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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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Annual Report of the Alberta Social Credit Board

for the year ending December 31, 1942

We reprint below the Introduction, the third and last Part, and the conclusion of the second Part of the Report presented by the Social Credit Board to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta at its 1943 Session. Part I of this Report, which is not reproduced, summarises the evidence that a plan for world tyranny is being imposed on us under cover of war, similar in principle to the Utopias publicised under the titles of 'World Union,' 'Federal Union,' etc., which are essentially totalitarian in nature and not consistent with true democracy. The portion of Part II of the Report here omitted is a critical examination of the Beveridge Report on Social Security.

Introduction

SUMMARY OF BOARD ACTIVITIES

In order to be properly equipped to place the issues of the day before the public, your Board has, during the past year, made a study of world events. These have been analysed from the standpoint of their effect upon our economy and our democratic way of life.

About three hundred public meetings were held by the Board members at points throughout the Province, and over one hundred and thirty thousand informative pamphlets prepared and distributed.

Besides this they have made a careful study of the various schemes advanced as post-war reconstruction measures, and have made an analysis of same. A commentary on the Beveridge Report is submitted herewith.

Part II

WHAT IS THE ALTERNATIVE?

... It has already been shown elsewhere in this analysis that the national income under the present monetary system is not equal to the national wealth and production but falls far below it. The Beveridge Plan proposes to redistribute a part of the money income,—that portion which is principally in the hands of the poor, and so the poor will be compelled to feed the poor.

Social Security with freedom can be established without compulsion, regimentation, contributions or any of the odious characteristics of national socialism, if based on the following indisputable assumptions:

(a) There is no longer a problem of production or scarcity. The problem is one of distribution of

the abundance of goods that can be produced.

- (b) Money is the medium that brings about the distribution of goods. The supply of money under the present financial system in the hands of the people is insufficient to accomplish the full distribution of goods.
- (c) Science has so developed the machinery of production that the need of human labour has decreased and will continue to progressively decrease. Unemployment and greater leisure will therefore become a normal condition,—a blessing that no scheme should attempt to "cure."

A comprehensive Plan of Social Security with Freedom based on these assumptions, would provide for:

- (1) The public control of money and credit which would replace the private monopoly control of the present day bonding system.
- (2) Money and credit would be issued in a controlled and scientific manner, reflecting the true wealth and productive capacity of the nation.
- (3) A portion of the money so issued to equate the national income and national production, would be distributed to those who were unemployed, or sick or retired and also in the form of family allowances.

A Plan of Social Security based on the above principles would not require contributions, compulsion or regimentation. It would also raise the standard of living of all the people to the highest level made possible by the nation's ability to produce. Such a plan in itself, by creating an ever increasing demand for goods and providing the purchasing power necessary, would raise society progressively to higher standards of living and increasing leisure would provide opportunities for the development of a nobler culture.

Part III

RECONSTRUCTION

In the 1940 report to the Legislature, the Board said in part:

"Post-war reconstruction along the lines which will yield the people the social order they desire is not going to 'just happen.' This fact is rapidly dawning on people, and already there is evidence of a growing recognition of the fact that the foundations for the new democratic social system of the future should be carefully prepared in readiness for post-war reconstruction.

"Therefore any action for reform taken within a single province under present conditions should be organised so that it will invoke and strengthen the social power which has its

focus in the achievement of the new post-war order. In short such action must be geared to national considerations while serving provincial needs. We should proceed in the spirit of providing a demonstration of what can be done on a more comprehensive scale in the national field."

The interim programme has amply demonstrated to those who use the services offered by treasury branches that money is not, and never should have been treated as a commodity. It has also proven that a nation's wealth is determined not by the condition of figures in a bank ledger but by the amount of goods and services the people collectively can produce. It has proven, also, that the transfer of goods and services can take place without the use of the banker-controlled dollar, and that direct benefits can and do accrue to the users of non-negotiable transfer vouchers.

Due to war conditions the interim programme during 1942, was, like all other civilian activities, held on an even keel with little further development taking place. However, a great deal of pressure is coming from many parts of the province for an extension in the number of branches so that all parts of the province can take advantage of the services rendered.

There is ample proof that the interim programme played a vital part in the development of Alberta's industries prior to the outbreak of war, and there is every reason to believe that it will form a solid foundation upon which to reconstruct Alberta's economy after hostilities cease.

PREPARE NOW FOR FUTURE

It is agreed now by thinking men the world over, that the time to prepare for our post-war economy is NOW. It is clear to all, too, that the people of Canada want to see no more war, after the present conflict is over. Therefore, our post-war economy must be devised in such a way as to ensure our people of two things of major importance:

1. The causes of war must be eliminated.
2. The people must be assured a full measure of economic security with a maximum of individual freedom.

