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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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From Week to Week

The majority principle in politics is subject to a special application of Gresham's Law of Currency. "Bad money drives out good."

Broadcasting in the U.S.A., that unregretted item in our export trade, Mr. Herbert Morrison, referred to our excessive taxation and assured his hearers that "we do not complain." As a person who would probably not be broadcasting in America with the prestige and emoluments of a British Cabinet Minister if he had not played a considerable part in assuring the heavy taxation to which he refers, we quite understand that he speaks for himself.

We wonder whether those people who have clamoured for the nationalisation of the Bank "of England" have the faintest idea what they have asked for, and what they have got. To take one aspect alone, Mr. Montagu Norman told the Macmillan Committee in 1930 that he had been devoting a great deal of his time for ten years to "the stabilisation of the European countries which had lost what they possessed before the war" and the setting up of Central Banks in foreign countries. Paul Einzig, his great admirer, amplifies this by remarking "It is a fact that in chronological order he devoted his attention in the first place to the reconstruction of the ex-enemy countries" [e.g., Germany].

Now, it is quite certain that the Bank of England would never have been permitted to repeat this performance in "private" ownership. But it is doing exactly that same thing at the present time. The austerity racket, the £80,000,000 to UNRRA, the "export drive" and the whole policy of control and restriction of British consumer expansion, are precisely the policy of the Bank of England under Montagu Norman. And Dr. Dalton (London School of Economics), Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. Attlee (London School of Economics) and the Cabinet as a whole state that taxation of the British is now not for revenue but to embody "Socialist" ideas of Utopia; and the Bank of England will be used, not to finance the well being of Britons but to see that they remain permanently impoverished. What control has the consumer over this policy?

The Palestine question, dispassionately examined, throws a good deal of light on the influences which have been dominant in the British Isles since, at least, 1931. Whether the rank and file of Jews who wish to enter Palestine have any religious or traditional urge, or whether its strategic position, and the fabulous chemical riches of the Dead Sea are the real attraction, is difficult to be certain. The great majority of the early immigrants were atheist Bolsheviksinformation is lacking as to whether there has been any substantial change in the last few years. But there are other factors which are beyond reasonable doubt. The Jews have no claim on Palestine which would receive five minutes' attention if it were made by an individual in regard to an estate of which his hypothetical ancestors had been the owners fifteen hundred years ago.

But, in addition to this, the whole theory of property is repudiated by the Yews, exactly as our Fabian Collectivists, inspired from the same sources, are attacking "vested interests." This is the double morality of the Talmud; "It is always praiseworthy to despoil the Goyim of their property." So that, as put forward by the Zionists, the position of the Arabs is merely that of a "vested interest" interfering with a project for "the common good." If we observe how "the sweeping away of vested interests for the common good" has operated to convey Great Britain, neatly tied up in red tape, to the same interests which lie behind the Palestine Corporation and the international Chemical Cartel, we are in a position to assess the moral aspect of Arab expropriation.

The proceedings of UNO have already gone to lengths which are sufficient to indicate the outcome. Either, as seems probable, the whole business is a clever scheme to unite the world for the complete elimination of Russia; or it is rather a naive reconstruction of the League of Nations with paper teeth in it, as a psychological sanction to enforce the arbitrary decrees of the International Bank to be set up under "Bretton Woods." There was a time, not long ago, when we regarded the scheme with real apprehension; we are now fairly confident that it will destroy its promoters.

Adjusted to the purchasing power of the gold sovereign and the wage standards of 1890, we have probably exported at a total loss, i.e., thrown away both without thanks and at the risk of international complications, not less than Ten Thousand Million Pounds' worth of production in the last sixty years. The amount may easily be much greater; it certainly is not less. Not one penny's-worth of that production has gone to raise the standard of living of this country. Up to the present, we have spent on this war about twentyfive thousand million pounds, which is rather more than the estimate of the whole capital assets of Great Britain before the war. In the 1914-1918 phase of the conflict, we probably spent about one quarter as much; but in neither of these cases is it easy to say what was the total capital loss, if the greatest item of all, human wastage is given a monetary figure, which is no doubt what our dialectical materialists would consider proper.

We have no reasonable doubt that this situation, and

the state of the world at the present time can be broadly, but with approximate accuracy attributed to:

ULTIMATELY, a compact organisation, almost impossible to identify completely, possibly controlled at the top by something the Churches call Satan. Freemasonry appears to be the Church of this Body. PROXIMATELY, by two mechanisms, one which we describe as political, which has various disguises, but favours "majority democracy"; and the other, financial, of which what may be called the A + B factor results in the opportunity for continuous inflation with spurious currency. The flat contradictions of the existing British policy are not foolishness; they are, for the first time, open and undisguised efforts to secure the final triumph of the World Domination which has been the covert purpose of every major historical event since the French Revolution, and probably for many centuries before that.

