summer Recess, on July 24.

*House of Commons: July 21, 1943.*

### Mr. ISRAEL MOSES SIEFF

*Sir Waldron Smithers* asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what position was held recently by Mr. Israel Moses Sieff in his Department in America; does he still hold that position; and, if not, why has he relinquished it?

*The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Mr. Eden):* Mr. Sieff has not held any position under the Foreign Office in the U.S.A.

*Sir W. Smithers:* Is it not a fact that the United States Government, by direct request or through our Ambassador, asked that he should be relieved of his work and returned to this country? What are the reasons?

*Mr. Eden:* I did not know about that. What I did know was that Mr. Sieff was appointed in March last year to a Committee advisory to the office of Prices Administration in the United States, and his principal function was to provide information on British experiments in the field of price control and rationing. I know that he has relinquished the appointment, but I understand that his work on the Committee was appreciated by his colleagues, who regret the loss of his services.

*Commander Locker-Lampson:* Would this Question have been asked about Mr. Sieff if his name was Smith or Smithers?

### GENERAL DE GAULLE

*Mr. Boothby* asked the Prime Minister whether he has considered the document, a copy of which has been sent to him, purporting to have been officially prepared to acquaint British officials and the British Press with the views

of the Prime Minister on the subject of General de Gaulle; and what steps he is taking to put a stop to the dissemination of mis-statements liable to prejudice the relations of this country with the United Nations?

*The Prime Minister:* Contrary to the statement in my hon. Friend's Question, no document has been received from him, but only a cutting from a newspaper which refers to a document. I take full responsibility for this document, the text of which was drafted personally by me. It is a confidential document. I am not prepared to discuss it otherwise than in Secret Session, and then only if there were a general desire from the House to have a Secret Session.

*Mr. Boothby:* May I ask whether a document purporting to be this document has not in fact been published in a Washington paper? Does my right hon. Friend not think that the continued Press attacks on General de Gaulle are, or may be, harmful to the Allied cause in occupied France? And will he use his great influence with the United States to try to get them to join us in an effort to increase and not decrease the prestige and the unity of the French Committee of National Liberation?

*The Prime Minister:* I said that I was not prepared to discuss this matter otherwise than in Secret Session. I adhere to that.

*Mr. A. Bevan:* Why should the American Press be permitted to discuss these grave matters in public while the House of Commons is always to be confined to Private Sessions so that the political responsibility cannot be placed where it lies?

*The Prime Minister:* In regard to confidential documents, there sometimes occur breaches of confidence. Leakages take place and so forth. When these take place in a foreign country—I will say in another country—certainly I do not feel that any alteration in our course of action is necessary.

*House of Lords: July 21, 1943.*

### BRITISH NORTH AMERICA BILL [H.L.]

Order of the Day for the Second Reading read.

*Lord Templemore:* My Lords, in the unavoidable absence of my noble friend the Leader of the House it falls to me to move the Second Reading of this Bill. I shall not keep your Lordships long in explaining it; my noble friend explained the reason for it, I think, in moving the First Reading yesterday. Section 8 of the British North America Act of 1867 required a census of the population of Canada to be taken in the year 1871 and every tenth year thereafter. In accordance with this provision, a census of the population was taken in the year 1941. Section 51 of the same Act provides that, on the completion of the census for any year, the representation of the Canadian Provinces in the House of Commons of Canada shall be re-adjusted in accordance with the provisions of that section. The Canadian Government and Parliament consider, however, that it is unnecessary, and indeed undesirable, for any change to be made in the representation of the Provinces in the House of Commons until after the cessation of hostilities. An Address has been presented to the King by both Houses of the Canadian Parliament asking that the necessary legis-

*Continued on page 7, column 1.*

## THE SOCIAL CREDITER

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Saturday, August 7, 1943.

### FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Mussolini has "resigned."

Dear me, no, Clarence, Count Pirelli and Count Volpi have not resigned. Why should they? They will arrange the next act in the play with their colleagues on the Bank of International Settlements, and you will hear about it on the "B".B.C.