In order that this can be effectively accomplished, the people must exert their democratic rights as they have never done before. Democracy so far has been rendered ineffective by the controllers of international finance who have used every means at their disposal to divide the people over questions that do not matter, while they have deliberately blinded the eyes of the public on major issues.

As evidence of this fact, we submit the following quotations from reliable sources:

"Democracy has no more persistent or insidious foe than the money power. That enemy is formidable because he works secretly, by persuasion or deceit, rather than by force, and so takes men unawares. He is a danger to good government everywhere." (The late LORD BRYCE in *Modern Democracies*.)

"The money power preys upon the nation in times of peace and conspires against it in times of adversity. It is more despotic than monarchy, more insolent than autocracy, more selfish than bureaucracy. It denounces as public enemies all who question its methods, or throw light upon its crimes. It can only be overthrown by the awakened

conscience of the nation." (*The Power of the Common People*—W. JENNINGS BRYAN.)

"Some of the biggest men in the United States, in the field of commerce and manufacture, know there is a power so organised, so subtle, so watchful, so interlocked, so complete, so persuasive, that they had better not speak above their breath when they speak in condemnation of it." (PRESIDENT WILSON in *This New Freedom*.)

And further,

"We have been dreading all along the time when the combined power of high finance would be greater than the power of the government." (PRESIDENT WILSON.)

Surely it is evident to all, then, that the very first step which a government *must* take to establish a democratic post-war economy is to take back the sole right to create currency and credit. This can be done without any serious dislocation of our present economy.

ESTABLISH RESPONSIBLE BODY

The government will establish a National Finance Commission composed of technical experts in the fields of economics and finance. This Commission will be made responsible to the sovereign people through Parliament and the Minister of Finance.

It will be the responsibility of this Commission to:

1. Regulate the supply of money and credit in such a way as to reflect the true picture of the country's production. (This would involve the abandonment of the present arbitrary restriction of money supply based upon a false gold standard.)
2. See to it that money is no longer treated as a commodity.
3. Equate purchasing power with the prices of available consumable goods by:
 - (a) Reducing prices to consumers without involving a loss to retailers, or
 - (b) Increasing the purchasing power of consumers, or both.
4. Make financially possible whatever is physically possible and desirable.
5. Abolish usury.
6. Reduce rationing and regimentation to an absolute minimum.
7. Devise ways and means of financing government expenditures without the creation of huge public debts and the consequent interest burdens they engender.

The "Land for the (Chosen) People" Racket

By C. H. DOUGLAS

Price 2s. (Postage extra).

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

8. Devise methods of reducing and ultimately eliminating taxation.

Amongst many of the vital problems to be dealt with in our post-war economy will be the following:

1. The problem of rehabilitation of the returned members of our fighting forces.
2. The plight of our agriculturists.
3. The question of unemployment, work and wages.
4. The transfer from wartime to peacetime industries.
5. The liquidation of public and private debts.
6. The health question.
7. The menace of monopolies.

While many more could be enumerated these will serve to show the immensity of the problems facing the people and their governments. Who would dare suggest that these problems can be satisfactorily solved by the use of a money system which proved so inadequate in pre-war depression days?

MONEY THE CRUX

All of the schemes being suggested to date as a basis for post-war reconstruction are based upon the assumption that *money will be available in required quantities*. This is like saying, we will do all of these things *if* we have the money. The crux of the whole matter is money.

We are told by orthodox economists and bankers that we will be deeply in debt when the war is over. In *reality* we will be richer than we have ever been before. All individuals, as a result of present conditions of work and wages, will have a larger amount of economic security than they have had for many years. Our industries will be operating at full capacity, and will be in a position as never before to turn out goods in mass quantities to meet the needs of all the people. Our young men and women, as a result of rigid training will be better equipped physically and mentally to take their places in society, and to contribute services to the betterment of our material well-being. The private debts of our people, as a result of better economic conditions during wartime, will be at a lower level than they were in September, 1939.

Why then should we be poor? Had we produced goods and services to prosecute the war without the use of a financial system, every individual in Canada would have contributed goods and services, and would have received in return the goods and services he required to meet his own needs. In effect this is all that has happened, but the whole process has been facilitated by the use of a financial system. In other words the bankers have acted as the public bookkeepers, keeping a record of the transactions as they occurred. Does it not, therefore, seem strange that when the war is over, their books will show that *we, the public*, owe them billions of dollars? They have contributed books, pens and ink together with their services, but no one in Canada has done less. Why then the immense debt?

