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JUDAISM AT THE POLLS

BRANDS 1, 2, 3 AND 4 *versus* AN "ALMOST OPEN"
ANTAGONIST

"Where the Commonwealth Party [Co-operative Commonwealth Federation—C.C.F.], which stands out a mile as being a Jewish Party, cannot elect a candidate, its adherents are advised to vote for a Socialist or pro-Jew Liberal. This does not mean, of course, that the Commonwealth horse will carry all the money. It does suggest, and other indications confirm, that balance of power tactics will be carefully prepared to enable the Communist-Socialist minority to blackmail every party. . . . It is a matter of primary importance to expose the affiliations of the C.C.F. (Communist-Socialist) Party in Canada. . . ."—*The Social Crediter*, page 4, September 18, 1943.

For 'blackmail' now read *bludgeon*.

Cartier is an electoral Division of Montreal, scene of a bye-election to a seat in the Canadian Federal Parliament on August 9. The *Jewish Chronicle* of September 17, stated that the Cartier Division used to be recognised as a Jewish district, "but the geographical area has been changed so that it no longer holds that distinction. The Jews are a minority, with French and other minorities making up the electors. There is a large non-Jewish Ukrainian group in the riding who voted solidly for the Communist ticket."

Whether Jews are now in a minority or not in Cartier, we have the word of the *Jewish Chronicle* for it (and five portraits in the *Montreal Star*, under the title 'Five Hopefuls,' confirm the claim) that a French Canadian and four Jews "ran." A Jew won with a majority of 321 over the Canadian; the four Jews between them polled 13,322 to the Canadian's 5,463, and the top Jew polled 5,784 votes.

A remarkable election! The Liberal Candidate was not only a pro-Jew but a Jew; Fred Rose, the winner, ran as a "Labour-Progressive," but the *Jewish Chronicle* says he was "admittedly a Canadian Communist leader"; the C.C.F. candidate, a McGill Rhodes scholar with the Welsh name of Lewis, was fourth with 3,302 votes; and an Independent Jew, Moses Miller, "balanced" the total figures if nothing else by polling a modest 107 votes. If only because he contests the validity of the election, we give the name of the French Canadian runner-up, Paul Masse, who stood for the Bloc Populaire, described by the *Jewish Chronicle* as an "almost openly Pro-Fascist group"—to contrast, doubtless, with the "almost openly" Jewish setting of the incidents to be related.

The English press reference for information concerning

the above and what follows is *The Times*, page 3, column 3 (foot) of August 12 (early edition). The paragraph, headed "Political swing in Canada" is not highly informative and Cartier is dismissed in six lines.

From this point, it may be well to let the *Montreal Star* tell its own story (so far as it goes) and the following extracts are taken from the issue of that newspaper for August 10:—

"The police executed an about-face to-day after issuing a statement following Cartier's hectic election battles which described the campaign 'as one of the quietest in years,' and announced an immediate investigation was in full swing this morning to uncover the ringleaders of the gang which waged a series of fights throughout the district. The hoodlums were very much in evidence according to the people in the district, and were seen intimidating voters and telegraphing ballots, the total of which reached more than 400 late yesterday.

"According to police, the automobile of the ringleader was traced, although the licence plates of all the remaining attacking vehicles were covered.

"A force of 39 officers and 289 constables was stationed at the polls, but its members said that they could find no signs of trouble in the district.

"The most notable incident was the attack of five car-loads of hoodlums, brandishing lead pipes and brass knuckles, on a press car. The reporters were dragged from their vehicle and beaten up, and their photographic plates were seized.

"The reason for the attack on the press was that the reporters and photographer uncovered many incidents of gang warfare on the part of the hoodlums and snapped pictures of the men in the midst of their 'terrorising' tactics.

"The newspapermen attempted to escape with the evidence in their automobile, but were cut off near Fletcher's Field at Marie Anne and St. Urbain Streets, by another vehicle. Immediately four more drew up to the press car and unloaded groups of thugs armed with brass knuckles and iron pipes. The reporter suffered facial injuries, particularly to the nose, and the films were 'confiscated.'

"Driving up to the main committee room of Lazarus Phillips, K.C., Liberal candidate, on St. Lawrence boulevard near Mount Royal avenue, the reporters identified two of the attackers.

"Another fierce battle broke out on Clarke street in the rear of a committee room. Five men were taken to hospitals for treatment of wounds. They are: . . . [names and addresses.]

"According to witnesses, the hoodlums, who numbered about 50, stormed the rear of the premises and attacked

another gang that had been terrorising the district previously. Iron pipes, clubs and other weapons were used. Several automobiles were wrecked.

"In Mr. Rose's committee room at Mount Royal avenue and St. Lawrence boulevard there was mounting excitement throughout the evening, and as results were brought in by scrutineers and shouted from an upper window, crowds in the street cheered. When the final result was given, Rose addressed a huge crowd in a hall at the top of the building, in which he declared that he had won because his programme had gone to the heart of the people. He said that his party had tried to persuade the C.C.F. to keep out of the division, but it thought it could 'swing' Cartier and had now found that labour was not going to be an appendage of the C.C.F. in Quebec. He thanked all those who had worked for his victory and *reasserted that he would introduce a bill to stop anti-semitism* [our italics] and fight to get better housing conditions.