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Monsieur Gouin, the Grand Orient Freemason who has been elected(?) French Premier, has been an official of considerable importance in Algeria and was lawyer to Leon Blum, the Jewish Socialist. Charles Hagel (Le Peril Juif) remarks: "if one cannot attribute to the Jew the whole responsibility for the situation, economic, political and social, by which Algeria is being strangled, it is no exaggeration to recognise him as morally guilty; for the great part of his rôle here, still more than elsewhere, has consisted in corrupting, degrading, and disintegrating."

The curious rôle played by Algiers, the Headquarters of *l'Alliance pour l'Action Maçonnique*, as the headquarters of General Eisenhower and the odd incidents which preceded and accompanied the Darlan episode, are worthy of recall in this connection.

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"...Mr. A. B. Eisenhower, brother of the famous General...., who is an official of the Commerce Trust Company, one of Kansas City's largest banks." (— Co-operative News, January 12.) Mr. Eisenhower had no difficulty in arranging for an interview with President Truman for Mr. Dow, a Director of the Scottish C.W.S.

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There is not much comic relief about just now, and therefore the spectacle of good clean fun, of the slap-stick, custard-pie-throwing variety, which is provided by the "United" Nations Organisation, now playing to regrettably bored audiences in London, ought to receive more gratitude than, from what we hear, it does. Possibly the various banquets which punctuate its activities tend to sour a couponridden auditorium; but even so, the comment of the Indonesian Premier on Russia's desire for perfect justice, "that he hoped Russia would suspend her pressure on "Britain" until the Japanese were expelled, although he realised that Russia, being the only Power without immediate interest in Indonesia, was well situated to intervene on moral grounds" whether it really proceeded from him or from a source nearer to the "B."B.C. which broadcast it, appears to us to be really hearty stuff.

We are now waiting expectantly for France to bring before the Security Committee the Negro Problem in America, and for the Chinese to draw attention to the interests behind the exploitation of Dead Sea chemicals. Whatever happens, no one can doubt that a good time will be had by all.

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We have received from the Secretary of Cables and Wireless, Ltd., a reprint of an article, excellent in tone and temper,, which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* of January 1, on the proposed nationalisation of the Company.

There are many aspects to the question at issue, but two stand out in the statement, put forward, no doubt, on behalf of the present owners. The first of these is the claim that the proposal did not originate in this country, but "came from certain of the Dominions, with the more or less lukewarm acquiescence of others, and compliant mediation from London." Knowing the consistent policy of Mr. Mackenzie King, we have little difficulty in placing the origin within the limits specified. And the second, which is easily deducible from Mr. King's interest in the surrender of "a great Imperial asset," is that "The one certain beneficiary is the United States, who is being handed on a plate the opportunity to realise her long-cherished ambition of ousting British supremacy in the field of telecommunications."

. . .

You will have observed, Clarence, that the great anxiety of "the Government" is to "avoid the danger of inflation" which consists in a rise of prices, unaccompanied by an increase in value. So, on the first day of the war, letter postage was increased to $2\frac{1}{2}d$, just to set the keynote, as you might say. And, now we have a People's Government, wireless licenses are to be increased from 10/- to £1, so that, if there is any private enterprise left, it will know what "the Government" wants it to do with prices. All you need to do is to trust "the Government." Listen to what it says, and don't pay any attenion to what it does.

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The United States Press is in general to be commended for its frank admission and criticism of the bad behaviour of American troops in Europe. Complaints of arrogance, insulting behaviour to women, looting and black-marketeering are widespread and circumstantial, and, to whatever extent public opinion is of importance in international relationships, are building up a formidable anti-American psychology. No foreign troops are popular, but there seems to be no reason to doubt that British troops are setting a standard of decency which none of the other powers are able to enforce.

"Captain Francis Noel Baker..., who came out of the Army... to win a Labour Parliamentary seat, told me that he thinks the wholesale presence of American soldiers in England since 1942 had a most important effect on the election results... A somewhat similar idea was expressed to me by Tom Williamson... from Brigg, in Lincolnshire."

— Demaree Bess, in The Saturday Evening Post, October 27, 1945.

So Winston's dear Americans aided his Jewish friends to put him out of office. But perhaps he's grateful.

"London, September 30, 1942. Apparently the President will make a radio speech, or some kind of announcement to add to the impression that the North African landing is exclusively an American effort." — My three years with Eisenhower, Captain H. C. Butcher, U.S.N.R.

Why particularise North Africa?

The Jewish Problem

Saturday, February 2, 1946.