The answer is simple. The money they created, they look upon as their own, when in fact it is nothing more than a reflection of the productive capacity of our people. As they have a complete monopoly over the control of money, they issue it as a debt to the people to be repaid at some future date with interest. The result is that so long as this system is retained just so long will our people remain in economic bondage.

Abraham Lincoln once said "The creation of money is not only the government's supreme prerogative, it is its greatest creative opportunity."

The people of Canada must be aroused to this fact. They must unite and demand of their representatives that they work to this end, of placing once more in the hands of the government the complete control over the issuance of money and credit. Unless this is undertaken as the very first step in a programme of post-war reconstruction "democracy" will become an idle word and "economic security with freedom" a dream.

The members of the Social Credit Board recommend the foregoing to the earnest consideration of the members of the Legislative Assembly.

Signed:

A. J. HOOKE, *Chairman*.

N. B. JAMES, *Secretary*.

A. V. BOURCIER

R. E. ANSLEY

F. M. BAKER

} *Members of
the Board.*

Newcastle Patients' Policy Association

A Patients' Policy Association has been formed in Newcastle, the object of which is to guard patients against the arbitrary imposition of any centralised and authoritarian medical and health service and to make known the wishes and desires of patients on this subject to their elected representatives. The association appeals for support to all those who value the direct and private approach of patient to doctor, through which the maximum freedom and satisfaction for both is to be obtained. In a letter to the press the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. A. Barratt, pointed out that doctors themselves had formed an association to protect the freedom of their relationship with their patient, an aim also very much in the true interests of the patient.

Any scheme for the control of the medical profession and health services, whether set up by the State, or by some body advocated by *e.g.*, the British Medical Association, will lead to the same results: doctors will be responsible not to their patients, but to the authority, and one of their chief "duties" will be to safeguard sickness funds. Patients are more likely to appreciate this point and its effect on the service they command than are doctors, and patients who do appreciate it can bring it home to doctors and others.

Any centralised plan such as is foreshadowed in the Beveridge Report and elsewhere would inevitably entail the formation of a bureaucracy, whether staffed by doctors or laymen, engaged chiefly on administrative work, organised on the seniority principle—*i.e.*, each officer would be responsible to the next senior, but would be responsible for those junior to him. A memorandum issued by a group of doctors concerned about this matter comments:—

"This is the most effective method known for destroying personal responsibility. It is sometimes known as the *Führer prinzip*. . . In this way *responsibility to higher authority would be substituted for responsibility to patients*. The theory is that the highest authority in a given area (or region) is responsible to the central authority for what happens to the patients."

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

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Saturday, August 21, 1943.

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

OUR MASONIC CATTLE: "A red calf with a perfectly shaped V on its forehead has been born at Churchill Farm, North Newton, Bridgewater."

— *Sunday Express*, August 9, 1943.

• • •

According to Reuter's Correspondent, all Jews in Italy have been restored to their offices and emoluments.

The war is as good as won, in fact.

• • •

"... we shall then recognise the fundamental error of regarding the [French] Revolution as the movement for reform, carried to excess. *Reform and Revolution* were two totally distinct movements, and not only distinct but *directly opposed to one another.*" (Italics in original.)

— *The French Revolution* by WEBSTER, p. 46.

There is not a single revolutionary movement at the present time, including that from which we are suffering in this country at the instigation of P.E.P., which is not solidly opposed to monetary reform, but in favour of "nationalising" the banks, thus making them invulnerable.

In Canada, the C.C.F., which is an international Socialist Party largely financed from the usual sources of international Socialism, is deriding monetary reform and doing everything possible to capitalise the repressive measures of the Federal Government to the advantage of collectivism. It is being almost openly supported by the Press commonly identified with finance.

• • •

"Thus we were as zealous in seeking to disarm Britain (*sic*) as Japan, and from 1914 to 1916, and again from September 1939 to June 1940, American policy professed to see no vital American interest in whether Britain (*sic*) or Germany won the war..."

"In the preparation of the Monroe Doctrine, the Founding Fathers made their great decision after negotiations in London by which they were assured of the armed diplomatic support of *Great Britain.*" (our italics.—Ed.)

— *U.S. Foreign Policy* by WALTER LIPPMAN.

• • •

The Secretary for Scotland, perhaps better known as Mr. Thomas Johnston, Editor of the Socialist paper *Forward*

(a name copied from the German Socialist paper *Vorwaerts*) has issued further instructions regarding the intrusion of the State on the rights of private property—*i.e.*, the assertion of the theory of the Totalitarian State.