"In a statement later Mr. Rose attributed his victory primarily to 'the disgust of the people of the constituency with the Labour policy pursued by the King Government as expressed through Hon. Humphrey Mitchell.' He added that there were about 500 aircraft workers and a similar number of munition workers in the division, and they had wanted to express their disapproval of the Government's policy on labour and had voted for him rather than for the anti-war groups. A second reason was disgust at the appeasement to the Fascist element, especially over its anti-Semitic and anti-war element, around the Bloc Populaire; third, was the failure of the Government to take measures to deal with the problem of inferior wages and conditions in Quebec Province; and, fourth, 'the disgust of the people at the Liberal party for its electioneering corruption, of which we had another example to-day when a number of *honest workers* out to see that people were not molested in their voting were attacked by a gang from the rear of the Phillips committee room.' [Lazarus Phillips, the Liberal candidate, is referred to.] Mr. Rose said he thought the vote showed the general trend in Canada, as it had in Ontario, people, 'looking towards post-war feeling they could not entrust themselves to those who had allowed miserable conditions to continue so long.'

"In a prepared statement Mr. Rose declared that the people of Cartier had voted for national unity and national equality of all for democratic friendship of English, Jews, French and all other Canadians."

The defeated Liberal candidate was Lazarus Phillips, K.C. (Jewish) who said he would "indeed be sorry if my fellow-Canadians were to draw the conclusion from the result of this election that Canadians of Jewish background are Communists. This conclusion would be entirely erroneous, because Mr. Rose drew a considerable number of votes from the French-Canadian and foreign population.

"The votes taken by Mr. Masse represent in the main a tendency on the part of his electors to vote on racial grounds, and do not represent Bloc Populaire strength as such.

"Under ordinary circumstances I should like to congratulate the successful candidate, but I cannot in all conscience do so. The policies he preached, and which he intends to preach, are in my opinion inimical to the state. . ."

[Cp. the *Jewish Chronicle's* assertion concerning a change of character in the constituency—*i.e.*, from a Jewish district to a mixed district.]

Lewis, the defeated C.C.F. candidate explained his non-election by claiming that the electorate had "not yet crystallised their new allegiance."

They seem to have had every assistance!

Points from Parliament

House of Commons: September 24, 1943.

MAN-POWER

Mr. Austin Hopkinson (Mossley): . . . I want to put it before the House that the fault is that of the Minister of Labour, and the responsibility is that of the Minister himself, for the wastage of labour not in the Army, Navy and Air Force, but where it is far greater—in the munition works of this country. This waste is the definite creation of the policy of the Minister and of no one else.

Let me recall the history of labour on munitions during the current war. Everybody who is concerned with labour, as I am, knows that during the first period of the war, the quiescent period, the efficiency of labour in the munition works was very poor indeed. There was no enthusiasm at all, and, on the whole, less work was done in the working day than in the period before the war, though the difference was not very great. A series of disasters occurred, beginning in Norway, and at once, throughout the length and breadth of the land, labour began to put its back into the job. The change was very marked all over the place. Suddenly, people woke up and realised that their own country and everything they held dear were in real danger. It was perfectly marvellous to see the enthusiasm with which they buckled to and got to work.

Mark what happened then. There was a change in Government, and a new Labour Minister was appointed in the place of a Minister who had done his work better than any other Labour Minister we had had. A new Minister was appointed who knows precious little about work. [Interruption.] I can assure the House that I am not mistaken when I say that he knows very little about work. If he had known anything about work he would have known that it was preposterous and ridiculous to expect men to work the long hours which he laid down. In the en-

RECONSTRUCTION

The "Glasgow Evening Times"

Articles of May 1932

on Social Credit

By Major C. H. DOUGLAS

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gineering trade we all knew how long to work in order to get the maximum production for any class of man in any district in the country, but the hours which he imposed upon us were so ridiculous that they broke the spirit of our men, and they have never recovered from it. That was the first mistake that was made.

Then the whole discipline of industry was, seemingly deliberately destroyed. I say that advisedly. It was done by the Essential Work Order. There is one sanction alone by which the discipline of industry can be maintained and that is the right of dismissal. What is the present position? Let me take an example from the collieries. It has occurred within the last two weeks. A young fellow was charged with having used violence in the pit. I do not know the circumstances. All I say is that he was charged before a court, convicted and fined ten shillings. This conviction was resented by his fellow haulage hands, who came out, and the pit was laid idle. . . . in the opinion of the court he was guilty of violence in the pit and was fined the trivial sum of ten shillings. The other haulage hands came out and stopped the pit. What would have happened if there had been no Essential Work Order? That boy would have been sacked, and not a word would have been said about it. But instead of that sanction of the fear of dismissal, which has worked admirably for the last 150 years, the criminal law has to be introduced now on every occasion, no matter how trifling the offence, before any sort of discipline can be introduced into a pit. That is one of the main points causing unrest in the coalfields. . . .