The American-controlled Fiat Works is expected to be in full production again before very long, the workmen accepting lower wages and longer hours in order to help to pay for the war forced on them by that scoundrel Mussolini.

Wonderful what just one American bombing of Rome can do. Just shows how feeble our efforts on Germany must be.

**BRAVE NEW WORLD:** "The statesman who conducts foreign policy can concern himself with the values of justice, fairness, and tolerance only to the extent that they contribute to, or do not interfere with, the power objective. . . . They can be used instrumentally as justification for the power quest, but they must be discarded the moment their application brings weakness. The search for power is not made for the achievement of moral values: moral values are used to facilitate the attainment of power."

— *America's Strategy in World Politics*, by PROFESSOR NICHOLAS SPYKMAN, Yale University.

Same old cuckoo laying the same old egg in a new (?) nest.

"It boils down almost to this: Jesus, the Prince of Peace, was a liar, or He was not. We've got to make up our minds."

— LIN YUTANG, in *Geopolitics: The Law of the Jungle*.

"Hitler's" policy is said to be based on *Geopolitik* of which the High Priest is General Professor Doktor Karl Haushofer, whose full-blooded Jewish wife is said to exercise complete influence over Hitler.

According to *Life*, the American weekly, some fifteen hundred courses in Geopolitics are being given in American colleges at the present time.

The new pseudo-science appears to be a synthetic mixture of the ideas of Sir Halford Mackinder, published

under various titles as far back as 1904, and the Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion.

A correspondent in the Forces writes: "It may interest you to know that a very high percentage of the speakers sent by the Ministry of Information to address the troops, are Jews and the bias, definitely Left."

### WHO?

Under the heading 'Some News from America,' the *Review of World Affairs* published monthly by the Imperial Policy Group, says:—"A key British official in Washington of considerable rank conducts skilful propaganda highly critical of British policy in India whenever there is no English person present. As Americans are already badly informed about Indian affairs, this is extremely unfortunate." If it is true, it is very unfortunate; and, of course, Lord Halifax can do nothing about this official?

### "HOLLOW LACEDAEMON"

Major Douglas has drawn attention to references to the Lacedaemonians in the 'uncanonical' *Maccabees* (Apocrypha), and to the claims therein made to kinship with the Jews (see *The Social Crediter*, June 26, 1943, p. 3.). The passages are of interest in view of the comparisons which have been drawn between the historical experiment in State Socialism which brought about the downfall of Sparta and current propaganda. The Lacedaemonians are mentioned seven times in *I Maccabees*, and once in *II Maccabees*:—

*I Maccabees*, xii, 2.—He [Jonathan] sent letters also to the Lacedaemonians, and to other places for the same purpose [to "confirm and renew friendship"].

5.—And this is the copy of the letter which Jonathan wrote to the Lacedaemonians:

6.—Jonathan the high priest, and the elders of the nation, and the priests, and the other people of the Jews, unto the Lacedaemonians their brethren send greeting:

7.—There were letters sent in times past unto Onias the high priest from Darius, who reigned then among you, to signify that you are our brethren, as the copy here underwritten doth specify.

20.—Aresus king of the Lacedaemonians to Onias the high priest, greeting:

21.—It is found in writing, that the Lacedaemonians and Jews are brethren, and that they are of the stock of Abraham:

xiv, 20.—And this is the copy of the letters that the Lacedaemonians sent; The rulers of the Lacedaemonians, with the city, unto Simon the high priest, and the elders, and priests, and residue of the people of the Jews, our brethren, send greetings:

23.—[the People of the Lacedaemonians might have a memorial.]

xv, 23.—[record of a further letter.]

*II Maccabees*, v, 9.—Thus he [Jason, "pursued of all men"] that had driven many out of their country perished in a strange land, retiring to the Lacedaemonians, and thinking there to find succour by reason of his kindred:

## The Patrons and Partisans of Usury

By NORMAN A. THOMPSON, B.A. Cantab., A.M.I.E.E.

