

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

## FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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### From Week to Week

"They are sitting tight, having convinced themselves that things are not going to be so bad when the communists get control of the workers [our emphasis], and that they, the industrialists, bankers, and traders, will not only be acceptable but necessary to the new regime. An American-educated energetic young banker I met is already doing business with the communists by telephone . . . True, British and American cruisers and destroyers still rest at anchor in the Whang-poo—the American warships tied to No. 1 buoy, once reserved for the Royal Navy . . ."—*"Shanghai Woos the Chinese Reds": Saturday Evening Post, May 7.*

"The first formal pledge by the Chinese Communists to fight with Russia against Atlantic Pact nations in the event of a third world war was broadcast by Peking Red Radio yesterday. The democratic groups and parties of China denounced the Atlantic Pact and solemnly declared that if the Atlantic signatories provoked aggressive war, the Chinese Communists would unite to march forward hand in hand with China's ally, the Soviet Union."—*Melbourne Argus, April 5, 1949.*

*The New Times, Melbourne, comments:*—"The specific statement should, once and for all, dispose of the myth that Chinese Communists are not real Communists, but only, as Professor Copland described them on his return from China, agrarian reformers."

Professor Copland, it will be recalled, was put forward, with qualified success (*cf.* "The New and the Old Economics") to "expose" Social Credit. "Agrarian reform," *i.e.*, expropriation of land-owners and its collectivisation does not worry him. And yet there are people who cannot see the steady and decreasingly stealthy attack of the bankers on agricultural interests, through their hack economists and otherwise, and through them on the food supplies of the world.

A representative has arrived in London from Tel Aviv to discuss the question of the Israeli Government (*de facto*, but not *de jure*)'s sterling balances in London; *i.e.*, the amounts we already owe a Government we have not fully recognised as existing. Simply marvellous, isn't it?

On the authority of a Washington newsletter, Palmiro Togliatti, the Italian Communist leader, who was seriously wounded, has been convalescing in the luxurious villa of the Rothschilds on the shores of Lake Orta, in Northern Italy.

There is strong reason to believe that Togliatti is a link between the World Dominion Plotters and the Labour-Communist dupes, and that the return of Trieste to Italy was advocated in March, 1948, by Truman, with the acquiescence of Attlee and M. Schumann, to enable him to obtain a Communist victory by representing this as due to an agree-

ment with the Kremlin to come down heavily in favour of the suggestion. Trieste is, of course, an obsession with Italians of every political persuasion.

Professor G. D. H. Cole is one of those individuals, by no means uncommon amongst Socialists, who provide a complete demonstration of intellectualism in the worst sense. His steady progress from one comfortable position of detachment from the cares of life, to another, is evidence that his value as an infective agency is, with many other professors in Great Britain, Australia, and elsewhere fully recognised. Evidently an industrious fellow; he has never given evidence of having an original idea in his life; if our memory serves us, he left the Fabian Society when it appeared, or he was perhaps advised, that a form of Guild Socialism which later appeared as genuine Fascism in Italy under the titular leadership of Mussolini would be the winning horse, and rejoined it when, not necessarily *post hoc, ergo propter hoc*, it became obvious that the State Capitalism of Russia was to be the pattern of our discontents.

The vogue of the political professors began, of course, with Woodrow Wilson in the United States, and was so startlingly successful as a disruptive influence that Roosevelt, controlled from the same sources, filled the Washington Departments with people such as Tugwell and Moley, and dozens less well known.

There are probably many more capable, well-meaning, and estimable members of the Faculties of British Universities than political climbers. But we believe their number is diminishing because it is becoming obvious, as it became obvious in Hitler's Germany, that the subject in which to specialise, with quick results, is The Party.

"Mr. Hector M'Neil, Minister of State, said that reports so far received did not indicate that any British assets in Shanghai had been forcibly acquired or seriously damaged . . ."—*Dundee Courier, May 31, 1949.*

Come, come, this won't do. Despatch Messrs. Sieff-Bevan, God-with-us Shinwell, and Town Planner Silkin in non-returnable crates to show them how to do better.