I ask hon. Members to give their attention and sympathy to this point, which explains the root of the present trouble in the collieries. There is no means of maintaining discipline and safety in the pit except by invoking the criminal law. I do not think hon. Members or the public have understood that, and I doubt whether the Minister of Labour has understood it. It is impossible to conduct pit work under those conditions. . . .

We get the same thing, in a lesser degree, in the engineering trade as well. With us it is not so important because a certain degree of indiscipline does not endanger the lives of our men, as in the pit, and if we get obstreperous people whom we cannot get rid of, then the worst it may mean is a falling-off of output and the rest of the shop being made uncomfortable. . . .

. . . The issue is this: Is it possible to conduct any industry, let alone mining, without any sanction of any sort covering the maintenance of the discipline of that industry, because that is what we have been reduced to? I have said first of all how the policy of the Minister himself wrecked the enthusiasm of the munition workers in 1940 by absolutely overwhelming them with ridiculous hours of work, only to break their spirit, so that they have never recovered it since.

The hon. Member for Stoke (Mr. Ellis Smith) in one of his usual speeches, which I have heard repeatedly in the House, gave his account of the noble sacrifices made by the engineers, how they had agreed to work overtime, and so on. Can he inform me now why they are kicking up such a deuce of a fuss because overtime has been stopped? That is one of their biggest grievances in the North of England, that they have been deprived of the opportunity of "sacrificing" themselves any more. Will he tell us what are the sacrifices

they have made? Will he tell us of any single instance where they have made any agreement of any kind without exacting the uttermost farthing from the country in doing so? I am not referring to individual men; they are as good as any in the country. I am referring to organised labour, which in this matter from the very beginning has been utterly, callously, coldly, selfishly greedy. There has been no sacrifice on the part of the engineering industry such as the hon. Member suggests. . . .

. . . My point is that so far as this House is concerned we have nothing to do with whether management is good or bad, whether capitalists are doing their duty, or whether labour is doing its best, or anything of that kind. We are entirely concerned with the Minister in charge of this particular business, whether he has carried out his duties, not only conscientiously, but also efficiently, and whether the results of his policy have been good or bad. I am venturing to submit that the results of his policy right from the very first moment since he was appointed have been disastrous to the labour position throughout this country. Everyone who has to deal with aircraft works knows perfectly well that taking the whole of the workers in that industry in this country there must be at least 200,000 employed persons redundant in that industry, 200,000 men and women who are not employed fully during the hours they spend at the works. No experienced engineer could go into any aircraft or aircraft engine works in the country without seeing that there is a vast number of men and women there for whom there is no real work, but yet they are still employed there. When it comes to going into the offices of these concerns and one sees the gigantic staffs—enormous staffs beyond anything which any engineer would think it was possible to employ—and are being employed, one understands why it is we have to call up grandmothers and little boys and girls and drag them in chain gangs into these concerns where, when they get there, they will have nothing whatever to do but kick their heels, knit comforts for the troops, make cigarette-lighters for sale outside, or waste their employer's time and the nation's money in some other way. . . .

"ALMOST IN CONFIDENCE"

"... the strikers say that if they had not served the notice to strike, the A.E.U., which, after all, exists to serve their interests, would have gone on procrastinating for ever."

—The Marquess of Donegall in the *Sunday Dispatch*.

A "B".B.C. Brain-Truster describes the agitator's 'profession' as the grandest there is. Mr. Bevin is now understood to be not quite sure.

RUBBER

In a recent talk on rubber in war and peace at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, Mr. John L. Collyer, the president of the B.F. Goodrich Company, estimated the potential production of natural and man-made rubber after the war at about 2,700,000 tons a year, which includes a figure of about 1,000,000 tons a year of synthetic rubber manufactured in the United States. The average yearly consumption of rubber throughout the world in 1939, 1940 and 1941 was about 1,100,000 tons. No plant for the manufacture of synthetic rubber has been set up in this country, supplies being imported from the United States.

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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

"The Kremlin carried out all its customary rites. The Communist Party opened its eighteenth all-union Conference on February 18, [1941]... in the Council Chamber they listened through earphones to speeches in the many languages of the Soviet Union about 'Anglo-French warmongers' and the 'second imperialistic world war.'"

— *Moscow Dateline* by HENRY C. CASSIDY.

"The only freedom that deserves the name is that of pursuing our own good in our own way, so long as we do not attempt to deprive others of theirs, or impede their efforts to obtain it."

— JOHN STUART MILL.

"People are planning. This is disturbing in itself, but what is much more disturbing is that neither they nor anybody else seems to know what they are really planning."

— R. C. CARTO, in *The Nineteenth Century*.

He goes on to remark that Planning is to be the Paradise of all the Nation's busybodies and nosey parkers, and the only common purpose is that nothing shall be the same after the war.