(I)

### THE FOUNDERS OF THE PRACTICE OF USURY

The spread of sane economic views in Great Britain is clearly indicated by the considerable and increasing literature on the subject issued during the last decade. It is unnecessary for the author to review a vast subject in which a sufficient literature is now in existence for the technical enlightenment of the public, even if, unfortunately, the mechanism for its distribution is inadequate, doubtless due to vested interests.

But whereas all the political and economic aspects of the subject have been amply dealt with in present day publications and the origin of the complex of troubles has been traced back in the technical field to a first cause, comparatively little or no reference is made to the personal origin of the introducers and supporters of this cause, or of their heirs and assigns down the centuries. They are usually covered under the vague term of "The International Finance," which means more correctly the Supernational Financiers. As, however, both the strength of their position and the necessity of their removal therefrom as a pre-requisite to the desired monetary reforms have been equally insisted on by money reformers, the public has a right to be informed as to the nature and characteristics of those who compose that mysterious body.

The Press will not help in the matter, for, as sundry works of the New Economists point out, the "Money Power" is in control there in its own interests. Similarly in the publishing trade; nor is Parliament free for the same reason to enlighten the nation on this all vital question. *The control of the source of money gives control over every phase and activity of a nation's life.*

The writer is therefore taking the initiative independently\* and at the same time following an excellent principle of Lord Vansittart, his "sixth Principle" of "Trust Your Own People" in his booklet *Roots of the Trouble*, where at the opening of the chapter one reads, "In foreign affairs it is more important to tell the truth to your own people than to take excessive account of alien and hostile susceptibilities." And our subject, "The International Finance," is certainly a "foreign affair."

From the perusal of *Black Record* and *Roots of the Trouble* Lord Vansittart appears at once as an Englishman who studies facts and makes logical inferences therefrom on which he is prepared to base his actions, even if this entails a policy of non-compromise. The question which forces itself upon one is, where, how, why and by whom or by what, has the advice which Lord Vansittart must constantly have tendered throughout the long tenure of his high office (e.g., to re-arm) been so effectively blocked? One can only suppose that he found himself up against "The International Finance," for no other secretly working organisation of sufficient power exists in this world.

*I am going to tell the truth to "my own people," that is to those of British blood, for it is only fair that the public should know as much as possible about their direst enemy*

\*These articles were first circulated privately in typescript.—Ed.

*which they have to attack.* Whether I shall succeed in putting it over from my humble position is a question which rests on the knees of the Gods.

• • •

The existence of the Mosaic law against Usury 2,000 years ago is a proof of the practice of this evil among the Jews at that date. History also gives us evidence of their activities in this connection at continuous intervals down the centuries in different countries, as well as a constant picture of their propensities and characteristics and their resulting unpopularity. In view of the importance of a proper understanding of the nature and origin of the leading exponents of Usury some typical quotations selected from different authorities and of various dates are given below.

The first three are from Jewish authors of comparatively modern date.

BERNARD LAZARE in his book *L'Antisémitisme*:

"This race has been an object of hatred to all the peoples among whom it has established itself... Why was the Jew in turn equally maltreated and hated by the Alexandrinians and the Romans, by the Persians and the Arabs, by the Turks and by the Christian Nations?"

KADMI COHEN in his book *Nomades*:

"To live for two thousand years in a state of permanent rebellion against all the surrounding populations, to insult their customs, their language and their religions, is a monstrosity... When it is so easy to avoid contempt, hatred and the opprobrium of twenty centuries; it is... madness."

ZANGWILL: from *Israel in Blind Children* (Poems):

"Pious fanatical zealots, throttled by Talmud coil. Impious, lecherous sceptics, cynical stalkers of spoil, Wedded 'neath Hebrew awning, buried 'neath Hebrew sod, Between not a dream of duty, never a glimpse of God. Blarneying, shivering, crawling, taking all colours and none, Lying a fox in the covert, leaping an ape in the sun."