The following are extracts from some of the speeches in the House of Lords Debate on The Jewish Problem on December 10:

Viscount Samuel: ... The European situation adds fresh force and urgency to that claim, but the case rests independently upon compelling moral, spiritual and historical claims. Therefore Palestine stands upon its own basis, and it is as such that I propose to speak about it to-day...

The Balfour Declaration embodied in the Mandate, has the validity of International Law; and if the question were ever to come before an International Court of Arbitration, they must hold that it is valid in law, whereas the White Paper, which contradicts it, is the unilateral action of the British Government alone, and therefore cannot be held to be valid when it is in conflict with the prior and more authoritative document....

The Jewish town of Tel-Aviv... There is a splendid system of schools, and the educational system has its climax in what is now a great university, with some of the most famous scientists and other teachers from Europe established there as professors, and from the financial point of view enjoying a budget already of about £250,000 a year....

The Zionist funds, drawn from voluntary subscriptions, large and small, including an immense number of tiny subscriptions paid in week by week by Jewish people all over the world, give the Zionist Organisation a total revenue of about £5,000,000 a year, and this year nearly £6,000,000...

The second great change that has occurred since 1920 is that the Arabs have become more politically self-conscious, and they have formed a union of Arab states—the Arab League. That is a remarkable achievement for the Arab peoples. Highly individualised and sectionalised as they are, it was thought that they would find it very difficult to combine. But, nevertheless, they have achieved that union, and it is undoubtedly a sound measure. Your Lordships will forgive my saying that, first of all as long ago as 1920 I urged upon the Government of the day that Federation of these Arab States would be favoured and assisted by the British Government. I did so again in 1922, and again in 1937 in the debate in your Lordships' House on the Peel Report. Moreover, Dr. Weizmann, the leader of the Zionists, a statesman of great vision and imagination, has, on more than one occasion, welcomed the creation of an Arab union, and declared that Palestine might well be integrated with it....

Transjordan should be actively developed with the assistance of a considerable loan guaranteed by the British Treasury and that development should be for the benefit of half the Arab and half the Jewish settlers.

I believe that from the land of Palestine, with its traditions and its atmosphere there may yet emerge for the third time in human history some mighty impulse of the spirit and it is for that reason that I plead this cause today.

The Lord Archbishop of York: ... There is another matter on which I wish to make one observation. I dread anything like Anti-Semitism. I believe Anti-Semitism is un-Christian and irrational, but I notice with anxiety some signs of it-not yet very serious, but quite unmistakablein this country. I cannot say too strongly that it is the duty of every Christian and of every freedom-loving citizen to do all in his power to resist and rebuke Anti-Semitism where ever it shows itself. But the leaders of Jewish opinion have also a great responsibility. They can do much to restrain the persistent attacks against this country made by Jewish speakers and writers and by the Jewish Press on both sides of the Atlantic. Great Britain is being vehemently accused day by day of bad faith, of breaking its promises, of callous indifference to the sufferings of the Jews, and even of responsibility for the deaths of many thousands of These charges are not true, and are causing the greatest resentment among many who are conscious that this country has done more than any other to help the Jews. This resentment may very easily turn into indignant hostility. I dread what the result would be on public opinion at home if many of our soldiers in Palestine lose their lives at the hands of Jews. It is because I hate Anti-Semitism-we have seen sufficiently what it has meant on the Continentthat I appeal to Jewish leaders on both sides of the Atlantic to check this violent, and sometimes almost hysterical, anti-British propaganda which may easily lead to a most dangerous reaction....

Lord Strabolgi: ... there is an outbreak of very violent Anti-Semitism in Poland which, apparently, the Polish Government, with the best will in the world, are unable to check. It seems to be the work of some irregular Polish armed force (Continued on page 7)

THE BRIEF for the PROSECUTION

by

C. H. DOUGLAS

8/6 net.

"... Major Douglas possesses one of the most penetrating intellects of our time; he has a profound knowledge of the 'set-up' behind governments-and he is fearless—a combination of gifts most rare in a time-serving world."

"Major Douglas at his best."

- Truth.

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^{*}Lord Altrincham's speech was republished verbatim in The Social Crediter for January 26.

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Saturday, February 2, 1946.

Riches

We are now experiencing a grimly funny extension of "The poor are poor, because the rich are rich." In order to carry this very popular theory to its logical conclusion, you first of all establish the proposition that all men are equal (although some are more equal than others). is to say, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Indian traitor, is exactly equal to Mr. Charlie Binks, of Camberwell. Mr. Binks himself has been saying so for years, merely substituting "the b---y dukes" for Mr. Bose. So the Socialist Government, divinely appointed (God with us) to carry out this theory, stops Mrs. Binks's rice pudding, because Mr. Bose wants it. We are waiting with some interest to see what Mr. Binks says when it begins to dawn on him that his theory is now beginning to work both ways. In the meantime, we see no reason whatever, why controls, coupons and taxes should not, under the plea of the greater necessity of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, be maintained indefinitely, and greatly extended, until every Hottentot has a dress suit and a bottle of whisky for each meal. Just think of the employment provided in making dress suits for Hottentots without raising Mr. Binks's standard of living by one rice pudding!