Sir Theodore Guggenheim Gregory, late of the London School of Economics is Economic Adviser to the Government of India. As almost the only subject in which the various races and peoples of India agree is in hatred and contempt for Jews, this seems a remarkable appointment.

The enthusiasts for Government by the proletariat ought to note carefully the delight with which Mr. Ernest Bevin and Mr. Herbert Morrison do some of the dirtiest work ever done by Ministers of the Crown. Every private soldier knows that it is not the Colonel he has to please—it's the corporal and the sergeant.

"The Japanese farmer produces more rice from an acre of land than does any other farmer in the world. Machine production would save labour but it would not produce more rice per acre, it would produce less. The Japanese produces as much as thirty bushels per acre—sometimes forty, or more. Machine farming, as on our rice fields in Louisiana, does well if it produces half this amount." (Japan's soil is normally very poor. — Ed.)

— *America's Role in Asia* by H. P. HOWARD.

Louisiana soil is exceptionally rich.

"The [Indian] Congress Party is backed and financed by such industrial magnates as the Birla brothers, and Bajaj... Every boycott of British goods has been of advantage to these industrialists... The industrialists agree with lowering living standards." — *IBID.*

A solid stream of imposing books and magazines pours out of the United States, all chanting the same refrain—"Asia must be free." Many of these documents are well-written and studiously reasonable. They have two common factors. They all demand *political* freedom, and carefully avoid mention of *financial* autonomy. And they are unanimous in their suggestion that, while it's just too bad that it will leave Britain (once great) a little island whose future rôle in the world is to speak when spoken to, well, it's just too bad.

All of this propaganda is highly deductive in type, and its starting point is racial equality. There is no such thing. The word "equality" derives from a root which is allied to the word "which," and implies separateness. "E-quality" means "non-separateness" and if "equality of race" means anything at all, it means that race does not exist, which is just clotted nonsense.

The policy of claiming equality for all is directly linked with the French and Russian Revolutions, and is the most incredibly clever device for assuring the Dictatorship over the Proletariat that the mind of man ever conceived— if the mind of man did conceive it.

There is a clear line through most of the catastrophes of human history which connects them with unchecked deductive thinking. The German mind appears to be particularly given to it, and was an easy prey to Anacharsis Clootz and his Illuminati. The modern victims of it appear to be the Americans, whose theoretical devotion to arranging other people's affairs in accordance with some curious Calvinistic thesis, threatens the world with a disaster which may easily last five hundred years.

U.S. INVESTMENTS IN PALESTINE

According to G. F. Green, writing in *The Patriot*, reports from Jerusalem show that the total of capital investments in Palestine by American organisations and individuals in the past twenty years exceeds \$50,000,000. "American financial interests have become so important that the general secretary of the Palestine Foundation Fund, Mr. Leo Herrmann, said recently:—"The United States of America holds a central position in all reviews, prospective calculations, and accounting plans both for the past, for the present war period, and, most important, in all considerations for the post-war period."

The same writer states that \$60,000,000 has been contributed by American Jewry to the principal organisations such as the Palestine Foundation Fund, the Jewish National Fund and the Palestine Emergency Fund, representing 52 per cent. of the total received from all parts of the world by these organisations during the past twenty years.

CRUSADER AND SARACEN

During the first five hundred centuries of what the Gentiles call the Christian, and the Jews the Common, Era, the High Priests of Israel caused part of their Secret Tradition to be 'reduced to writing,' and the end of that period saw the appearance of the 'Babylonian Talmud,' the cornerstone of Jewish Sacred literature. Simultaneously the Church Fathers, headed by Jerome, who spent studious years in Palestine under Jewish tuition, began the work of welding together the Jewish and the Gentile Scriptures. At the beginning of the fifth century Jerome completed under Rabbinical guidance those translations from the 'Old' Testament which more than a thousand years later were to form the basis both of the Authorised Version of the Roman Church and that of her adversaries, the 'reformers,' every one of whom sought advice in their translations from Rabbis or 'converted' Professors of Hebrew.

During the next five hundred years of the Common Era when another edition of the 'Holy' Scriptures in the form of the 'Koran' was forced upon a large part of the world at the point of the scimitar of the Saracen, the spiritual direction of Dispersed Jewry was in the hands of the two principals of the Babylonian Academies of Sura and Pumbedita. These high officials, known as the *geonim* (sing. *gaon*), were officially the final arbiters in interpreting the nice points of the Talmud, and their rulings, delivered at periodically-held Sanhedrins, were binding on all the communities in the civilised world, and "came to be recognised as the basis for religio-legal decisions throughout Jewry and as the principal object of study." (*Jewish Encyclopaedia*.)