CICERO (106-43 B.C.):

"They are a nation of rascals and deceivers."

OVID (43 B.C.-A.D. 17):

"They are corrupters and tempters..."

SENECA (4 B.C. - A.D. 65):

"These pestilential people have known how to acquire such influence that they, the vanquished, dictate laws to us, the victors."

TACITUS (A.D. 55-120):

"Everything which is sacred in our eyes they mock at; conduct which we denounce as criminal they regard with approval. This nation is the most degraded of all the nations."

ST. JUSTIN (A.D. 166):

"They are hated by all mankind... The Jews were behind all the persecutions of the Christians."

THE CHURCH AT PARIS (A.D. 614) decided that no civil or military position could be filled by Jews, or baptised Jews.

ST. THOMAS AQUINAS (A.D. 1227-1274):

"The Jews should not be allowed to keep what they have obtained from others by Usury."

ABBOTT TREITHEIM OF WURZBURG (A.D. 1462-1516):

"It is clear that an objection to the Usurious is

gradually developing amongst high and low. I approve of lawful methods of preventing the exploitation of the people by Jewish *Usury*. Shall a foreign invading people rule over us? And rule over us... only through their wretched money? Shall these people dare to fatten themselves without punishment on the sweat of the peasant and the craftsman?"

MARTIN LUTHER (1485-1546):

"No folk under the sun is more greedy than they are, than they have been, and always will be, as one can see from their accursed *Usury*... One should destroy all prayer books and copies of the *Talmud*, in which they learn such Godlessness, lies, curses and blasphemies."

ERASMUS (1487):

"The Jewish *Usurers* are fast-rooted even in the smallest villages... They charge interest upon interest, and upon this again interest, so that the poor man loses everything that he owns."

POPE CLEMENT VIII (1605):

"All the world suffers from the *Usury* of the Jews, their monopolies and their deceptions. They have brought many unfortunate people to a state of poverty, especially farmers, working-class people and the very poor."

MARIA THERESA, EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA (1777):

"I know of no more troublesome pest to the State than that nation which brings people to a state of poverty by fraud, *Usury* and financial contracts, and which carries out all kinds of evil practices which an honourable man would abominate."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, famous scientist, statesman and philosopher, and one of the framers of the American Constitution, spoke as follows:—

"In whatever country Jews have settled in great numbers, they have lowered its moral tone and commercial integrity...; have built up a state within a state, and when opposed have tried to strangle the country to death financially."

GENERAL GRANT (1861) during the American Civil War said:—

"The Jews are a class of people violating every regulation of Trade established by the Treasury Department and also Department orders. They are therefore expelled from the Department within 24 hours from the receipt of this order."

PAUL KRUGER, President of the Transvaal (1900) said:—

"If it were possible to eject the Jew Monopolists from this country without incurring war with Great Britain then the problem of everlasting peace would be settled in South Africa."

Banishment of the Jews took place in England in 1290, in Germany in 1348, in France in 1394.

The following quotations shed some light on the teaching of the *Talmud*, which according to the *Jewish Encyclopaedia* the majority of present-day Jews have adopted as their bible:—

- (a) "Non-Jews are created to serve Jews."
- (b) "A Jew may be a hypocrite to a non-Jew."
- (c) "To despoil a non-Jew is permitted."
- (d) "God has ordained that the Jew shall take *Usury* from the non-Jew to injure him."

(e) "The best of the non-Jews should be exterminated. The honest life of the Gentile should be an object of hate."

(f) "If a Jew can deceive a Gentile by pretending to be a non-Jew he is permitted to do so."

As a close to these various citations from history and the *Talmud* we may mention the words of Theodore Herzl, the Leader of the Zionists in 1897, in his book *A Jewish State*:—

"When we sink, we become a revolutionary proletariat, when we rise, there rises also our terrible power of the purse."