The stages by which this process develops are interesting. Under panic conditions at the outbreak of war, all property rights are subjected to "Enabling Legislation" which provides an umbrella for a multitude of Orders-in-Council which the public never sees till they have the force of law. Billeting and evacuation orders impress on the householder that he has no rights except such uses as the Supreme State allows. These are uni-lateral and vary from day to day. The next step is to ensure a shortage by prohibiting any building except by the Supreme State, enforcing this by a special Ogpu-Gestapo which if employed in building, and if the type could be induced to do a little honest work, would go a considerable way to remedy any housing shortage. With the possible exception of timber, which has been wasted on a fantastic scale, there is no shortage of building materials, and there is evidence in the almost incredible expansion of "camps," government buildings, and other state works, that no construction of this character can continue on its present scale, and that it would be easy to divert a very small portion of the labour required to deal with any housing shortage which exists with the major portion of the population housed in barracks and camps. Scotland has an actually diminishing population.

But the whole procedure emphasises the policy of revolutionary socialism which is invariable and can be epitomised in one word—robbery. The idea is always to take something off somebody, for use as a political bribe, never to remedy a shortage. Political action is easier than laying bricks.

The de-grading of the British Isles is not sufficiently realised. We are using up for the purposes of a sterile bureaucracy, the heritage of a thousand years of dignified and beautiful home-building, and all we have to show for it is a mass of bungaloid growths, depressing Council houses, and plans for flat-topped tenements.

The idea that any individual should be encouraged and assisted to do anything for himself without half a dozen hives of "passed-to-you, please" swarming over it is a relic of a bye-gone age, an age which produced the Gothic cathedral, the Cotswold cottage, and the Edinburgh which justified the name of the Athens of the North.

The sub-title of Mr. Johnston's Edinburgh will probably be Oshkosh (II).

• • •

That forward-looking organ, *The Economist*, has a scheme for dealing with the "B".B.C., whose charter is approaching its end. "Let the state own the physical apparatus... and apportion its use to... say, three competing programme companies... Let 25 per cent. of each listener's fee go automatically to each of the programme companies. And let each listener, on paying his fee, nominate one of the three companies to receive the final 25 per cent. of his fee." —One for B., one for C. and two for "B", as it were.

The Patrons and Partisans of Usury

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

(III)

MASONRY, POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL CRIME

In general, except in certain Oriental Lodges, whose highest degree reaches 96, the loftiest attainable platform of freemasonry is numbered 33. The 30th degree is the degree of Vengeance, the 32nd confers on the occupant the title of "Royal Prince of the Sublime Secret," and the 18th that of "Rose-Croix." The members of any degree know nothing of what goes on in any higher degree, but all about the activities of those below it. Your superiors select you as a candidate for promotion if they consider that your masonic proclivities justify it. The first three degrees constitute what is termed "Blue Masonry" where the teaching seems to remain fairly harmless, and the protagonists share the very practical benefit in mutual material support. A mason is bound to help a brother mason in preference to a non-mason, which often leads to the selection of the less capable for a vacant job; further, by disclosing his affiliation through secret signs to another mason who has a contract to place, he may obtain preferential treatment. Such forms of favouritism take place among British masons.

In Great Britain when High Finance implicates itself in financial ramps, as instanced in the previous article, it does not appear to make special use of British Masonry. On the other hand since the last war there has been an undesirable development of Women's Masonry in this country and of a sinister and unhealthy trend. Social stars have succumbed to the attraction, and exceptional offers have been made to admit uninitiated candidates directly into the 18th degree (Rosicrucian) without having passed through the degree below. Certain Women's clubs have been a means of assisting this masonic development, and the masonic grouping here seems to have a sister lodge in the Eastern States of America whose activities are similarly organised to appeal to the brainless or neurasthenic. This development in Great Britain of Women's masonry, which was originally founded at Le Poch near Paris towards the end of last century, has no doubt been engineered by Continental lodges such as the Grand Orient, perhaps assisted by American, when they found that the British men's lodges would not collaborate as desired.

With very rare exceptions all "Secret Societies," which includes of course all Masonic Obediences (*i.e.* groups of lodges) form one network throughout the world, that is, there exist known connecting links between them. The two notable exceptions seem to be certain powerful Jewish and Buddhist Societies whose members and activities are apparently quite unknown to, and cut off from, the rest of the secret society structure.

But the methods and aims of Masonry are most vividly illustrated in their secretly planned assassinations and contacts with big scale crime and swindles. We will refer very briefly to a few of them.

In 1912 the ARCHDUKE FERDINAND, heir to the Austrian throne, was condemned to death by high masons of powerful Continental Lodges. One of them at the risk of vengeance from his compeers informed a high personage in European

diplomacy in the hope of finding means to avoid the execution of the sentence. Sarajevo however saw the consummation of the decree on June 28, 1914, which so released the war that had been foreseen and discussed at the meetings of the Zionist Congress held at Basle in 1897 and, more particularly, in 1903 when the late Dr. Theodore Herzl spoke of the vista of progress thus to be opened for the Jewish race. The details of the Sarajevo achievement and the subsequent investigation of the tool-perpetrators may be read in several publications of restricted circulation.