But at least once during the Academical Session the two Geonim went in state to pay their homage to the Exilarch, the Prince—Nasi—of the Captivity, the leader of Exiled Israel in general and the Baghdad Jewry in particular. The office of Exilarch was supported by a tradition which the Jews trace back to the beginning of the Babylonian Captivity, the Exilarch claiming descent from King David himself:

"The chief of the *golah* [Babylonian Ghetto] held a position which, recognised by the state, carried with it certain definite prerogatives, and was hereditary in a family that traced its descent from the royal Davidic house... the first historic documents referring to it date from the time when Babylon was part of the Parthian Empire, and it was preserved uninterrupted during the rule of the Sassanid, as well as for several centuries under the Arabs." (*Jewish Encyclopaedia*.)

We know from such sources as the *Jewish Encyclopaedia* and Roth's *Sassoon Dynasty* that the Son of David lived in 'semi-royal' state in Baghdad. When he paid his frequent visits to the Son of Mohammed he was placed on a throne opposite the Sultan's, and the other princes in attendance would remain standing till he was seated. A tenth century Judaeo-Arabic writer, Nathan ha-Babli, gives us the following close-up of the Nasi at Court:

"He begins with carefully prepared words of praise and blessing, gains the favour of the King with appropriate words, and receives written consent to his demands; there-

upon rejoiced, he takes leave of the King."

When entertaining the Heads of the Talmudic Academies at his own court the Exilarch placed the Gaon of Sura on his right and the Gaon of Pumbedita at his left, the same precedence being observed in the synagogical ceremonies. This would seem to indicate that there was no room for equality in the Supreme Committee of Three who guided the destinies of Mediaeval Jewry, and, as a matter of fact, the Nasi repeatedly dispensed with the convention that the Academies elected their own Heads, by directly appointing his own 'Supreme Judge of Israel.'

Under the combined leadership of the monotheistic Sons of David and Mohammed, the children of Jehovah and Allah pursued with great zeal the work of raising the 'Babylonian' idea of the 'word of God' to the highest place.

The Grand Strategy was everywhere the same: (1) Military Conquest; (2) Introduction of Confiscatory Taxation; (3) Establishment of Scholastic Academies to propagate the static view of life. All three stages of the campaign were directed 'from behind' by Jews.

(1) CONQUEST: The *Jewish Encyclopaedia* says: "It remains a fact that the Jews either directly or through their co-religionists in Africa, encouraged the Mohammedans to conquer Spain"... "The Turkish Jews were in favour of the conquest of Egypt, whereas the orthodox Moslems opposed it."

(2) TAXATION: Mr. Walter J. Fischel, of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, in his *Jews in the Economic and Political Life of Mediaeval Islam*, tells the story of the Jewish Vizier Ya'qub ben Killis, who planned the Fatimite Conquest of Egypt and then re-organised the entire administration of taxation and finance. His monetary reform "resulted in great losses for the common people, it is true, but it was in the interest of the state and of sound finance." We hear of the two banking partners Joseph Phineas and Aaron Amran who outlived 15 of Caliph al-Mugtadir's Viziers and were issuers of long-term Government loans, "carried out with all the elements of an almost modern banking technique. And this more than a full millenium ago." We meet Sa'd Ad-Daula, the supreme administrator of the Mongul Empire, who filled all posts of authority with members of his own family and 'adopted the Mohammedan code in civil affairs.'

(3) SCHOLASTICISM: In his *History in English Words* Mr. Owen Barfield describes the effect wrought on Mediaeval European thought by the Arabic civilisation which surged into Europe by way of Spain (where the Jews were then celebrating an Intellectual Golden Age built on an economic foundation of silk trade and slave traffic) and he lists the words 'arabesque,' 'cipher' and 'zero' as the only linguistic monuments left to commemorate this intellectual movement which was "dominated by the Arab tendency to abstraction."

Who were the abstractionist Arab philosophers who so deeply influenced Christian scholasticism?

A modern Jewish writer, Mr. Bienenfeld, writes in *The Germans and the Jews* that "the best Jewish poets Jehuda Halevy, Solomon ben Gabirol and the undying figure of Maimonides are unthinkable apart from Arabic civilisation," but as this writer admits that the Moslems in Spain,

known as the Moors, completely disappeared from history with the collapse of the Moorish Empire "but the Spanish Jews did not," it would seem more correct to say that the sort of Arab civilisation which helped to produce European scholasticism would have been unthinkable apart from the activities of the Judæo-Arabic philosopher-adaptors.

In his *The Jew and Christianity* Canon Danby has this passage: "Albertus Magnus, St. Thomas Aquinas and Duns Scotus all busied themselves with the writings of this Solomon Ibn Gabirol. But they did not know he was a Jew: they refer to him as 'a certain Arab Avicebron, or Avicebrol,' and they seem doubtful whether he were not, in fact, a Christian."

The chief of the 'Arab' scholastics was Maimonides, known in the synagogue as Moses ben Maimon, and in the Mosque as Abu'Imran Musa, body-physician to the great Sultan Saladin whom so many Christian Knights set out to slay. In one of his chief works, *Moreh*, Maimonides writes that "between the attributes of God, and those of man there is no other similarity than one of words, no similarity of essence," and Canon Danby admires, in the best theological tradition, Maimonides's recognition of "Christianity as fulfilling the divine purpose of preparing the way for the coming of the Messiah."