It has been stated in several quarters, and has not, so far as we are aware, been authoritatively denied, that F. D. Roosevelt, on the suggestion of Henry Morgenthau instructed the U.S. Treasury to lend Stalin the copper engraving plates used in the production of U.S. dollar bills of various denominations. While we should want better evidence than we possess before accepting the story as fact, it is not antecedently impossible, having in view the character of the alleged conspirators. The picture of "Britain" pouring "exports" over the world, to be paid for by Russian "dollars" printed at a hundred a penny (it will be remembered that General Morgan said that the Jews trekking across Europe had suitcases stuffed with dollars) is one which Roosevelt would have found quite to his liking.

## PARLIAMENT

House of Commons: May 31, 1949.

### Purchase Tax

Mr. Erroll asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer (1) on what classes of goods Government Departments pay Customs or Excise duties or Purchase Tax when making purchases for Departmental use; and on what classes of goods exemption is conferred;

(2) what regulations govern the waiver of Purchase Tax on goods purchased by Government Departments.

Sir S. Cripps: There are no special exemptions from Customs or Excise duties in favour of Government Departments. But, since the inception of Purchase Tax, goods bought for official use by certain Government Departments have not been charged with Purchase Tax, so as to avoid artificially swelling the yield of the tax beyond its true net value to the Exchequer.

### Import and Export Prices

Mr. Sparks asked the President of the Board of Trade by how much the price levels of imports and exports have varied at the nearest convenient date by comparison with the years 1946, 1947, 1948.

Mr. J. Edwards: The yearly average index of import prices rose between 1946 and 1947 by 19 per cent., and between 1947 and 1948 by 14 per cent.; by April, 1949, the index had risen to 18 per cent. above the 1947 average. The corresponding annual average of export prices rose between 1946 and 1947 by 15 per cent. and between 1947 and 1948 by 10 per cent.; by April, 1949, this index had risen to 12 per cent. above 1947.

### Legal Aid and Solicitors' (Scotland) Bill

Order read for consideration, as amended (in the Standing Committee). . . .

Bill immediately considered in Committee.

[Mr. BOWLES in the Chair]

Clause 13.—(RULES OF COURT.)

The Lord Advocate (Mr. John Wheatley): I beg to move, in page 14, line 11, to leave out from the beginning, to the end of line 16, and to insert:

"(3) The Court may, by act of adjournment or act of sederunt, as the case may be, restrict to such proportion of the fees for the time being applicable as may be provided therein the fees to be paid to auditors of court, messengers-at-arms, sheriff officers and shorthand writers in any case where such fees are payable in the first instance by or on behalf of a person receiving legal aid:

Provided that the imposition of any restriction under this subsection shall not affect the sums recoverable by virtue of an award of expenses in favour of a person who has received legal aid, or of an agreement as to expenses in favour of such a person which provides for taxation.

(4) The Court may, by act of adjournment or act of sederunt, as the case may be, make provision for the taxation by the Auditor of the Court of Session or the auditor of the sheriff court of accounts of expenses incurred in connection with the giving of legal aid and with respect to the remuneration to be paid to auditors in respect of the taxation of such accounts."

This Amendment falls into three parts. In the first place we provide that the court may either by act of ad-

journal or act of sederunt restrict to a proportion which they think requisite the fees normally payable to auditors of court, messengers-at-arms, sheriff officers and shorthand writers. The reason for this is that we feel that when counsel and solicitors are giving their services on a restricted fee basis, the court may think it desirable that these other officers of the court should do likewise. The question whether or not there should be such restriction is left to the court to decide.

Lieut.-Colonel Elliot (Scottish Universities): The learned Lord Advocate brings forward a rather difficult point here. He is quite entitled to speak for himself and the profession, and for those who were consulted in the matter, but this touches the rights of entirely different people—shorthand writers, for instance. Here is an example of the difficulties one gets into in regard to reduced fees. In the analogous case of the medical profession, the great surgeons and physicians gave their services free in the hospitals, but it was never suggested that the ancillary servants of the hospitals should give service at a reduced rate, and it is a dangerous precedent that we are setting here. The great lawyers, of course, give their services at a reduced rate, but, as the learned Lord Advocate will readily concede, they are acquiring skill in the practice of their profession. It is part of the responsibility and duty which they have taken on, but it also carries with it certain advantages. A young lawyer who has pled in a great case is a man of greater stature at the end of it than he was at the beginning. The same cannot be said of the shorthand writer who has taken down a long and difficult case. The work of the technicians is of an entirely different kind from that of the high specialists who prepare and plead the cases.