In 1929 PAUL DOUMER was assassinated just after being elected President of the French Republic. He had been a freemason till 1904 when he resigned his Lodge in disapproval of the scandal known as *L'Affaire des Fiches*. This exposed the organised attempt of Masonry, after their success in the Dreyfus case, to destroy the strength of the French Military structure by causing officers who were masons to be selected for promotion in preference to those who were not.

The tool-perpetrator selected for this outrage was an uneducated Russian of unbalanced mind called Gorguloff, who was dosed with doctrines to serve the occasion. The Jew, Maître Torrès, Deputy for the *Alpes Maritimes* till the introduction of the Pétain regime and well known as the defending counsel of those arrested for serious crimes, is said to have travelled in the same train as Gorguloff from the Riviera when he left to execute his mission in Paris.

In 1933 the burning of the *Atlantique* brought a claim on Lloyds to pay two million sterling. In this case the Author was asked by Lloyds to make an independent private investigation, *i.e.*, independently of any national police force. From all the various evidence I was able to collect, it was certainly a case of organised prearranged sabotage, and there was no doubt (as several of my informants and witnesses agreed) as to who was the chief tool-perpetrator, incidentally a recognised communist politically.

It must be remembered that the *Atlantique* on being put into service showed defective weakness in construction at the bottom of her hull. In the circumstances such a defect could possibly be rectified most advantageously for the owners by making Lloyds pay for a new vessel. I had more than one interview with the chief tool-perpetrator and at the last, when he was feeling a little pushed by some half hour of questioning during which he was assuring me of the superficial nature of his acquaintance with the subject, he blurted out, "If you want to know all about it, you must call on M. Henri Tasso at Paris." Henri Tasso was a high mason and a member of the "Merchant Marine Committee" of the Chamber of Deputies, also the Mayor of Marseille, the corruption and degradation of which city provided one of the most formidable "clean-ups" for Marshal Pétain. It is interesting to note in passing that the late Louis Louis Dreyfus, a high mason and for long years a king speculator in the world's wheat markets, was chairman of the *Compagnie Atlantique du Sud*, which owned the "*Atlantique*."

Investigations led to suspecting some connection with the affair on the part of the Hamburg Amerika Shipping Company. Here I managed to get the help of two or three highly placed German officials, who certainly appeared desirous of reaching the bottom of the matter. We finally agreed to the text of a short series of articles to be published in the German Press, which would have exposed this scandal effectively to the public of Europe and elsewhere. These articles had to be passed for publication by Berlin; my German colleagues had no doubt that they would be,

but some influence right at the top of the new Hitler government stopped them. The origin or reason of this veto is unknown to me, and the German officials who had assisted me told me some three years later that it was unknown to them.

It is worth remarking that Herr Kuno, the Chairman of the Hamburg Amerika Line and head of one of the centre political parties before Hitler came to power, had always been a strong patron of the Rotary Club movement. This was founded under the *aegis* of the Grand Orient Lodge of France in Chicago in 1904, whence it spread to the countries of Europe and generally throughout the world. The Rotary Clubs furnish suitable ground in which masonic "equalitarian" doctrines may be sown unsuspected as such by the public. Further, although all Masonic Lodges were closed after Hitler came to power in 1933, I found the headquarters of the Rotary Clubs in Berlin, close to Hitler's chancellery in the Wilhelmstrasse, still open and flourishing in 1936-37. Assemblies were held there to which members of the civil population were invited, and were attended, I was told, even by Hess; but they were forbidden to officers of the army by the military authorities. A few months later the Rotary Clubs were shut down.

Lloyds lost their case before the French Courts of Justice, and had to pay out two million sterling to Louis Dreyfus's shipping company.

Late in 1933, Stavisky, a Jew and a mason, member of "*La Loge Internationale*" suddenly bolted from Paris and escaped over the Swiss border, where he hid for a short time in a chalet. There he was tracked by members of the *Sûreté Générale* (known as "*L'Aile Marchante de la Francmaçonnerie*") from Paris, and according to available evidence and the general opinion emitted by several responsible French newspapers was shot by his trackers, the event having been duly dressed up as a suicide.