Of the other liaison-officers between the two intellectual camps Judah Halevey was the author of Messianic poems and the Jewish teacher Sa' adiah translator of, and commentator on, the Arabic Bible.

On another plane of action Isaac the Jew conducted the diplomatic correspondence between the chief of the Saracens, Caliph Harun Al-Raschid, and the leading Crusading prince, Charlemagne, who, like the Reformers several centuries later, was so imbued with the spirit of the Hebrew Scriptures that "he delighted to apply to himself and to have others call him by the old Biblical names of heroes and warriors."* It was no doubt as a result of Isaac's diplomacy at Baghdad, whither he went on behalf of Charlemagne, that the latter, on the Fall of 'Saracen' Narbonne, presented a third part of that city—subsequently called New City—to the Jews for the part they had played in the surrender. At the head of Narbonne Jewry Charles placed a member of the princely—Nasi—family of Makir which he had 'summoned' from Baghdad and installed in a vast building known as Cortada Regis Judæorum.

These isolated, although significant, facts would hardly warrant the assumption that the Crusades against the Saracens were instigated by powerful influences at the court of the Leader of the Saracens but we have in the similarity of organisation of the network of secret societies with which both 'camps' were riddled evidence of a more general nature which must certainly be taken into consideration before such an assumption can be brushed aside as too far-fetched.

Egypt, besides being a cradle of scholasticism—Maimonides was the leader of Cairo Jewry—proved a veritable seed-bed for Mohammedan schismatic sects whose organisation closely resembled those of modern secret societies.

The question at issue between the 'rebellious' heretics and orthodox Moslems generally resolved itself into a quarrel as to who was the true descendant of Mohammed, and rightful Commander of the Faithful. The Fatimite 'reform' movement was directed by a Fatimite dynasty, which, as we have seen, had been installed in Egypt by one of the Elders of Judah. They founded the Grand Lodge of Cairo, one of the off-shoots of which was the 'Assassins,' which under the leadership of Hasan Saba became a by-word for cruelty, fanaticism and blind obedience to its leader. Hasan Saba, known as 'The Old Man of the Mountain,' and his successors became to the Crusading Knighthood what the 'Kaiser' and 'Hitler' have been to the two generations who have participated in the first and second instalments of Armageddon. The signs, symbols, and initiations of the Grand Lodge of Cairo, which re-appeared in the organisation of the 'Assassins,' formed, according to Mrs. Webster, the groundwork of the great secret societies of Europe. She asks: "How came this system to be transported to the West? By what channel did the ideas of these succeeding Eastern sects penetrate the Christian world? In order to answer this question we must turn to the history of the Crusades."

It is, among certain historians, becoming the fashion to regard the Crusades as a 'great social experiment' and to class them in the same category as the Reformations of the 16th, and the Revolutions of the 18th century, although few have attempted to trace the possible connection between them. A great social experimenter like the first Lord Melchett ('rationalisation of industry' and 'Palestine for the Jews') comments in his book *Thy Neighbour* on the Crusades as follows:

"Economic forces played a powerful part. There was a period of depression. European powers were weary of struggling with each other; countries needed a new outlet. The equipment of mighty expeditions solved many of the social and political problems of the time. . . . The recruiting campaign was carried out by a series of impassioned and inspired orators from within the ranks of the Church."

Much evidence points to the fact that the connecting link between the 'economic forces' and the 'inspired orators' within the Church were the Knights Templars, the Mediæval counterpart of what we now refer to as 'Freemasonry.' Established after the first liberation of Jerusalem to protect Christian pilgrims *en route* for the 'Holy' Land, they were soon accused of collusion with the 'Old Man of the Mountain' himself, and by the time they were expelled from France, and England, they wielded immense power as an international credit-organisation. They were responsible for most of the so-called Gothic ecclesiastical architecture. Mr. John Yarker in *Arcane Schools* attributes such symbols as the flaming star and the five-pointed star of Salisbury Cathedral to Templar tradition in Church building and their influence is also discernible in the Guild-halls which came to adorn the many new merchant towns, most of which contained, if they did not actually grow up round a Jewish quarter.

At the time when the Crusades gradually merged into the Reformations the activities of the Babylonian Academies of Sura and Pumbedita appear to have come to an end, but at the same time there emerged, in Eastern Poland, a monster Jewish Community, a gigantic Ghetto which proved capable of absorbing the hundreds of thousands of victims which the zeal of the 'Church' set wandering over the face of Europe.

*LOUIS ISRAEL NEWMAN: *Jewish Influence on Christian Reform Movements.*

It was from the Talmudic Seminaries of this second Babylon, established at the border, so to speak, between Europe and Asia, and built, like the Babylonian Galuth of Antiquity, at a safe distance from that disquieting element the sea, that the 'Chief Judges of Israel' were increasingly to recruit the vast armies of rabbis, priests, monks, notaries, alchemists, physicians and sorcerers of all descriptions which they needed to bring nearer the Absolute Rule of their Nasi.