Mr. Binks and his family, as the result of fighting a six years' war, with its accompaniment of unlimited production, have bought, and paid for, but not received delivery of probably £2,000,000,000 of actual, tangible, assets in the form of "Government" surplus, and captured material, ships, etc. But his divinely inspired Government, acting on his instruction to take from the rich (Mr. Binks) and give to the poor, are doing everything possible to ensure that he never touches it, and that it goes to the poor Hottentots and the poor fishes. This will cheer Mr. Binks as he sits before a stone fire which costs him £4 a ton if he can get it. After all, the "coal" now belongs to him and has been taken from the b--y dukes, hasn't it? That's better than getting Best Selected Derby Brights at £2 a ton and as much of it as you want.

Social Credit in New Zealand

There are many features, political, economic and social, in the New Zealand situation which are not explicable by familiar causes. There are few portions of the earth's surface so favoured by nature in climate, natural resources, indigenous and immigrant population and, in general, insulation from troublesome or unfriendly neighbours. The area of the two islands composing New Zealand is a little greater than that of the British Isles; the population density is 13 per square mile, as compared with 468 per square

mile in Great Britain. Yet New Zealand has a negative migration balance. In 1935, the last available statistical year, there were 1,915 immigrants and 4,331 emigrants. The superficial answer is Socialism, widely advertised as having created a paradise of security and social satisfaction; but in fact demonstrated to be a social emetic. But that is a superficial explanation, which assumes that Socialism is a natural growth. It isn't; and it certainly is not in New Zealand. One factor, which carries us much nearer to the truth, is that New Zealand is riddled with occultism and Freemasonry.

Doubtless because of its potentialities, it has always been carefully controlled by Jewish finance, with the result that its exports per capita are the highest in the world, yet its exchange is or was at a discount of 25 per cent. with sterling. All of this aspect is explicable by the usual phenomena of financial exploitation; but the reason, for instance of the settlement in New Zealand of a certain Dr. Felkin, and the foundation of a Temple of the Rosicrucian Order (Rose-Croix), is not so obvious. To those of our friends in New Zealand who feel that the affairs of their Dominion require overhauling, and are at a loss to account for the amazing collapse of the very promising New Zealand Social Credit Movement, we suggest that some attention to this line of investigation may be helpful.

Metronomic Reflections

The Editor, The Social Crediter.

The author of "Missed Opportunity" in The Social Crediter of January 5 will, I hope, pardon me if, in thanking him for his admirable article, I inflict upon him some account of my own reactions in regard to Einstein's and Shakespeare's treatment of Time. It seems to me increasingly plain that what is missing from our present-day conception of life is the poet's power of seeing things whole-which in its complete manifestation is four-dimensional, and includes a sense of humour, a sense of proportion. Anything funnier than the solemn burying of the plastic Time Capsule by the serious group of scientists at the New York World Fair it would be difficult to conceive; and that the message sealed therein (and what a message!) should have been written by the man who formulated the theory of the relativity of time simply adds to the mirth. It seems that his brain could deal with theories as theories, but all he could apprehend was the ticking of thousands of clocks for six thousand years, at the end of which he sees a little group of excavators carefully unearthing the bottle and reading (yes, reading!!) the message therein, whereupon Professor Einstein comes to life again and hears it said "What a wonderful brain enunciated these words 6,000 years ago...." It is eternal life in the material sense that he is longing for. But if that capsule is ever unearthed and ever understood, it will only be because, long before that expected epoch, the fallacies therein have been completely exposed and relegated to limbo. The most Professor Einstein can hope for, short of complete oblivion, is a pitying shake of the head, with the words "Poor old fool."

Like a breath of fresh air through all the scientific fustiness come Douglas's words, "It is perhaps one of the strongest arguments against the correctness of our conven-

(Continued on page 6)

CONTROLLING SOCIAL CREDIT

We have received the following document from a source in which we have every confidence. It appears to have become available by the indiscretion of one of the Rose family:—

THE POLICY OF CONTROLLING SOCIAL CREDIT

Being comments from communications received from -G-n, and compiled by me for the use of the Central Committee.

With the advent of Aberhart to power in Alberta, Social Credit which has been confined chiefly to Scotland and Australia, has made serious inroads on our programme, and with Aberhart's religious zeal, and ability, we have a fight on our hands, a fight that will tax all our subtle ingenuity. If there arises a man in B.C. of Aberhart's caliber, you men who have been entrusted to stifle such a move will have to resort to the tactics outlined in my previous communications.