In regard to the above quotations from the *Talmud*, which are derived from Dr. Auguste Rohling, Professor of Prague University, who studied Hebrew in order to translate this work, attention should be called to a paragraph in the *Evening Standard* of May 22, 1942, entitled *The Jew is Doing His Duty* from which the following from the sermon on the same date of Dr. Herz, the Chief Rabbi, is taken:—

"Twenty-seven centuries ago the prophet Amos indignantly denounced cornering the market in foods, rebuking the rapacious merchants for their greed, their dishonesty, their meanness.

"A thousand years later the *Talmud* sternly forbade similar misdeeds; and the medieval Rabbis after them laid down the rule. 'Anyone who, in defiance of the law of the land, sells greater quantities than is allowable, or at a higher price than is allowable, suitable corporal punishment may be inflicted upon such a one, in addition to appropriate monetary fines.'

"Jewish participation in this and other offences has given rise to a grave defamation of Judaism and the Jewish name.

"It may make people forget that, in the present battle of human freedom the Jew is doing his duty on every battle front and every theatre of war, on land and in the air, on the sea and under the sea."

Unless the forbiddings of the *Talmud* alluded to in this sermon refer exclusively to practices as between members of the Chosen Race, there appears some inconsistency in the Talmudic script. Errors and inconsistencies often occur however in both religious and non-religious writings.

Nevertheless, it must not be thought that the Jews alone have been the initiators in the practice of *Usury*. In Ancient Greece, early in the sixth century B.C., a crisis occurred of the first magnitude, for the peasants were on the verge of insurrection. They had been preyed on by usurers whose rate of interest soared to 50 per cent., and had been forced to sell their land, their children and themselves. In *Aeschylus and Athens* Thomson says, "Solon... relieved the economic pressure on the peasantry with the minimum of change. By cancelling outstanding debts, he evaded the demand for a redivision of the land... The merchant class, not the nobles, were the great oppressors of the people."

In India the Baniyas and Marwaris continue their work to-day. Never having been permitted by their caste to employ their capital in developing commerce and improving agriculture they have invested it in *Usury* of the harshest type, and are equally hated and despised. The following is taken from p. 293 of *Mother India* by Katherine Mayo:—

"The Indian moneylender, or Bania, is the same man as the Usurer of the Philippines. . . . Everywhere, whether openly or covertly, the Usurer opposes the education of the people, because a man who can read will not sign the sort of paper by which the Bania holds his slave. . . . the Bania exercises a strong undercurrent of influence in the Swarajist Party, making it generally hostile to labour interests and currency reforms."

In Egypt the Copts were always great leaders in the practice of Usury.

In England an indication of the enlightenment of the law in regard to Usury is given in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 14th Edition. "By the Moneylenders' Act, 1927. . . . Where the interest exceeds the rate of 48 per cent. the court, unless the contrary is proved, shall presume that the interest charged is excessive and the transaction harsh and unconscionable."

## PARLIAMENT

*Continued from page 3*

lative provision may be made, so as to postpone such redistribution in Canada until the termination of hostilities.

The need for legislation by the United Kingdom Parliament arises from the fact that no power of amendment in Canada is conferred by the Act of 1867. From time to time the question of the method of securing for Canada the power to amend its own Constitution has been discussed in Canada, but there has been no agreed conclusion on the subject, and at the time of the passage of the Statute of Westminster in 1931 an express clause, Section 7 (1), was included in the Statute, at the request of the Canadian Government, to take wholly out of the general powers conferred on the Parliament of Canada by the Statute the power to amend or repeal the British North America Act. The procedure, therefore, for amending the British North America Act remains as it was before the Statute of Westminster, and this procedure has for many years been the passage of legislation by the United Kingdom Parliament on the basis of an Address presented to the King by both Houses of the Dominion Parliament, such as has been presented in the present case.

The recitals and clauses of the Bill follow substantially the terms of the Address passed in the Canadian Parliament, and the recitals correspond closely with those adopted on the last occasion when similar legislation was passed here—namely, the British North America Act, 1940. As your Lordships will see, this is a simple Bill of one operative clause, and I do not think that I need say any more on this very urgent and important matter, I beg to move that the Bill be now read a second time.