Lest it be thought that the Exilarchate, the 'semi-royal' Nasi-ship of the permanent advisor to Sultans was extinguished together with the Gaonate, the 'spiritual' supremacy of the Gaons of Sura and Pumbedita, we may in conclusion recall two significant facts: Firstly, when in 1492 Chemor, Chief Rabbi of Spain, wrote for advice regarding a Spanish Law threatening expulsion to the 'Prince of the Jews of Constantinople' he received a detailed reply which has become famous as 'The Constantinople Protocols' (first published by Medrano: *La Silva Curiosa*, Paris, 1608), paragraph four of which reads as follows: "As for what you say of their destroying your synagogues: make your sons canons and clerics in order that they may destroy their churches." Secondly, as late as the seventeenth century we find that the casting vote in deciding the choice of a King for Poland (whose realm by this time harboured the majority of 'our lesser brethren') lay with the Constantinople Court-Jew Solomon, whose surname Ashkenazi (the Hebrew designation for all Jews living west of the Rhine) is clearly indicative of the continued, and intimate, connection between Jewish Mob (Fatherland: the Talmud) and Jewish Monarch (King-Priest of 'Babylon,' Lord Chief Justice of the World).

Lord Melchett, in *Thy Neighbour*, says:—

"Many kings and princes established Ghettoes and encouraged the Jews to settle there for purely economic reasons. It must here be noted in parenthesis that a curious inversion took place. Under the Jewish legal system, the taking of interest from Jews was forbidden. But it was permitted to take interest from non-Jews... this prohibition had passed by the teaching of the Apostles into the Christian faith... Under the stress of persecution and the intense difficulty of supporting life, money-lending and banking became an increasingly important aspect of their economic life. This naturally only served to increase their unpopularity, but a drowning man clutches at a straw. This straw, in a miraculous way so constant in the annals of Israel, turned out to be a fair-sized raft and became the basis of our financial structure. The development of this system into the banking system of this country has had the ardent and earnest support of many good and charitable men including the Quakers and those pillars of society who have created and to-day support the City of London."

Perhaps we can now begin to discern why the Crusades are considered 'a great social experiment' by the Lord Melchett of the world and to perceive the part played by the International Legalisers working directly through Templarism ('speculative' or abstractionist Masonry) and indirectly, *via* Templarism, through Ecclesiasticism on the one hand, and through the Guilds on the other, in the citification of the world, or, in the words of our Whig historians: "the emergence of towns as a result of the economic changes wrought by the Crusades."

A Ghetto is a town within a town. If you want to advance the cause of Judaism you must discourage agricul-

ture (unless, as in pre-Revolution Russia, the Feudal system can be counted upon to keep the majority of the population permanently underfed) and encourage the emergence of towns, *i.e.*, you must build a layer of Gentile houses round a core of Jewish dwellings. A merchant-class will not be slow in 'appearing,' and these middle-men, through whose hands the fruits of the earth will reach the townspeople, can easily be induced to see the advantages of 'our' I'll-lend-you-my-umbrella-while-the-sun-lasts-and-have-it-back-when-the-rain-starts methods of finance, and thus help to create, with suitable intervals, those seasons of scarcity which in time are bound to make still more Goyim accept a Ghetto-bound existence as inevitable.

The lives of the Cloistered Clergy, as those of the oath-bound Craftsmen of the Guilds, resembled the lives of the Templars and the Jews in that they were regulated by a myriad of rules, which were enforced by a graduated hierarchy demanding complete obedience from their members while refusing them the right to contract out. They were all, in fact, permanent administrations possessed of the kind of overwhelmingly forceful sanctions that only international bodies can command. They proved so many training-schools of legalists, secular and ecclesiastical: "The mediaeval Canon Law," says Dr. Roth, "based to a considerable extent upon the Old Testament, could not but exercise a profound influence upon the civil law contemporaneously with which it was studied. B.J.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE ZIONISTS

The Times states that President Roosevelt has sent a letter to the Zionist organisation of America, which, after expressing horror at the cruelties visited on innocent peoples by the Axis, affirmed the President's confidence that the "helpful contribution by American citizens toward the establishment of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine will be continued."

Judge Louis Levinthal, head of the organisation, uttered a warning against "half-measures of palliatives," and insisted that the establishment of a "Jewish commonwealth" was the only solution. He spoke of a "new creed" developing among "so-called statesmen" of Britain and also, "to their shame," of the United States.

Yet, as regards long-range policy, there is no complete unity in American Jewry itself: the American Council for Judaism opposes the creation of a Jewish State, and the American Jewish Conference, which recently met in New York, was in favour of it.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S LEGAL ADVISER

"Judge Samuel Rosenman is to leave the New York State Supreme Court to become President Roosevelt's legal adviser, according to an announcement by the President in Washington last week.