We must never be caught asleep again such as the key men in Alberta were. When Douglas appeared before the Alberta Legislature, B—e, under my guidance, inferred to Douglas and Aberhart that the united Farmers were sold on the idea of Social Credit. That was strategy. How Aberhart learned that B-e had consented to call a snap election, (prompted by my interests in New York who financed Alberta Bonds), is what baffled me. Some person in the know, probably a Christer, quietly told Aberhart. You all know what happened. With the zeal of a religious martyr, Aberhart resorted to the radio and the movement spread like prairie fire. I can't impress upon your minds how this move affected me. I was called to Amtorg, and for a while it appeared as if I, like other stalwarts, would be liquidated. Only by going directly to the Kremlin, and because of my long service for the cause, did Stalin overlook my mistake in Alberta.

I was commissioned to B.C., for already Douglasites under Tutte, et al, were organising. Our contacts had appraised us of this but because of the smallness of the movement we had little to fear. H.T. was in control and I knew that S.C. would never gain a foothold with him in the position entrusted to him. My advise to all key men is to seek H.T.'s advice at all times. Our concern is with the manner in which the theories of Douglas are disseminated. Under no circumstances must it appear that the movement is being sabotaged. Your leading exponents will in addresses and in letters to the press so deceive the average devotees of Douglas, that they will least suspect the invisible power back of your key men. I said, the average devotee of Douglas will least suspect, but there will arise some one who fully understands the economic philosophical analysis and who will ask questions, and may even challenge the key men. The strategy to follow is not an immediate denial, but rather one of great surprise. Ignore the challenge and if the issue is pursued, raise the racial issue, persecution, etc. This will have great effect and will serve to silence the average person.

There are always certain individuals prominent in the movement who will deserve careful attention. Jaques is one of them. In my opinion this man is most dangerous to our cause. Despite our efforts we have never been able

to unseat him. Watch him carefully. He has his followers in B.C.

Another point to consider, one that I deem very important, is the holding of Conventions. On the face they appear quite all right, but they are dangerous. Never have groups formed so that accredited delegates will attend. Once the groups get out of control, your trouble starts. Aberhart built his strength through groups. He was a master organiser. Byrne and Tudor Jones, both ardent Douglasites, and firm believers in pressure politics, in their writings stress the old Grecian symbol of the circumference of the circle ruling the centre. We must at all times be on our guard against the teachings of these men. Decentralisation of power and Anti-Supreme State are favourite themes. Jones is unusually clever, and I am inclined to think from reports reaching me from a key man in the London School, that he is Douglas's ghost writer.

Mrs. Webster, talented and versatile, is another disciple. Her books should be kept out of circulation. I have discussed the method of this before. Mrs. Webster's book on the French Revolution and Secret Societies would, if circulated widely, do us irreparable harm. Tutte's book in my opinion is harmless. The Course put out by the Social Credit Secretariat is, to say the least, most complete. You should get it if possible.

Aberhart grew dissatisfied with the growth of S.C. in B.C., and attempted to form another party. How this move was frustrated is known to you. If the disgruntled in B.C. should show signs of being impatient and should at any time accuse the key men of being inactive and in some instances, openly accuse them of being Communists, point to published letters and addresses to refute such accusations. If a definite split is made you will have to act quickly, because once control gets out of your hands our cause is lost.

Great Britain and "America"

It now appears from the syndicated articles of Mr. Randolph Churchill which are appearing in transatlantic newspapers under the title of To-day in Europe that the family firm is being taken over by him. The assets appear to be; (1) The glamour surrounding the ex-Prime Minister. (2) A treaty of friendship, in the family tradition, with American Jews, and particularly American Zionist Jews. And, possibly as a detail of (2), the merging of the British Empire as a subordinate part of the United States along the lines adumbrated by James Warburg and Clarence Streit under the general title of "Union Now."

The relationship of genuine British and American (not merely North American) interests is clearly of the first importance, and is not to be disposed of by a few well chosen words. But what is so curious about the approach of the Churchillian type is the old clo' dealer attitude. What is being kept from us, that an Empire greater than the world has ever seen, which has just demonstrated both its fitness and its determination to survive, has to be paraded as (we quote Mr. Churchill) "Britain was the junior partner.... and we are being bailed out by the head of the family on extremely hard and disadvantageous terms." This is what

the average Englishman is supposed to think about the American loan. Does anyone seriously believe that there is an Englishman, Scot, or Welshman (we except the Clansmen who roam St. Johns Wood, and the Hampstead, Golders Green and Berkshire Highlands) who thinks that "Americans" are "the head of the family" or that there is any basic reason other than the Banker-Socialist plot, why "Britain" should be the junior partner?