Is this to extend to the printers who set up the recounts of the cases? Is it to extend to the typists who translate the shorthand into the documents from which the printers work? Where is this to stop? . . .

. . . The position of the professional man, whom we have discussed and whose position has been agreed, is something quite different from the position of the clerical employee. The right hon. and learned Gentleman went on to say that the clerical employee would be in a different position from the legal people employed, in that if the legal people won the case they did not get any increase upon the 85 per cent. but that the shorthand writer would get an increase on that figure.

The Lord Advocate indicated dissent.

Lieut.-Colonel Elliot: I may be wrong, but I understood the right hon. and learned Gentleman to say that the restriction should not affect sums recoverable by virtue of an award in favour of a person who had received legal aid.

The Lord Advocate: They would go to the Legal Aid Fund also.

Lieut.-Colonel Elliot: That makes the position more difficult than ever. The clerical employee who happens to

### REALISTIC CONSTITUTIONALISM

(Notes for an Address to the Constitutional Research Association at Brown's Hotel, Mayfair, May 8, 1947)

by C. H. DOUGLAS

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be engaged may suffer an arbitrary deduction from his hard-earned wages, which is thereupon contributed to a fund for legal aid. I do not see any justice in that. I certainly see no reason why that principle should not equally be extended, as I have said, to the typist who types the shorthand report of the proceedings and to the printer who subsequently sets it up. The Lord Advocate is leading us to a difficult position, which I would not recommend my hon. Friends on this side to accept, and we shall be forced to divide the Committee on this point.

Question put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Clause."

The Committee divided: Ayes, 89; Noes, 226.

*New Clause.*—(INFORMATION AS TO RIGHT TO RECEIVE LEGAL AID.)

A notice in the prescribed form shall be printed upon every summons to the Court of Session, Scottish Land Court and the Sheriff Court, informing the defendant shortly of the provisions of this Act relating to legal aid.—[Lieut.-Commander Clark Hutchison].

Brought up, and read the First time.

Lieut.-Commander Hutchison: I beg to move, "That the Clause be read a Second time." . . .

The Lord Advocate: . . . we are unable to accept this new Clause. I appreciate the intention behind the new Clause, but, as I have said, we take the view that this might best be done by administrative action as against putting it in isolation in the Bill.

Mr. Emrys Hughes (South Ayrshire): I am astounded that this new Clause should have been put down by the Opposition. I am surprised also to find the hon. Member for West Aberdeen (Mr. Thornton-Kemsley) actually supporting it and encouraging a wider dissemination among the public of the contents of the Bill. I am quite sure that this alarm of mine will be shared by the solicitors of Scotland, especially by an eminent solicitor who has made very strong criticisms of the Bill in the Scottish Press. He will read with horror that the Opposition are not only endorsing the provisions of this Bill but actually proposing to carry on a kind of propaganda in favour of it. These fears will certainly not be allayed by the statement of the Lord Advocate that there are to be long explanations made in the Press and in pamphlets.

I have had sent to me a very interesting statement by the well known and eminent member of the Scottish Law Agents Society of the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow and of the Faculty of Procurators in Greenock, Mr. John J. Campbell, who has taken a leading part in the Scottish Press in opposing this Bill on the grounds that it is nothing more than rank Bolshevism and Communism. I am really surprised that the hon. Member for West Aberdeen is endorsing this by supporting this new Clause. I should like to quote from this pamphlet in order that Members may have some idea that the persons really behind this Bill are the hon. Member for West Fife (Mr. Gallacher) and Karl Marx.

Mr. Gallagher (Fife, West): Will the hon. Member believe me when I say that I welcome this Bill with intelligent anticipation to provide the victimised members of John Lewis and Company with free legal aid?

Mr. Emrys Hughes: Yes, and I should like to give a considered legal opinion of the organised solicitors of Scotland as outlined by this pamphlet, which is nothing less than

an open letter to the Lord Advocate, which I hope he has read with the seriousness and consideration it deserves. It says of this Bill:

"These findings reflect the deep-rooted conviction of the whole profession that Scotland's ancient legal system is in danger of being swamped by Asiatic ideas, that her constitutional rights and historical traditions are being trampled in the mire of materialistic politics and that coercion is a weapon of Socialist planners which will be used ruthlessly to bludgeon truth and justice."