"The Judge was for many years one of the President's closest advisers. It is reported that he often assisted President Roosevelt in preparing his speeches. He accompanied the President during his talks with Mr. Churchill last June.

"Judge Rosenman, who is 46 years of age, was born in Texas." — *Jewish Chronicle*, October 1, 1943.

THE WAR

Germany, according to the *Review of World Affairs*, is still exporting aircraft to certain neutral countries. The bulletin adds:—"Some observers report signs of confidence in the enemy camp that an important card is about to be played which will account for this...."

JAPAN'S CONTRIBUTION

"A news paragraph appearing in a recent issue of an American journal, stating that rubber from Malaya is being received in small quantities by Britain, is interesting. It would appear that Japan... has so much rubber she does not know what to do with it. Much as she would like to be able to send it to Germany, and much as Germany would like to receive it, Japan is unable to do so because the Allied Nations control the greater part of the sea... Japan is supplying rubber to Russia, with whom she is at peace, and is receiving in exchange goods that she cannot produce herself. Russia, in turn, is sending some of the rubber to Britain. Japan obviously knows that a portion of the rubber is reaching her enemy... The news item does not say what Russia is sending in return, but it probably consists of food-stuffs. The trade is being carried on through the Russian Siberian ports, including Vladivostock."

—*The Radiator*, official organ of the Royal Automobile Club of Victoria, May 15, 1943.

THE FUTURE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local authorities in the West Riding met in conference at Wakefield recently to formulate a county protest against "the piecemeal legislation and infiltration by Government departments which tends to disintegrate local government."

It was decided to send a resolution to the Prime Minister and the Cabinet and to West Riding M.P.s, stating that the conference was seriously perturbed by drastic changes made and sought to be made in local government, all of which curtailed the powers and functions of local authorities, and in particular by the piecemeal manner by which such changes were made or were proposed to be made. No such changes should be made except after full and impartial inquiry and after consultation with bodies representing the local authorities concerned.

The conference also declared its determination to preserve local government on democratic lines, and to that end to oppose by all lawful means any attempt to deprive local authorities of their functions without such prior inquiry and consultation.

A standing committee was appointed to safeguard the interest of local government.

Sir William Cartwright, chairman of West Riding County Council, said that the aggressive spirit "which found its genesis in particular in Germany in 1933" seemed to have found deep roots in Whitehall.

Mr. Churchill recently rejected a request from the County Councils Association and the Association of Municipal Corporations for a full enquiry into the general machinery of local government and the effect on it of the "far-reaching social reforms" being prepared by the different departments of State.

CAUSES OF FALLING COAL OUTPUT

Mr. Frank Hodges, a former miner and at one time general secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and now chairman and managing director of a number of collieries, outlined in Birmingham recently what he thought should be done to increase coal output.

His suggestions were to deconcentrate the great combines and split them up into workable units so that maximum control could be exercised by managements; restore the power of managements to handle their own staffs; give freedom from the major limitations imposed by the Essential Work Order; establish the financial structure by which the parasitic element of the present system is removed; and establish pit output bonuses in lieu of the present absurd district output bonuses.

BOOKS TO READ

By C. H. Douglas:—

Economic Democracy	(edition exhausted)
Social Credit.....	3/6
The Monopoly of Credit.....	3/6
Credit Power and Democracy.....	(edition exhausted)
Warning Democracy.....	(edition exhausted)
The Big Idea.....	2/6
The "Land for the (Chosen) People" Racket.....	2/-
The Tragedy of Human Effort.....	7d.
The Policy of a Philosophy.....	7d.
The Use of Money.....	6d.
Social Credit Principles.....	1½d.

ALSO

The Bankers of London by Percy Arnold.....	4/6
Hitler's Policy is a Jewish Policy by Borge Jensen and P. R. Masson.....	6d.
Democratic Victory or the Slave State? by L. D. Byrne.....	4d.
How Alberta is Fighting Finance.....	4d.
Southampton Chamber of Commerce: Report of Economic Crisis Committee.....	9d.
The Planners and Bureaucracy by Elizabeth Edwards...8d.	
The Dangers Inherent in the Proposed Schemes for International Money Units by R. Gaudin...4d. ea.; 3/6 doz.	
Large versus Small Scale Electrical Production: The Grid by W. A. Barratt.....	3d.
Lectures and Studies Section: Syllabus.....	3d.
The Attack on Local Government by John Mitchell.....	9d. doz.; 50 for 2/6
Carthorse Conditions for All (the Beveridge Report issue of <i>The Social Crediter</i>)	2d.
The Voters' Policy as applied to the Beveridge Report (Bristol Voters' Policy Association leaflet)	2d.
World Review; The Jeffrey Professor of Political Economy, Etc., (containing Financing of a Long- Term Production Cycle, reprinted from <i>The Social Crediter</i> of November 28, 1942.)	1d.
Cross-section of Bristol discusses Work (Bristol Voters' Policy Association leaflet).....	1d.
The Job of a Representative.....	1d.

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