If it were merely an isolated phenomenon, Mr. Churchill's efforts might be left with equanimity to achieve such reward as their intrinsic merits justify. But of course, it is not. There are most disquieting reports of the effects of steady "conditioning" by such organisations as the ABCA, particularly on Dominion troops. We do not wonder that what the News Review amusingly refers to as "the highly respected Carnegie Institute" is going to carry on the ABCA in civilian dress. World domination by Judaeo-Masonic Finance is so clearly advantaged that it would be amazing if such a useful tool were discarded. On servicemen returning to this country, the mood generated seems to be one of sullen resentment, together with a determination to "get out."

The subject is surrounded by an atmosphere which can only be described as hypnotic. The Times of January 18 prints part of a letter from a U.S. naval officer suggesting that the British Government should set aside "a large sum" to finance free trips for Americans to individuals in this country, in the hope that better relations would thereby ensue. In the name of common sense, why this feverish, not to say degrading, attitude of appeasement at any cost? What do we want to avert, or what do we wish to obtain, from the United States, which requires a manufactured friendliness; and have we the slightest grounds for supposing that the attitude of New York and Washington, which is practically all that counts in inter-national relations, will be deflected one hair's-breadth from the course of self-interest by more of the "hands across the sea" bilge? If the lessons of the past thirty years have not taught us that England's necessity is Washington's opportunity, then we are unteachable.

The answer to this propaganda is a determined effort to set our own house in order.

There is no reason why we should allow Washington and New York a free run on our own territory except the suicidal policy of competing on orthodox lines against component parts of the Empire. At this moment, there is a rising tide of resentment in Canada because, having stimulated the Canadians to expand their production, we have produced this maniacal policy of "Austerity"—surely the climax of political insanity or worse—which involves import licenses and throws the tide of Canadian production back on a country of twelve millions instead of opening a market of fifty millions to it. In the light of these policies, the antics of Mr. Vyshinski and his "UNO to-morrow, but never UNO to-day," become understandable and even respectable.

Roughedged

May we assure our readers that the untrimmed edges of *The Social Crediter* for last week and, possibly, the present issue does not forecast a permanent addition to its astringency. The cause, which is mechanical, will be remedied as soon as possible.

METRONOMIC REFLECTIONS (Continued from page 4) tional idea of time, that broadly speaking anything I could do last Thursday, under certain conditions, I can do this Thursday, although I am apt to say 'Of course this Thursday is not the same as last Thursday.' That is to say, I can repeat the experiment, although one, at least, of the conditions is not the same." Whoever was Shakespeare would have appreciated that, and so would the Mad Hatter, if Douglas will pardon my saying so. But then the Mad Hatter could not have been altogether mad, or he would not have given Alice some of the best advice ever given to a child.

"If you knew Time as well as I do," said the Hatter, "you wouldn't talk about wasting it. It's him."

"I don't know what you mean," said Alice.

"Of course you don't," the Hatter said, tossing his head contemptuously. "I dare say you never even spoke to Time!"

"Perhaps not," Alice cautiously replied: "But I know I have to beat time when I learn music."

"Ah! that accounts for it," said the Hatter. "He won't stand beating. Now, if you only kept on good terms with him, he'd do almost anything you liked with the clock...."

One has seen a piece of music, scrawled across by the hand of some irate pseudo-teacher, in great red letters: "Not to be practised without the metronome!" when of course the instruction should be no practising with it. For the essence of all music, poetry and life itself is not time, but rhythm. Whoever heard of a great conductor beating time? His concern, as the Mad Hatter very well knew, is with synchronism; for had not he quarrelled with Time at the great concert given by the Queen of Hearts, and ever after that Time would not do anything he asked for? For the Mad Hatter it was always afternoon.

The time-table at school, the time-sheet at the works, selling time—are all part of the "doing time" which is the curse of our present life. Dr. Monahan has pointed out how the machine-like regularity insisted upon in the life of very young children gradually destroys their power of concentration; and what would Leonardo da Vinci, the greatest craftsman we have so far known, have made of the factory siren and the forty-seven hour week (or the forty or even thirty hour week—it is all the same)? No one who can do things really well takes any account of the time spent over them.

If one were free the clock would merely be a synchronometer to fix the exact moment when the cream is to be added to the sauce, or the turbine to be shut down. These instants are the caesura in the rhythm; just as a symphony so must be the preparation of a meal or anything else of importance: nor is it pleasant to wait under Big Ben for someone who is half an hour late. But in the intervals, "if only you keep on good terms with Time, he'll do almost anything you like with the clock...."