Moved, That the Bill be now read 2<sup>a</sup>. — *Lord Templemore*.

*Lord Barnby*: . . . My noble friend has just referred to the fact that this relates to the British North America Acts, 1867 to 1940, and he referred to the Statute of Westminster and to the reservations therein as to the powers under the British North America Acts. It is for that reason that with the indulgence of your Lordships, I rise to ask for guidance. . . . There appears to be some doubt—and it is on this point that I seek guidance—as to the powers of the Provincial Legislatures in Canada to deal,

under the Constitution as it now exists, and as it has existed since the passage of the revised legislation to which my noble friend has already referred, with the question of immigration into Canada from the United Kingdom. I raise this question because it is a matter on which there is wide interest in the country.

. . . The question is whether the revised legislation withdrew from the Provincial Legislatures the power which they have had of dealing with this matter independently of the Dominion Legislature. I hope that I have made my point clear. Although I imagine that it cannot be done during the passage of this Bill, I think it would be helpful if at some stage this position could be cleared up, and I ask my noble friend to take notice of the question and to give us some guidance.

*The Lord Chancellor (Viscount Simon)*: My Lords, perhaps I may be permitted briefly to answer my noble friend. He raises a question regarding the distribution of legislative power between the Provinces of Canada and the Dominion of Canada in connexion with the subject of immigration. It is not infrequently the case that questions do arise as to how the boundary is drawn between the powers of the Provincial Legislatures of Canada and the powers of the Dominion. The exclusive powers of the Provincial Legislatures are strictly defined in Section 92 of the British North America Act, while the powers of the Dominion are set out in a list in Section 91. There are also to be considered Sections 93 and 95. To a certain extent there is an overlapping power. Even if there were any difficulty on the subject of legislation regarding immigration, of which I am not at the moment aware, it has, with great respect to my noble friend, nothing whatever to do with the proposal in this Bill. The proposal in this Bill is, as has been very clearly explained, a proposal put forward at the wish of the Dominion of Canada itself, that there should be a postponement in the redistribution of seats which normally follows as a result of a periodical census.

The Province of Quebec, as we know, has in some respects rather special features; it is always represented in the Dominion House of Commons by a fixed number of members. In order to provide against the effect of population changes, however, the British North America Act provides that, after each decennial census, while the Province of Quebec will retain the same number of members, namely 65, the number of members for the other Provinces shall be so adjusted as to correspond to the distribution of population. It is that which is the subject of this Bill and of the request to postpone redistribution, made by the Dominion Parliament, in which we willingly concur. But with great respect to my noble friend, though the distribution of legislative powers between Province and Dominion is a topic which often arises and is frequently dealt with in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in appeals which are heard there, the subject of the distribution of powers to legislate as to immigration is not in any way touched or dealt with in the present Bill.

*Lord Barnby*: My Lords, with the indulgence of the House I should like to thank the noble and learned Viscount for his reply. He did admit that there was overlapping in the existing state of legislation. I referred to the case of the Province of Ontario not the Province of Quebec, and it was on that point that I raised the matter in the hope that, as it is not necessarily excluded as a subject of comment

on the Second Reading, he might give some direction and guidance on the matter. At the present moment there seems doubt as to whether or not the Legislature of the Province of Ontario can itself deal with matters of immigration independently of the Dominion Legislature. For that reason I raise the matter on this, the first occasion, that reference to the Act has come before this House.

*The Lord Chancellor:* That is a matter for Canada and not for this House.

On Question, Bill read 2<sup>a</sup>: Committee negatived.

Then (Standing Order No. XXXIX having been suspended) Bill read 3<sup>a</sup>, and passed, and sent to the Commons.

