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## MODERN SCIENCE (XIII)

Realising that the long suit of the Englishman is instinct, not intelligence, the Grand Orient Freemasons, of whom Baron Stockmar was to all appearance a typical representative, dealt the cards, went no trumps and led intelligence out of the hand of the educationally destitute represented by the English Liberals. It was not yet Stockmar's turn to play.

I do not mean to say that every Liberal was uneducated; although the type which Disraeli complimented upon its capacity for worshipping its Creator and which complimented itself upon being self-made usually ran to Liberalism. Even George Holt, although he was put to school first at Rochdale and later "with Dr. Fawcett, of Ewood Hall, within five or six miles of Halifax, and near to Hebden Bridge, in Yorkshire," was acclaimed as "chiefly self-taught, indeed, but well taught."\* If anyone desires to know the truth of education in England in its later, decadent, phase (*i.e.* since the Reformation), let him go to the nearest school with a name to it, and, if he pursues his enquiries from the starting-point of that name, he can learn, whether he does or not, the secret of the nineteenth century and the causes of the war as well as many others things besides. The story varies only to the extent that the story of life in present-day, war-time Liverpool differs from the story of life in present-day war-time Manchester or Birmingham. In Liverpool the story comprises the same elements as elsewhere; and the wise man had best study it on his own doorstep, wherever that is.

The little work which is my source of information concerning George Holt states that "it is worthy of remark that none of the undertakings in which he was solely interested, or in the management of which he had a principal share, was ever other than successful"; but it has little to say about business, which was the chief concern of his life, beyond a mention of the cotton firm of Hope and Holt, the Bank of Liverpool, which, with others, he established in 1831, the Liverpool Fire and Life Insurance Company, of which he was first Chairman, and details of disputes about the Dock Estate.

At fourteen years, "with occasional short spells at Mr. Littlewood's school" he was placed by his father, in charge, "sometimes for a considerable time, of a concern my father had established at a place called New Hey Mill, near Bacup, in Rossendale." At seventeen he drove over from Manchester to Liverpool with his sister and her husband in a gig "with a clever little bay mare" to be apprenticed with Mr. Hope. He found the work of a Liverpool cotton broker light compared with the "actual hard bodily labour, from six in the

morning to six at night . . . until the muscles and bones ached for rest," although his hours were "nine to nine, with occasional exceptions, sometimes at six in the morning, but rarely later than half-past nine to ten at night." Towards the end of his apprenticeship, he increased his moderate allowance of money "by a small traffic in coarse canvas for mending cotton bags, which I retailed to some of Mr. Hope's importing friends." He was thus able to buy his first horse, "and a good black Irish horse he was" for £30. In the office there were young men of different notions of politics, religion, education and society, a "strict Churchman and Tory," a Catholic, an "Independent," a Baptist's son, a Methodist. "The various opinions held by these young men on religious and political subjects led to much argument and altercation"; but "reading for the purpose of defending one's own views, or confuting others is necessarily attended with enlightening effects upon candid minds." So George read "at one period." "He was chiefly self-taught, but well taught; and though a man of the world rather than of books, of action rather than of speculation, wise much more than learned . . ." It was grand slam for Grand Orient.

In George Holt's youth, "the picturesque hill country lying between Lancashire and Yorkshire . . . abounded . . . in clear, bright trout streams, scarcely polluted here and there by rare dye works and small, primitive woollen factories. The moors abounded in game: the hill sides were fringed with coppices; and there were to be found all manner of birds and plants, and what few wild creatures England still affords. In the almost unconstrained enjoyment of that country, whether at home or at school, his boyhood was spent; and from it, doubtless, he imbibed that intense love of nature, and intimate discriminating knowledge of all natural sights and sounds. . ."

I think 'doubtless' is the right word. And I notice this: that Dr. Fawcett, who died in 1814, and lived uninspected by the Board of Education, and taught in his "large domestic educational establishment" nearly eighty boys at a time—"It is really surprising how much may be done upon small means where the whole heart is set in the right direction!"—could, at that time, accumulate "a fair independence, obtaining a wide local influence" and "on his retirement from his position as a pedagogue to that learned leisure to which he was so well entitled" could "retire to a place near Hebden Bridge, where he had prepared and built a house."

George's father, unexpectedly rewarded for his skill in "the good colours you are now dyeing" with a 'tip' of ten guineas slipped into his hand by his master, "this prosperous state of his rising fortunes induced him to marry, and accordingly he took to wife Anne Bannister, my Mother. Of her family or relations—I believe she had but few—I never

\*A Brief Memoir of George Holt, Esquire, of Liverpool; (? Privately printed). 1861.

learned anything of an authentic nature, and my conclusion is that there are none, or the links so broken as not to be traceable."