It seems to me significant that the English prefer Christmas to the New Year festival, which they are inclined to pass by with a shrug, often forgetting to write the new figures on their letters. They get over making New Year resolutions and keeping diaries at a very early age, but it is different with birthdays; and during the Christmas holi-

day time has a way of standing still for a few hours. This curious experience, which comes again year after year is the foretaste of an age when there will be no need to live in the future because the present is completely satisfying, and even now:—

"To me, fair Friend, you never can be old, For as you were when first your eye I eyed Such seems your beauty still...."

and then:-

"I saw Eternity the other night,
Like a great ring of pure and endless light,
All calm, as it was bright:—

And round beneath it, Time, in hours, days, years, Driven by the spheres,

Like a vast shadow moved; in which the World And all her train were hurl'd."

Did Einstein or any of those who helped to bury the Capsule ever experience this timeless peace? Once again, the poet has the last word.

B. M. PALMER.

THE JEWISH PROBLEM

(Continued from page 3)

—some underground army. Full details are given in many reputable newspapers. The Jews who have been returned or repatriated as displaced persons to Poland are flying back into Germany for refuge. . . .

May I congratulate the noble Viscount opposite, Lord Samuel, on his speech? He and I do not always see eye to eye. We have sat in both Houses for many years. I congratulate him on the really masterly survey he managed to compress into a remarkably short speech. I suggest that his speech should be reproduced and widely circulated, and I do most heartily congratulate him upon it....

The second choice was to tear up the White Paper and return to the policy of the Mandate, to act very boldly and to declare what we intended to do. We have very large forces in the country. I believe by so doing we would have done much to re-establish our position as the moral leaders of the world....

And we are bound in this matter, provided there is agreement, to get the moral and, if necessary, the material support of the United States of America. I used to say, before this policy was adumbrated on November 13 by my right honourable friend Mr. Ernest Bevin, that all I wanted in Palestine was 100 American soldiers under an American captain, and to let them once a week march under the Stars and Stripes to their religious duties. That was all that was required. If the captain's name were Cohen, so much the better....

Wingate raised a mixed force of young Arab and Jewish villagers and he trained them to work at night. After six weeks he had beaten the gunmen from Syria and Iraq at their own game and had cleared the whole of the troubled northern part of the country. He was only allowed to raise that force after much opposition and much friction. There was a case of the Arabs themselves following a lead and being only too anxious to put down the mischief makers and the murderers who were stirring up trouble in their country. Wingate had his reward. He was sent home and an order came from the highest quarters that never again was he to be employed in Palestine; he was too popular with the Jews....

Lord Chorley: ... The Jews, going right back into the early days of history, seem to me to be one of the first peoples to have developed the feeling of nationality. Renan, in one of those illuminating passages which occur so often in the works of the great French historian, once said that a nation is a soul. I think that is what we have got to realise about the Jewish people and the Jewish nation; that they are a soul, an immortal soul, and that while their physical body may have been dispersed and flung into every corner of the world their soul has continued to live. Their soul has continued to have its home in the land of their ancestors, where the great prophets brought religion to its first really high pitch of idealism, and to which that soul has been, through all these years of the dispersion, looking for its return. That soul will go marching on. It is for us, in this country, to see that its abode is made secure to it.

Viscount Cranborne: ... the assassination of Lord Moyne, the attempted assassination of Sir Harold Mac-Michael, and the slaughter of police officers and constables who were only attempting to do their duty and to maintain law and order for the benefit of the community. And this inflamatory propaganda is still going on. I should like to quote to your Lordships one or two of the things which are being said. On November 2 the Palestine Post used the following words—

A NOBLE LORD: The date was November 13.

Viscount Cranborne: Was it November 13? Then I have got the wrong date, but I can verify it. I have the quotation here and it reads as follows:

"It would be idle to deny that the acts of sabotage on Wednesday night were a signal that Jews have gone over from defensive to offensive action. The aggression against communications, police patrol launches and the Refineries cannot be claimed solely as measures undertaken to assert and protect the rights of Jews to enter and settle in this country. These acts of desperation represent a new if not unexpected step in the defiance which the Jewish people were driven to proclaim once it became clear that the White Paper, far from being revoked, was to be continued in force by the statement the Government was yesterday expected to make in the House of Commons."

Those words, however moderately phrased, amount to a direct condonation of acts of violence. Moreover, they do not represent the position as I understand it....

May I give one more quotation? There was a report in the *Manchester Guardian* of December 6 of an interview between Reuter's Correspondent and a spokesman of the Hagana in which the spokesman said:

"We shall be ready to sacrifice our lives to fight a policy which condemns us to a living death."

What a travesty does that statement represent of the bustling, flourishing community in Palestine. We have just heard how the population has gone up from 60,000 to 600,000. Surely that would be a very unexpected rush, if the country were such a hell as this gentleman describes. One cannot help feeling that statements of that kind, which are I know made under the stress of great emotion, are less than generous to this country.