Camille Chautemps, the Prime Minister, a 32nd degree mason (a "Royal Prince of the Sublime Secret"), and his brother-in-law Pressard, a high official of the Police in touch with the Ministry of Justice, displayed all the studied arts of an American "strip-tease" exponent in unwrapping the stifled reality. One delicate point arose from the multiplicity of banking accounts in Stavisky's name, for it was necessary to collect all evidence regarding cheques already paid and some of these accounts were abroad, one in fact at one of our big London Banks. The high investigating authorities pointed out that to preserve diplomatic proprieties in this particular case it would be necessary that the request for such information pass through both the French and English Foreign Offices. To this impasse no solution was found.

In April 1934 came the murder of Judge Prince with an attempt to suggest suicide by awaiting an oncoming train near Dijon. Prince was due within a few days to make public the whole Stavisky dossier, for the preparation of which he had been responsible, and he was a straight man determined to do his duty. It was, however, essential to screen Stavisky's associates, of whom the great majority were masons.

The enquiry which followed the assassination of Prince limped and halted from the start, and public concern grew at the inability or unwillingness of the Government to bring matters into the daylight and expose the true culprits. Then *Paris Soir*, which had the biggest circulation among the Parisian papers, offered to conduct an inquiry at its own

lavish expense. It engaged Inspector Wensley, late of Scotland Yard, supported by the late Sir Basil Thomson, and after explaining the high reputation and long experience of these two British experts they set them to work. Inspector Wensley, dubbed the "man of iron," went to Dijon to work on the spot. Special editions describing the clues, guessings and progress continued daily for a short period, then suddenly, silently without any explanation, completely stopped. To the stupefaction of the public the whole project vanished without trace into thin air. The writer learnt later from a reliable source that Wensley had discovered the truth, and they daren't publish it!

In October 1934 KING ALEXANDER OF YUGOSLAVIA was murdered in the open streets of Marseille when driving in the procession of welcome organised for his arrival. The sudden inexplicable and unexplained withdrawal of the special cyclist corps for the protection of the King's carriage just as the procession was about to leave the docks pointed to the secret hand of masonry, particularly as the *Sûreté Générale*, or criminal police, is largely recognised in France and even in the more reputable section of the Press as "*Taïlle marchante de la Francmaçonnerie*." It is a pity that the widowed Queen did not press her legal action in order to enforce a more serious investigation of the affair, but Paul Boncour, a high mason and politician, had become her counsel, and after a reasonable period he dissuaded his Royal client from her project. Paul Boncour also acted as intimate adviser and counsel to Stavisky's widow.

The above examples, though relating in the main to France, give some idea of the power and activities of International Masonry as exercised abroad. The French Lodges prior to their closing under the Pétain constitution only included a total membership of some 77,000, but under a masterly direction for nearly two centuries they have been organised to play a leading part in bringing their country to final disaster. Some two years before the outbreak of the present war it was decided in the "*Grand Orient*" and in the "*Grande Loge de France*," the two leading French lodges, to make further efforts to masonise the army, so as to inculcate their teachings into its administration and control. It was pointed out that the army was the sole remaining bastion in France opposing the introduction of the masonic regime, and that it would require at least two years to break effectively the former's pro-national influence. Responsible officers in the French army informed the writer that the sector where the German armies first broke across the Meuse in May 1940, where some of the bridges were mined with sacks of sand or equivalent, was in charge of officers who were masons, two or three of whom were shot as traitors.

Yet in England virtually nothing is known of the influence of foreign freemasonry. How many here are aware that on sundry occasions in the Chamber of Deputies in Paris, when the outcome of a debate has seemed likely to menace the interests of Masonry, a leader has made the masonic sign of distress, which constitutes an order to every mason present to follow him into the lobby as he directs, and has so ensured the implicit obedience of his flock of the "Children of the Widow" (*i.e.*, masonic brethren)?

CORRECTION: The passage in *France* referred to in the fourth paragraph of Part II of this series, *The Critical Zenith of Jewish Secret Power*, appeared in the issue of January 3, 1942, not January 1.

Points from Parliament

House of Commons: August 3, 1943.

DEFENCE REGULATION 18B (INDEMNITY)

Sir I. Albery asked the Prime Minister whether he will give an assurance that it is not the intention of the Government to bring in an Act of Indemnity after the war with reference to action taken under Regulation 18B?

The Prime Minister: I know of no matters in connection with the administration of Defence Regulation 18B which necessitate an Act of Indemnity, but I have little doubt that at the end of the war consideration will have to be given to legislation such as was passed at the end of the last war to grant indemnity in respect of acts done in good faith and in the execution of duty or for the defence of the realm or the successful prosecution of the war. If such legislation is proposed, it will, of course, be subject to debate in the usual way.

Sir I. Albery: Can my right hon. Friend give an assurance that persons who have been detained without charge and without trial will subsequently have some opportunity, if they so desire, of proving that they were not guilty?