But this also I notice:

(Diary) "1851, Jan. 2.—At the Dock Committee. A good deal of talk, and much of it very ignorant, about bringing up the report and plans from the sub-committee on the timber and shipbuilding trades. Unfortunately, a considerable number of the new members of the Committee do not really understand anything of Dock Acts, and the obligations of the Committee in many respects. One cannot but lament that such important and vast affairs should have fallen into such incompetent hands; but this applies also to the Town Council, for the most part, as well as to the Dock Committee."

(To be continued.)

TUDOR JONES.

## "RUSSIA"

Russia, whatever she is, or proves to be, is "on the map," and it is time we tried to estimate her—if only her "fans" would let us. Who was it who expressed his confidence in his ability to deal with his enemies, if only God would defend him from his friends? Never had a nation worse friends than Russia.

As a preliminary to understanding contemporary Russia, I think the immediate, relevant facts as to the origin of the 1917 Revolution must be accepted. The literature about "Russia" is simply enormous, and most of it so partisan as to be useless. But it can surely be accepted that the Revolution was a joint move on the part of International Financial Jewry centred in New York, and the Prussian High Command, in conjunction with the Kaiser's intimate Jewish councillors. The net result being the convergence of Lenin and Trotsky, the one from Lausanne, the other from Halifax, Nova Scotia, in Russia. We know that in 1918, of the twelve members forming the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party nine were Jews and one of the three remaining, Lenin, is of doubtful origin. After Lenin's death in 1924 Russia was governed by a triumvirate of which one member only, Stalin, was a non-Jew; the two others being Trotsky and his brother-in-law Kamenev—actually, Bernstein and Rosenfeldt. Of the sixty-two members of the Central Committee at the time of the assassination of the Royal family, 41 were Jews.

Whatever is the nature and composition of effective power in Russia to-day, there is no doubt whatsoever that the Russian Revolution, and the initiation of the Marxist experiment in Russia was under Jewish influence to an overwhelming extent. Allowance has to be made for that fact in any attempt to estimate the Russia that is emerging from the present war. The problem then arises: Who is "authoritative" on Russia, who is to be believed, since official Russia still makes a mystery of herself—a cult, which one may worship but not understand? No more reassuring book has come my way than that by Bernard Pares,\* published in 1941, and at present out of print. As a treatise on a highly controversial subject it contrives to be dispassionate, and at the same time human. Indeed the tone of its writing is pitched so

low that it might almost be mistaken for dullness, but for the impression of its authoritativeness and sincerity, which gradually grows as one reads. Its author's contacts with Russia are intimate and extensive, and include studentship in Moscow in 1898-99. Previous to 1914 he represented several British newspapers there, and he was official correspondent of the British Government to the Russian Front in the last war, and is Professor of Russian in London University.

What I would say of this book is that it is not journalism, it directs no spot-light and aims at no dramatic impressions, it makes no points, and expresses remarkably few opinions. And the author is not without humour, though it is kept in almost complete subjection; yet he sees the grim comedy of a Proletarian, urban revolution in a country overwhelmingly agricultural. That one aspect—the agricultural—as described by Mr. Pares, might be touched on here. It comprises the main problem for the revolutionaries, and the rock of tradition upon which the whole Experiment has twice all but split, and probably its most modifying factor.

The designs of international revolutionaries are upon the national social machine, to seize it and use it for their own world-purposes, and in their efforts they are liable to cripple it for even its limited national uses. Marxism is an industrial theory—a City theory. Dialectical Materialism had no rules for dealing with such an immense, dispersed agricultural peasantry who, like the Russian, had taken the opportunity of the Revolution to appropriate all the land. In 1921 Lenin capitulated, and the peasants, who refused to sow and reap for the State, were given back their free market. "But what a situation for a fanatic!" as Bernard Pares says. "When shops opened again and trams again ran for payment, there were actually young people in Moscow who committed suicide at the thought of it." Yet the Party retained its absolute monopoly of political power through its control of the Press and of foreign trade. With the scanty proletariat of Czarist Industrial Russia it had its way, and output was reduced by as much as 75 per cent. It was a clear case of war between Country and City, and the agriculturalists won the first round completely. "For centuries the communal land tenure had kept the peasants at least artificially equal," says the author. ". . . There was now growing up a peasant bourgeoisie and a peasant proletariat—farmers and labourers. . . . It was this that brought the long period (1921-28) to an end. One can imagine the effect of all this compromise on such ardent doctrinaires. What a position for a government—to hold the power on the condition that you let the greater part of the population do the opposite to what you wished. Meanwhile the compromise was having an enervating influence on the governing party itself."