The Lord Chancellor (Lord Jowitt): ... I am convinced that the Jews still have an important and, perhaps, even an indispensable part to play in Europe itself....

Lord Altrincham: My Lords, I will not detain your Lordships at this hour except to thank the noble and learned Lord Chancellor for the information he has given me and to express my great satisfaction that some improvement has

been made in the cost of living allowances as from January this year. I hope that the situation will be eased because I believe that the hardships being undergone by the public services are still there. For the rest, may I associate myself with what my noble friend Lord Cranborne said as to the atmosphere which we wish to create around this Commission and may I also associate myself with the eloquent speech which the Lord Chancellor has made? I beg leave to withdraw.

Motion for Papers, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Attlee Dines with Farmers

Press reports of the National Farmers' Union Annual Dinner held at The Dorchester Hotel on January 22 did scant justice to the occasion.

Mr. James Turner, the President, in proposing the toast of His Majesty's Government made a speech on which he was warmly congratulated by the Prime Minister, who appeared satisfied that the farmers were going to be good boys. Mr. Attlee promised fixed prices instead of "economic anarchy," and spoke of the need of agriculture for security. The cheers evoked were indicative of the satisfaction of the mass of farmers present in the Government policy.

One diner, however, could not help smiling faintly when Mr. Attlee referred feelingly to this old Britain of ours, and his sense of humour was tickled when, as part of the entertainment, Miss Margaret Rees, a soprano of the highest quality, sang, "Hush-a-bye Baby." Also included in her repertoire was "These are the Songs My Mother Sang."

The speeches were all characterised by that high tone, otherworldliness and zeal for service so popular with those who have a policy to put over.

One or two sly digs were made by Mr. J. S. Dodd, President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, but the general note was one of gratitude for fixed prices, and of thankfulness that things were not worse than they are.

Freemasonry

A special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* reports a renaissance of Freemasonry as "the most noticeable of recent developments in German towns, and a 'Freemasons' Association' has been founded at Munich."

The membership of the Munich lodges, formerly about 750, now amounts to 250. All Freemasons who became members of the Nazi Party or who applied for membership are debarred from rejoining the lodges.

The former Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Germany has been permitted to resume its activity in Berlin, and the Grand Lodge of Austria has been reopened in Vienna. It is expected that general authorisation for the resumption of masonic life throughout the whole American zone will soon be accorded.

Rotary

Silvester Schiele, co-founder of the first Rotary Club in 1905, has died suddenly in Chicago at the age of 75.

Lost Letters

Inconvenience as well as irritation is caused by non-delivery of letters posted to *The Social Crediter* and the Social Credit Secretariat and their agents. Chambers of Commerce as well as individuals and firms protest against the growing insufficiency of the Post Office, apparently without result. Readers are regretfully asked to consider the advisability of registering communications of importance, since at least some of those known to have 'gone astray' are important and are of a nature the non-delivery of which does not come to light until many weeks have passed.

BOOKS TO READ

By C. H. Douglas: --

	The Brief for the Prosecution
	Economic Democracy(edition exhausted)
	Social Credit
	The Monopoly of Credit
	Credit Power and Democracy(edition exhausted)
	Warning Democracy(edition exhausted)
	The Big Idea
	Programme for the Third World War
	The "Land for the (Chosen) People" Racket2/-
	The Tragedy of Human Effort
	The Policy of a Philosophy7d.
	Security, Institutional and Personal
	Reconstruction
	Social Credit Principles(reprinting)
	ALSO
	Jesus Meets Paul by Dr. Alexander Paterson2/-
	The Problem of the Medical Profession by B.W.M1/-
	British Medicine and Alien Plans by Andrew Rugg-Gunn, M.B., F.R.C.S
	Aberhart: Manning9d
1	Southampton Chamber of Commerce:
	Report of Economic Crisis Committee9d.
	The Planners and Bureaucracy by Elizabeth Edwards8d.
	Why You Are Short of Coal by Aims of Industry6d.
	You and the State Doctor by Charles Mellick6d.
	Democratic Victory or the Slave State? by L. D. Byrne
	Large versus Small Scale Electrical Production:
	The Grid by W. A. Barratt4d.
	How Alberta is Fighting Finance4d.
	20 Questions About Russia by H. W. Henderson4d.
	More Questions About Russia by H. W. Henderson 6d
	What are Russia's Ultimate Aims? by H. W. Henderson
	The Nature of Social Credit by L. D. Byrne3d.
	The Beveridge Plot
	Lectures and Studies Section: Sullabus
	A Comprehensive Medical Service (Reprinted from The Tablet)
	(Reprinted from The Tablet)
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