The Prime Minister: No, Sir, I am certainly not in a position to give such an assurance.

Commander Locker-Lampson: Would not some of the people concerned lose by being brought to public trial?

House of Commons: August 5, 1943.

WAR AND PEACE

Mr. Rhys Davies (Westhoughton): ... I want to challenge the whole philosophy of war as an instrument of policy. ... If wars could settle problems for mankind, the human race ought to have reached the New Jerusalem long ago. In fact, wars create many more problems than they set out to solve, and I predict now that this war will fall into exactly the same category. When the historians ten years hence come to record the history of this period, they will stand aghast at the fact that there is hardly a soul in this Parliament to make a protest against spending the substance of the nation as we do in passing what is called the Consolidated Fund Bill. I have been here long enough to hear the Prime Minister of the day telling us that we must tighten our belts when he reduced the unemployment benefit rate by 2s. a week at the instance of the American Federal Reserve Board. The more we spend of the nations' substance on war it stands to reason that the less we shall have to build on reconstruction when peace comes. What about sanitation, water undertakings, housing, school teachers and the like? When this war ends the present proposals on education, the Uthwatt and Scott Reports will be of little avail. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will then stand at that Box and say that there is no money left to undertake any of these desirable things. The House of Commons passes £1,000,000,000 this week almost without a murmur, but when we want a few additional coppers for old age pensioners all the cunning of the Government and the Treasury is brought to bear against our proposals. It has

been computed over and over again that if the money that all the nations spent on war were devoted to housing, education, travel and the like, the human race would have very little to complain about.

... I decline to accept the fatalistic view that wars are inevitable. Let me come to what is happening at this moment. Perhaps however I ought to make it clear once again, if necessary, that nothing I say must tend to support either Hitler or Mussolini or any tyrant of that kind. I am as opposed to Nazism, Fascism and totalitarianism as anybody in this country. I am so opposed to them that I object to the Nazi technique being employed in industry in this country. The strange thing to me is, that there are plenty of people in this country who object to totalitarianism in Russia, Germany and Italy, but they do not mind its application here one bit. Indeed, we have already reached the stage when there is a larger proportion of our people in these Islands in uniform and under discipline than has ever been the case in history. The essence of the Nazi technique is here in full blast. Now we are getting proposals to conscript labour from among schoolboys and grandmothers.

[Mr. Davies went on to condemn the bombing of towns, as a method of warfare, by both sides.]

... We declared war on Germany because she went into Poland. I object to aggression, but I am not going to accept the argument which some hon. Gentlemen here use very often that Germany is the only villain because she has declared war three times in 75 years. She has, and she has been wrong in declaring war at all. Incidentally, I object to any strong and powerful nation using small nations as pawns in the international game, as Germany and other great Powers have been doing. But let us be fair; let us come to Russia. So far as I know my history, during the 75 years in which Germany has declared three wars Russia declared about 12, Italy 11; and if we count the fighting we have done on the North-West Frontier of India we have hardly been out of war at all for several centuries. In my own lifetime we have declared war three times in 45 years. ...

... What is the position now? I wonder whether I dare predict that at the end of this catastrophe Fascism may be eliminated from all over Europe. But what about the next stage? Suppose I suggested that Communism would take its place all over Europe. What of it then? Just imagine this war being waged and millions of people being killed in order to destroy one form of totalitarianism only to find another form of it being enthroned. That is not at all unlikely if this war proceeds along the line that the present Governments of the United Nations are taking. If it takes two or three more years to defeat Germany in the field and then three or four more years to defeat Japan in the Pacific, I am not so sure that we may not in the end have civil commotion even among the democracies of the world.

I object to the philosophy that is pronounced from the benches opposite on occasions when it is said that we are going to carry democracy to the Continent of Europe at the point of the sword. Hon. Members object as I do, to the Nazis trying to force Nazism on other nations. By what right, therefore, have we to complain of the form of government they should have in Italy or in Germany? I think some of the speeches of the hon. Gentleman (the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) on the Front Bench opposite on international affairs have been much more fair

on this issue than those of some of his colleagues, and I hope he will take note of this vital issue, that it will be fatal for the future peace of Europe if the democracies try to enforce democracy on all the countries of Europe that may ultimately be subjugated by the United Nations. If we adopt that attitude we are nearly back at the stage when wars were waged between the Catholics and the Protestants, each trying to force their religious philosophies on each other.

I refuse to believe that any two countries in any part of the world will ever be governed alike at any time. I have been to the United States of America many times. The United States is a republic, and Germany is a republic too, but the difference in mental attitude between one of those two republics and the other is far greater than the difference between the United States and ourselves. . . .