It was in this period that the duel between the Jewish doctrinaire Trotsky and the Georgian realist Stalin was fought out. Perhaps the former's most fatal set-back was the failure of the "revolution" in England intended to follow the Trades Union Congress at Scarborough in September 1925. "The T.U.C. was to claim the obedience of all manual workers and practically take over the government of the country. The result was a most ironical failure. . . . Moscow was furious—especially at the football match between strikers and police, in which the strikers won by two goals to one, and the chief constable's wife kicked-off." In 1928 Trotsky was exiled. With the inauguration of the Five Year Plan Stalin was fairly in the saddle, and in the year 1930 he

\*Russia by BERNARD PARES; Pelican special, 1941.

announced that this was to be "the year of the great change." In other words he was tackling the socialisation of agriculture, the job that neither Lenin nor Trotsky had even begun. The peasant victory was to be challenged. In the ten years since Lenin's capitulation, the peasant with that persistent human affinity for inequality, had developed well-defined economic degrees—the poor, the "middles," and the kulaks. *Kulak* means a fist, and had been used in pre-revolution days to denote village usurers—the Russian "gormbeen man." Now it was applied indiscriminately to the successful and thrifty, those who had any farm machinery or employed labour. The attack, as must always be the case when Collectivism attacks the individual, was upon the efficient and the competent, just on those qualities in the individual which it is proposed to increase "collectively." The individual farmers, in the first place, were almost "taxed out of existence, and ringed round with restriction of sales to Government monopolies." British farmers should note that symptom. This was followed by a direct attack on the kulaks. "Thousands of Communists and Red Army soldiers were sent down to the villages, the local paupers pointed out the victims. The condemned man and his wife were deprived of everything they had. . . Put into carts in what they stood up in, and carried away to concentration camps, to work there as slaves for the Government."

Their property was confiscated, and the remaining peasants were forced into the *kolhoz*, or collective farms, where their stock was to be pooled. Bolshevik officials had already noted the fact that whatever the reaction to any move on the part of the peasants—and what the peasants did always seemed strange and unaccountable to the doctrinaire mind—it was sure to be unanimous and simultaneous all over the country. If stock was to be pooled, it appeared to the shrewd mind of the peasant that he would go into bondage with as little as possible, and there followed all over the land a colossal slaughter of livestock, and the supplies of meat and wool sank to one half, and in the subsequent famine it is estimated that five million perished.

Almost all the quotations I have included from the book, which give possibly a rather misleading impression of the author's attitude towards events in Russia, are taken from Chapter XIII, *Agriculture Collectivised*. They reflect another aspect of the Revolution which, like its Judaic-International inception, it is well to hold firmly in mind. It will not do to overlook the close link between those who actuated and made possible those hoggish uprootings of the individual Russian farmer, and the great international cartels and combines, both chemical and engineering, with their immense hidden powers and unregulated passions for marketing facilities, that lead them to see an agricultural population controlled through Central Tractor stations and permits for "artificial."

Both the above facts established, we can allow ourselves to note how, although this book was published six months before Hitler attacked Russia, many of the changes that have been so rapidly taking place under the influence of Stalin's military successes are anticipated in it. The author makes no attempt to whitewash individuals, but neither does he condemn them. The point he does make, however, is the cultural cleavage between Stalin and the inaugurators of the régime he took over. Whether he is correct in that assumption time will show. At least, one feels in putting down the book, a curtain has been drawn and a window opened, if only

slightly, upon a very befogged, not to say frowzy historical episode, and that in consequence the atmosphere tends to clear a little, and objects and events to assume more definite and understanding shapes.

N. F. W.

## Canadian Notes

Major Gladstone Murray, well known a few years ago as Director of Programmes in the days of the B.B.C., and subsequently General Manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, speaking at Queens University, Toronto, on November 19 said "there is in existence now, a complete plan for a general strike in Canada, soon after the war. Behind the plan are professional agitators with a vested interest in disruption and chaos. The planners have not yet concerned themselves with the grievances on which the strike will nominally be based."

Mr. Coldwell, the Leader of the C.C.F. party, which has so much money behind it that it puts up a candidate in every constituency, obligingly rose to the bait two days afterwards at Biggar, Saskatchewan, by saying that Major Murray's statement was aimed at the C.C.F.