## To all Social Credit Groups and Associations, Home and Overseas

Affiliation to the Social Credit Secretariat, which was accorded to Groups of Social Crediters, has been replaced by a new relationship and all previously existing affiliations were terminated as from January 1, 1942. This new relationship is expressed in the following Form which Associations\* desiring to act in accordance with the advice of the Secretariat are asked to fill in:—

Name, address, and approximate number of members  
of Association .....

We desire to follow the advice of the Social Credit Secretariat.†

To acquaint ourselves with the general character of this advice and the reasons underlying it, we agree to subscribe to *The Social Crediter* regularly in the proportion of at least one copy for every five members.

We agree not to discuss with others, without authorisation, the details of special advice received from the Secretariat.

Date..... Signature.....

A brief statement is also requested giving the history or account of the initiation of the group, and its present activities and intentions.

HEWLETT EDWARDS,  
Director of Organisation  
and Overseas Relations.

\*For this purpose an Association to consist of three or more Social Crediters.

†The Secretariat is the channel used by Major Douglas, the Advisory Chairman, for the transmission of advice.

## SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT

The following Groups and Associations are registered as working in association with the Social Credit Secretariat:—

### GREAT BRITAIN

- ABERDEEN D.S.C. Association: Hon. Sec., W. J. Sim, 18 Adelphi, Aberdeen.  
BELFAST D.S.C. Association: Hon. Sec., J. A. Crothers, 20 Dromara Street, Belfast.  
BLACKPOOL D.S.C. Group: Hon. Sec., A. Davies, 73 Manor Road, Blackpool.  
BRADFORD D.S.C. Group: Hon. Sec., R. J. Northin, 11 Centre Street, Bradford.  
CARDIFF D.S.C. Association: Hon. Sec., Miss H. Pearce, 8 Cwrt-y-vil Road, Penarth, South Wales.  
GLASGOW D.S.C. Group: W. Forrester, 81 Mitchell Street, Glasgow, C. 1.  
LONDON D.S.C. Group: Mrs. Palmer, 35 Birchwood Avenue, Sidcup, Kent. Footscray 3059.  
MIDLAND D.S.C. Association: Hon. Sec., J. Sanders, 20 Sunnybank Road, Boldmere, Sutton Coldfield.  
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE and GATESHEAD D.S.C. Association: Hon. Sec., T. H. Rea, 23 Clarewood Place, Fenham, Newcastle, 5.  
PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA D.S.C. Group: Hon. Sec., Mrs. Waite, 50 Ripley Grove, Copnor, Portsmouth.  
PRESTON D.S.C. Group: Hon. Sec., B. H. Ferguson, 46 Atherton Road, Fulwood, Preston.  
SOUTHAMPTON D.S.C. Association: Hon. Sec., C. Daish, 19 Coniston Avenue, Redbridge, Southampton.  
STOCKTON D.S.C. Group: L. Gilling Smith, Eastrea, Durham Road, Stockton.

Registered Groups are also working at LEPTON (Yorkshire), RUBY AND REDNALL (Birmingham), WOKING, and WOODFORD (Essex). Enquiries concerning these should be addressed c/o The Social Credit Secretariat, 49 Prince Alfred Road, Liverpool, 15.

### AUSTRALIA

- New South Wales Hon. Secretary.  
NEW SOUTH WALES D.S.C. Assoc.:  
WOMEN'S SECTION  
DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION OF YOUTH  
THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN  
(The above are closely allied)  
INFORMATION SHEET  
COWPER D.S.C. Group  
Miss Grace Marsden.  
W. H. Hand (Editor).  
J. McDonald.

- South Australia  
ADELAIDE D.S.C. Group  
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- Western Australia  
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- Tasmania  
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### NEW ZEALAND

- PATEA ELECTORATE V.P. Association G. J. Billinghamurst.

### SOUTH AFRICA

- PORT ELIZABETH D.S.C. Group L. W. Smith.

### CANADA

- VANCOUVER D.S.C. Group Mrs. Brooks.  
LIVERPOOL (Nova Scotia) D.S.C. Group  
T. E. D. Watson.  
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