[Continuing, Mr. Davies pressed for an offer of peace terms to Italy, other than the demand for unconditional surrender.]

. . . Let me say as an old coal miner that I trust that when we make peace with these countries, however the war may end, we shall not import the same spirit of revenge into the peace treaty as on the last occasion in 1918-19. I know that some Members of the Conservative party have issued their peace points. They are apparently going to re-educate Germany, to penalise Germany—

Sir T. Moore: We have not issued any points.

Mr. Davies: Not in this House. I wonder whether I dare ask hon. Members to remember the effect upon our coal and shipbuilding industries of the treaty made at the end of the last war, and upon other industries too, including cotton. We shall reach a stage, I hope earlier than we think, when we shall have to live in peace once again with all the peoples of Europe, and I trust that in the forthcoming peace treaty we shall not be so stupid as to demand such reparation from the conquered nations as would put our coal-miners and our ship-builders out of work for years, which is exactly what happened on the last occasion.

There are people in this country who talk loudly about educating the Germans. The President of the Board of Education has said that we shall require about 70,000 additional teachers to teach our own people, to start with, and at the same time it is suggested that we are going to educate 80,000,000 Germans, too, and probably 42,000,000 Italians as well. And what is wrong with teaching the French a few lessons, and the Japs—there are about 100,000,000 of them? If the House does not mind, my suggesting that we start with educating the Indian people. There is a job of work to be done there. And, of course should Russia and Germany make a separate peace, I suppose we should have to educate 160,000,000 Russians in addition. . . .

Is Your Advertisement Really Necessary?

"The Advertising Association has sponsored an 'impartial' enquiry into the economic consequences of advertising. Actually to conduct the enquiry (but 'with full independence') is the National Institute of Economic and Social Research."

(*The Social Crediter*, July 24, 1943.)

"W.W." writes:—Just how impartial the enquiry into advertising is to be may be judged by a study of the names

associated with the two institutions concerned.

The present president of the Advertising Association is Sir Harold MacIntosh. Past presidents include Lord Ashfield (Midland Bank, I.C.I., etc.); Lord Southwood (Odham's Newspaper Group); Lord Ebbisham (Primrose League, Phoenix Assurance, Southern Railway, etc.); Lord Leverhulme (Soap Combine); Major General E. F. Lawson (*Daily Telegraph*); Sir Harold Bellman (Abbey Road Building Society, London School of Economics, etc.); Sir Ernest Benn; Lt.-Col. J. J. Astor (*The Times*, Hambro's Bank, Phoenix Assurance, Great Western Railway, late connections with G.P.O. and B.B.C.); Lord Kemsley (Allied Newspapers Group).

The Institute of Economic and Social Research was founded in 1938 by the late Lord Stamp. Financed by the Sir Halley Stewart Trust, the Trustees of the late Lord Leverhulme, the Pilgrim Trust and the Rockefeller Foundation. The present president is Sir Hector Hetherington (Principal of Glasgow University and life trustee of the Carnegie Trust) and the chairman is Professor Henry Clay (Bank of England). The Council of Management consists of Lord Keynes, Mr. Geoffrey Crowther, Sir Hubert Henderson, Sir F. Ogilvie, Mr. Austin Robinson and "many other leading economists."

'America's Answer'

The fact (if it is a fact) that the literature of mathematics began with the hieroglyphic language of geometry does not altogether explain the necessity for recourse to the pictorial method of 'proving' what's good for the public. Over the now familiar row of these 'Jews' skittles' (bilge, 0.666; bubbles, 99.002; braggadocio, 199.0003; etc.), a Roche Products advertisement is headed "America's answer to the problem of 'making them take it—and like it.'" The problem, also stated in the headline, is whether or not we shall return to white bread after the war.

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"The system of bridling thought is already at work in the so-called system of teaching by *object lessons*, the purpose of which is to turn the *goyim* into unthinking submissive brutes waiting for things to be presented before their eyes in order to form an idea of them."

—Protocol 16 of the *Protocols of Zion*.

U.S. Zionists and Great Britain

In a recent address to the members of the Association for Jewish Youth, Mr. Basil Henriques, J.P., who has just returned from a visit to the United States, said, according to the *Jewish Chronicle*, "The Zionist movement was tremendously strong. . . . Many anti-British sentiments came from Jews. He was revolted on finding full-page advertisements inserted in influential newspapers by extreme Zionists during Mr. Churchill's recent stay there. The gravamen of these advertisements was: 'You can't trust Britain; look what she has done to the Balfour Declaration.' He believed said the speaker, that extreme political Zionism, with its ugly premise of a dual nationality, had caused more anti-Semitism than any other single factor."