He did not explain how it is that the C.C.F., like the Commonwealth Party, seems to receive almost unlimited financial assistance when it is supposed to be attacking "capitalism." Could it be that both of them are of the greatest assistance in helping the international financier (the Chosen) to obtain control of the land by writing a few cheques on themselves, and creating a deposit to meet them?

"Professor Laski told me he had just come from a visit to David Lloyd George. . . Professor Laski spoke of the former premier in terms of unmeasured eulogy; he regards him as in many ways the greatest Englishman of our time." — MAX FRIEDMAN, London Correspondent of the *Edmonton Bulletin*.

How these Englishmen do stick together, itn't it?

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### FROM WEEK TO WEEK

"... there are several powerful sources of influence on the President. Mobilisation Director Byrnes is the most important. Next to Hopkins, he is probably the most influential man around the President. He, in turn, reflects the views of his sponsor, Bernard Baruch."

—*New Republic*, N.Y., October 25, 1943.

"It was a queer but appropriate fact that many of the most popular commentators on European affairs were Americans. Not knowing, or at least, not comprehending, anything of the history which is a subtle mixture in the living blood of Europe, they called themselves reporters. Too often, reporters are persons who describe what is going on without knowing what is happening."

—*Who are "The People"?* by COLM. BROGAN, p. 4

The somewhat insolent tone of such American reviews as the *New Republic*, in regard to "Britain," is an indication of the fury felt at the lamentable failure of the dead British Empire to lie down. We do not blame them much more seriously than we notice them; but we have the most unmitigated contempt for Englishmen such as H. N. Brailsford and Julian Huxley, who allow themselves to be advertised as Associate Editors.

Two factors have done more to influence Anglo-American relations for the worse than any others. Firstly, the insane humility, fostered by the "City" because of its monetary interests, at American criticism and interference in regard to matters for which the United States are neither responsible nor instructed. And secondly, the exploitation by English "Progressives" of the American inferiority complex, which takes the form of willingness to flock in droves to listen, not to condemnation of social and economic defects which are common to both continents, but to the attribution of these defects to something called "the English Ruling Class." The special defect of the English Ruling Class is that to counter-balance its Trades Unionists it has a considerable admixture of men with hereditary experience of their job, which may account for its moderate but relatively good record. The American feels instinctively that if this could be rectified, the intolerable situation which seems to arise with distressing frequency in which the United States deals itself five honours but only takes two tricks, could be finally eliminated.

"The end of an uncontrolled technique is apt to be an expanding end. If the motor-car is not made to fit into the

social framework, then the social framework must be altered to fit the motor-car." —*Who are "The People"?* p. 68.

When we asked our office-boy why the epoch-making invention of the jet-propelled aeroplane, the result of ten years' work by Group-Captain Whittle, R.A.F., of Cah-vn'try, Eng., was disclosed from Washington, that bright youth never hesitated. He replied, "Because he cannot tell a lie. He did it with his little hatchet."

"His name was Ivar Kreuger. He was a modest, worried, enlightened man... If he had a fault, it was that he charged rather too much for his matches and rather too much for his loans... His worries grew too much for him, and he shot himself in a Paris hotel. The B.B.C. sponsored a threnody on this remarkable man, which was composed and spoken with real emotion by a distinguished economist, well known to all... By the time the *Listener* was ready for printing, it was felt advisable to prune the lament of some of its exuberance, for it had already appeared that... he had a collection of rubber stamps, faithfully copying the signatures of other great financiers who were so unenlightened as to be likely to refuse to sign all the documents which most urgently needed their signature... Like so many other citizens of the world, Kreuger was a swindler. The thought is sad, but the corollary is frightening. If Kreuger were alive at the end of this war, and enjoying esteem... as when he shot himself, there would be a strong and perhaps overpowering demand from well informed persons that he be approved Chairman of a European Finance or Currency Board. Such breadth of mind, such majesty of talent, and such purity of intention would carry universal confidence." —*Who are "The People"?* p. 95.

"Men who accepted the supreme good of political liberty (based on property) and the supreme good of economic equality (based on the abolition of property) could not afford to think seriously." —*Ibid*, p. 112.

"The du Ponts, who are leading factors in the economics and manufactures of Delaware, are of Jewish descent."

—*Encyclopædia of Jewish Knowledge*.

While the success, by a small majority in a three-cornered contest as usual, of the Commonwealth Candidate at Skipton is attributed by the defeated Conservatives to the determination of the farmers to demonstrate their resentment against the Ministry of Agriculture, we do not think that the explanation is either comprehensive or helpful.

The Government, which has a preponderating Conservative majority, is allowing itself to take, possibly inevitably, the weight of the resentment against the mass of restrictive measures which are pure Socialism, and at the same time, is taking no steps to expose the pure nonsense which is being talked about "public ownership" in many cases by people who have no excuse for ignorance of the fact that those measures are "public ownership," i.e., ownership of the public. Amongst the industrial population, probably ninety per cent. imagine that the Russian peasant owns the land from which the "landowner" was expropriated and cannot realise that he is merely a wage slave with no alternative employer under the largest landowner on earth.

## The Nigger in the Woodpile

By B. M. PALMER

The double crossings of this phoney war—and there have been others besides the disguise of Hitler's policy as anti-Semitic, and the double Russian Cross—are as nothing to the treble and quadruple acrostics that are being prepared for what it is hoped will be a phoney peace. Consider the "B."B.C.'s report of the execution of the war criminals in Russia, and the emphasis laid on the crowd of 40,000 who assembled to witness it. Can it be pretended that the effect on the instincts of the British has not been calculated? At the same time Lord Cecil suggests in the House of Lords that British judges should sit on Allied Tribunals to prevent any "gross unfairness" to Germans, in ignorance it seems, that the only code under which those guilty of the peculiarly Prussian horrors known as war can be tried, is that of military Court Martial. There is no court at present constituted for the Promoters. And let that be well and truly understood. There is no legally recognised means of indicting the greatest criminals of all. The means is to be found.

"I have said many times, and take pleasure in repeating, that the Germans are, and have been for generations, a god-send to war makers, and a pest to Europe. The opinions of Lord Vansittart *ad hoc*, convey to me the impression of being the pronouncements of a competent, trained and experienced expert, and while he has expressly repudiated a 'plan' for dealing with Germany and the Germans, I imagine that he could formulate one, and that it would be effective for some time to come—when we are in a position to put it into practice, as we were in 1918, and didn't.

"But to agree with all this, and to admit that we have been manoeuvred, or have got ourselves, into a position in which we have to fight a long, devastating, and completely unnecessary war to some kind of finish which will enable Lord Vansittart, say, to embody his views, is one thing, and to say, 'It's all that — Hitler,' or even, 'those b—y Huns,' is quite another. This war is entirely too convenient to plenty of people who don't intend to fight in it for that to be much of an idea, although it is earnestly desired that the general public should accept it. To what extent the Germans, for their part, have allowed themselves to be manoeuvred into the position of the 'goat' is their business."—*The Big Idea*, p.4.

To those who accept the above analysis of the situation and realise clearly its implications, *The World in Trance* by Leopold Schwarzschild,\* can be recommended. This is a straightforward account, carefully documented, of European politics from the Armistice of 1918 until the military collapse of France, written by a man who expresses his firm belief that "The preservation of peace consists in securing our house from external attacks. Social progress consists in improving its internal organisation. There is no relation between the two tasks. We should perform the second as we see fit, but we must never fall into the delusion that thereby the first is also performed. . . . New attempts may be made to create

\**World In Trance*, by LEOPOLD SCHWARZSCHILD, published by Hamish Hamilton. Herr Schwarzschild left Germany in 1933 to establish *Das Neue Tagebuch* in Paris. This review gave copious information concerning German re-armament. Herr Schwarzschild's sympathies would appear to be with the French. He refers to the British folly of "treating the French as though they were Germans, and the Germans as though they were English."

a sort of League of Nations. In truth, the prospects of ever creating a reliable league of sovereign states are as good as non-existent. No human brain has ever been able to show how the collective will of mankind can be made compatible with the continued existence of individual sovereign states wielding individual sovereign power . . . The voice of twenty years warns us that in the business of enforcing peace and order there is no substitute for our own will and our own power. . . ." (Page 278).

The above premise is good enough as things are to render Herr Schwarzschild's views worthy of attention.

Too few of the British realise that to the German Officers' Corps, war is a vested interest. The Corps has always been more than a professional group, more than a social caste. No other organised group in the country had so high a level of ability, or so many highly efficient people. Schwarzschild describes the Prussian General Staff as a mixture of scientific research institute, university, cloister and pontificate, under which great talents were trained, and a strictly homogeneous mentality achieved. Under the Empire this corps had no political life of its own; but after 1918, and the disarmament clause, it went into politics, with a first objective, as the chief of the general staff, Groener, explained to Field-Marshal Hindenburg at the very moment of the collapse, to see to it that a "supreme government power is formed with the participation of the supreme army command." The General Staff continued to exist under cover. "If necessary," the author of this book once heard Dr. Gessler declare to a small circle which received his words with jubilation, "we shall register it as the Institute of Textile Studies, Inc." The arms handed over to the allies never reached the prescribed qualities, and whenever a delivery was made, half of it disappeared the next day.

These were the people with whom the League of Nations was considered sufficient to deal.

Wars cannot be made without an instrument; and here was the instrument. Every effort was made by the war-makers to see that this sword was kept bright in its scabbard, in readiness for 1939.

Herr Schwarzschild does not appear to realise that the war-makers are to be found in every country, and under all governments. With apparent amazement he tells the story of the abstractionists and their New World Order, who joined with President Wilson in his solemn ban on the "great game, now for ever discredited, of the balance of power." Yet there must not be "too much success or security on the part of the Allies" (RAY STANNARD BAKER: *Woodrow Wilson—Life and Letters*, Vol. VIII, p. 523). In the event, the Reich was not dismembered, even of the Rhineland, although the Rhineland was ready to leave the Reich; but the Austrian Empire was decentralised, thus leaving a dozen or so small weak states an easy pray to the great military Powers on either side. To make things doubly sure, everything possible was done to discredit and corrupt British and French Statesmanship during the next twenty years, and to weaken their people with the poisonous doctrine of pacifism—that war is the worst misfortune that can ever befall a nation.

This book will not receive a good press. It does not do to point out that Sir John Simon has been consistently pro-German, or that Lloyd George has professed almost every opinion on almost every subject; or to emphasise the fact that

in 1926, £1,500,000,000 in money from London, Paris, Amsterdam and particularly from New York was used for the systematic modernisation, expansion and "Americanisation" of Germany Industry—a brand new industrial plant for Hitler, the pupil of Ludendorf.

And then there was the case of General John H. Morgan, who as long ago as 1922 revealed the fact that the Reichswehr comprised 250,000 instead of 100,000 men. When he reported this he received a telegraphic order from Lloyd George to resign, and only Marshal Foch's personal intervention saved him from outright dismissal.

In 1933 Mr. Attlee, on behalf of the Labour Party, moved in Parliament for the complete abolition of all the military clauses in the Peace Treaty—Leon Blum: "We want to bring back faith and hope. And we want to electrify this faith around two ideas—mutual assistance and general disarmament." Did the author know of Blum's investment in Russian aeroplanes?

Rathenau is described as a Jew who could stray into a delicately highbrow form of anti-semitism. His visit to Lloyd George is given a page or two. He expounded to the volatile Welshman his large-scale plan for the depoliticisation of politics, and its replacement by economics; and other things. Lloyd George was extremely interested, especially in the suggestion of an Anglo-German reconstruction of Russia. It was from this time onward that the idea began rapidly to gain ground that German reparations could not be paid, and when the inflation of German currency followed in 1924 there were plenty ready to believe that it was due to the Versailles treaty and the passive resistance strike on the Ruhr. Blind economic forces! The author believes, and there seems every reason to agree with him, that the inflation was deliberate, the German government approved of it, and took no steps to prevent people like Herr Stinnes from making a mint of money out of it. When it had served its purpose, Dr. Schacht was called in, and the mark stabilised within a few days. It seems certain that our financial crooks were privy to the whole affair, though Herr Schwarzschild does not say so.

The question naturally arises how such a book could have been written with less than the merest glance at the Jewish question. The only explanation suggested for this extraordinary marionette show is the entrancement of the reason of the principal characters. But who cast the spell? "Both Ramsay Macdonald and Arthur Henderson were professionals at disarmament. Both seriously believed that the best way of securing world peace was to turn as many battle-ships into scrap as possible."

1931: "England undertook to scrap five more battle-ships; the U.S.A. three more; Japan only one. It was a new dose of progressive policy aimed at curing the Japanese of their inferiority and pacifying them by drastic proofs that they were confronted by nothing more serious than a wish to preserve peace." (Page 200.)

And three months after China's call for help (page 205) "the final mobilisation of armament-busters was taking place. Britain was in a condition of pacifist delirium. The 'Conference of the Christian Churches' summoned all churchgoers to impress the necessity of disarmament on every member of Parliament, orally and in writing. Thousands of other religious groups, various women's associations, and trade union locals held meetings and passed resolutions. The enemy

who had to be defeated was obviously France. To the British Liberals France was quite clearly the real arch-militarist and enemy of mankind. Anti-French agitation in America was equally violent. Senator William Edgar Borah, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, lent this agitation the authority he enjoyed as an expert on international affairs. He made a speech in the Senate which contained epoch-making attacks on France. However, there were Frenchmen who also were heart and soul for the good cause. 'Disarmament,' exclaimed Leon Blum, 'is the surest method of parrying the danger.' . . ."

It is good to hear someone say these things; Herr Schwarzschild has done a useful piece of work; perhaps he hoped we should search for the nigger in the woodpile, and ask a few questions.

Who drew up the financial clauses of the Treaty of Versailles? Who was primarily responsible for the investment in Germany of millions of English and American money between the two wars? Who controls the World's press, and who organised the peace propaganda, and the gigantic peace ballot, signed by 11,000,000 deluded electors? Someone has been heard to say that he held Baldwin in the hollow of his hand—Baldwin, the arch-pacifist.

However that may be, military conditions may before long present the possibility of an Armistice with Germany, perhaps even with Japan; it may be on us before we are in a position to identify the promoters, let alone pillory them. It therefore seems of the first importance that at least we should establish control over the tools of the promoters, whether or not they are conscious or unconscious accessories after the act, and see to it that the pest of Europe is rendered impotent for the future. We know that there is no religion higher than truth; but truth is many-sided, and the first side that should occur to us in such a situation is the pragmatic sanction. It is all very well to study the nature of fire; but by far the most important of its attributes is its power to burn when uncontrolled. "Compulsory vows are worthless. They can never last longer than the compulsion. If one is able to exert this compulsion only for what, in history, amounts to a fraction of a second, the enterprise is not worth while."\*

Unless Britain is able to retain the fruits of victory we might as well cease fire now. Our future depends on our own strength, on land, in the air, and above all, at sea. "For the armed forces of the Crown exist in order that the will of the people shall prevail."\* Without them we shall lose all we have fought for, and all we hope for. It is impossible to exaggerate the urgency of this matter.

\**Warning Democracy*, by C. H. DOUGLAS.

## THE BEVERIDGE PLOT

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## Alberta Briefs Ottawa

*Today and Tomorrow* reports that a \$256,680,000 development plan for Alberta's roads and industries was envisioned in Ottawa recently by Premier Ernest Manning, when he appeared before the House of Commons Special Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment, and submitted post-war reconstruction proposals for the province.

Included in the reconstruction plans were road building projects valued at \$120,000,000; a public building project to cost \$17,550,000, irrigation projects to cost \$19,130,000, as well as forestry projects, and schemes for development of the province's coal, oil, natural gas and oil sand resources, and industries such as sugar refining and woollen milling.

Included in social service improvements is a \$100,000,000 scheme to provide farm homes with proper sewage facilities. "It is estimated that at least 100,000 farm homes in Alberta lack these facilities," Mr. Manning said, "and to supply this demand at an estimated cost of \$1,000 per unit would provide an immediate market for about \$100,000,000 worth of sewage and plumbing equipment and fittings."

The Alberta brief, 19 pages in length, gave a comprehensive summary of the situation facing the province in the post-war years, and submitted proposals for various post-war reconstruction projects.

The Hon. N. E. Tanner, minister of lands and mines, accompanied Premier Manning in presentation of the brief, which was entitled *Alberta's Post-War Reconstruction Projects and Problems*.

The submission was requested by the Ottawa committee, as "a frank expression of opinion concerning conditions in Alberta as they are expected to be at the end of the war," and the province was asked "to make suggestions as to the best means to meet those conditions."

"It is the main argument of this submission that the central problem in regard to an orderly and effective reconstruction of the national economy following the war is financial," Mr. Manning told the House of Commons committee.

He presented a synopsis of adjustments in the Canadian monetary system considered essential to meet the requirements of the national economy after the war.

### MR. WINCH GREETES SIR VICTOR SASSOON

The following is taken from a report appearing in *The Vancouver Sun* of November 17:—

"Sir Victor Sassoon, whose projected development of provincial health resources was announced exclusively in *The Vancouver Sun*, Tuesday, will come to British Columbia next February if his plans meet government approval.

"The British multi-millionaire, according to Arthur Paskins, head of a city naturopathic clinic and associate of Western States College at Portland, is only one of several extremely wealthy persons who are ready to sink unlimited funds in spas throughout the province..."

"In an address to Lions Club Tuesday, Dr. Paskins announced that Sir Victor, who was rated as one of the

richest men in the Orient, and one of the world's richest, has made a token gift of £5,000 towards a chair of physical medicine at University of British Columbia.

"Premier Hart confirmed that the cheque had been received by the provincial government, and that the question of acceptance is still being considered by the UBC senate.

"Harold E. Winch, leader of the CCF opposition at Victoria, greeted the announcement with satisfaction.

"I'm absolutely sold on the idea," Mr. Winch told *The Sun*. "Commercially alone, this development of natural health resources can become one of the largest—perhaps the largest—industries in British Columbia."

"One of my big ambitions has been to see this go ahead," Mr. Winch said. "I've been very discouraged by the absolute lack of vision of the government in failing to develop our health resources. There is no question this would mean employment for many thousands, both directly and through such co-related industries as agriculture."

Sir Victor Sassoon was reported by the *Glasgow Herald* of June 19, 1941 as saying that there was no other way to stop Hitler but to form a world federation of democracies, with Britain, Canada and Australia becoming a part of the United States.

"The United States," he said, "needs Britain, Australia and Canada to consume the exports of South America."

"It is now obvious," he added, "to business men of the world that the federal alliance of Britain is so necessary that it hardly bears discussion.

"Britain must come into the democracy of the United States with full right of Statehood.

"It is also obvious that such an arrangement would mean that Britain would relinquish her traditions and institutions of government."

### TRANSFER OF ARABS?

Four hundred Zionist delegates from Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia recently voiced an appeal to President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill to bring about the immediate abrogation of the White Paper and to assist in the creation of a Jewish Commonwealth in Palestine.

The proposal to transfer all Palestinian Arabs to other Arab countries which was apparently before the conference was stigmatised by the President of the Zionist Organisation of America as "irresponsible." He repudiated any scheme which provided for a solution of the Palestine problem through forced emigration of the Arab population.

### TITO

"Nazi-controlled radio stations in the Balkans have made a 'discovery.' Marshal Tito, declare their spokesmen, is a Jew. The name of the leader of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation, says the Nazis, is not Josip Broz, but Josef Broin. His father is alleged to have been a Croat Jew, and his mother a Christian Croat."

—*Jewish Chronicle*, January 7, 1944.

## U. S. BANK INDICTED

A federal grand jury in New York on January 12 indicted the Chase National Bank, Leonard J. A. Smit, who is a dealer in industrial diamonds, and two corporations controlled by Smit—Anton Smit and Company Incorporated, and Elsantum Incorporated (a Panama corporation)—on a charge of conspiring in and engaging in the illegal sale and export of industrial diamonds in violation of the Trading with the Enemy Act. These indictments supplement five others which were handed down by the same grand jury in December, but have not been made public until now.

*The Times* reports that it is alleged by the Government that Smit, a Dutch national who has been in the United States on a visitor's permit since 1939, established Elsantum Incorporated in Panama as a non-American "front" for the sale of diamonds which reached Germany and Japan, and that the Chase National Bank aided his operations with banking and credit transactions.

The concern known as Anton Smit and Company is described by the Government as a subsidiary of a company of the same name in Antwerp which is one of the world's largest dealers in industrial diamonds. The Government described the alleged sale of industrial diamonds as "one of the worst leaks of strategic industrial materials out of this country to the enemy."

Smit, according to the Department of Justice, opened an American branch of this Belgian firm in 1936, and in 1939 came to New York to assume control of the business.

A representative who was left in Antwerp to continue the European business is said to have become commissioner of industrial diamonds for the occupied territories of the German Reich after the Germans invaded the Low Countries.

Mr. Winthrop Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank, said: "The indictment of the bank simply makes no sense.

"All the acts complained of happened before the United States entered the war. The charge that the bank conspired to aid the Axis is ridiculous."

The Chase National Bank is America's largest bank, and the Rockefeller interests are connected with it.

## M.P. ON GOVERNMENT PLANS

Sir Henry Morris-Jones, M.P., in a recent speech, said that the Government White Paper on the Beveridge plan would disclose that agreement had been reached on the question of a medical service scheme. The Government and the doctors had compromised on a semi-State medical service plan. The scheme would still entitle a patient to choose his own doctor, and would still protect the liberty of the medical profession.

The plan would provide for considerably enlarged insurance benefits affecting every member of the family.

He understood that the Government intended to incorporate with the new system of pay-as-you-earn income-tax a scheme of insurance contributions to provide against ill-health, unemployment and insecurity.

## SOCIAL CREDIT LIBRARY

A Library for the use of annual subscribers to *The Social Crediter* has been formed with assistance from the Social Credit Expansion Fund, and is now in regular use. The Library will contain, as far as possible, every responsible book and pamphlet which has been published on Social Credit, together with a number of volumes of an historical and political character which bear upon social science.

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