That is the Bill the Opposition wish to strengthen by this new Clause. He goes on to say:

"Well, in the Christian faith, a majority is one plus God and, in that knowledge, the utmost resistance will be offered against the imposition of the Marxist plans of the anti-Christian elements which riddle, from top to bottom, not only the Haldane Society, but also the Labour Party of Great Britain."

Far from opposing this Bill, the Opposition are now proposing to bring in a new Clause pointing out to every defendant in Scotland the provisions of this very suspicious Measure. He goes on to say—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker (Mr. Bowles): I do not think the hon. Member need read much more of that pamphlet as he is making his case quite effectively without it.

Mr. Gallagher: But it is very interesting.

Mr. Emrys Hughes: Then, with your permission, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I shall merely conclude with the peroration of the pamphlet.

"It is a matter of profound regret for many of us to find you, as Lord Advocate, leading against your own brethren, the forces of aggression. It may be that you have not fully realised the sinister implications of the Bill, and that you are unaware of the revolutionary lengths to which the Socialist movement is committed. In the light of this letter I do hope you will find it possible to reconsider your own position. Naturally you have the right to make your own decision. The choice is clear cut, Marx or Christ."

In giving this final benediction to this Bill, I am surprised that the Opposition have aligned themselves with Marx.

Lieut.-Commander Hutchison: While appreciating the Lord Advocate's intention to deal with these matters by administration, I still do not feel that that is entirely acceptable. The hon. Member for South Ayrshire (Mr. Emrys Hughes) has said that we oppose the Bill. That is not strictly accurate, inasmuch as we did not divide on the Second Reading. Although there are parts of the Measure we dislike, once a Bill becomes an Act of Parliament it is the law of the land, and it is right and proper in a democratic country that that law should be known by as many citizens as possible.

Mr. Emrys Hughes: Is the hon. and gallant Member supporting the Bill?

Lieut.-Commander Hutchison: My hon. Friends and I are supporting its general principle. . . .

#### Legal Aid and Solicitors' (Scotland) Bill

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read the Third Time."—[Mr. Woodburn]—[King's Consent signified.]

Lieut.-Commander Hutchison: This is a Bill about which we on this side of the House are, I am afraid, still not quite happy, though we have done all we can to improve it during the Committee and Report stages. As I said in opening the Debate on the Second Reading for the Opposi-

(continued on page 7.)

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### Projected Summer Conference

Our preliminary enquiries suggest that the Conference of Social Crediters announced last week to be in prospect cannot conveniently take place before the last week of September or the first week of October. The tempo of political movement is noticeably increasing, and many Social Crediters are looking forward to an early meeting which Major Douglas may visit. It will greatly facilitate the making of arrangements if readers who are interested in a meeting in Scotland would kindly send in their names.

### The New State Ethics

"The Truman Administration, as a part of what the President in his Inaugural Address called a 'bold new programme,' is seeking to encourage foreign investment by American citizens. In the current ECA authorisation, as passed by Congress, a large sum is actually earmarked to 'guarantee' private American capital which ventures overseas. Before Americans put any trust in these assurances they should familiarise themselves with the policy of confiscation of foreign private property which the United States has adopted since the close of World War II. Any American who proposes to invest money in France, for instance, should recognise in advance that if Soviet Russia takes over in that country his entire investment could be confiscated in accordance with principles now formally endorsed by the United States.

"Reversing its historic position with regard to property rights, the United States now apparently maintains that mere military victory justifies any form of confiscation which seems appropriate to the victorious government. Having thus sanctified the primitive principles of *force majeure*, it is easy to understand why the Administration must offer 'guarantees' if it is to lure American capital abroad. But no 'guarantee' approved by Congress is likely to balance the outright sanction for confiscation which our government has now established. The reversal of traditional principle is the work of President Truman's Administration. . . . An agreement that violated international law, by confiscating private property invested in neutral territory, was forced upon Switzerland three years ago. The strongest sort of pressure had to be applied to the Swiss before they would succumb to the hectoring demands of the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France, acting in concert, but under American leadership. The leverage exerted on the Swiss approximated blackmail. Swiss assets in the United States were 'blocked' and Swiss traders were blacklisted by our government until the 'Accord and Annex' was signed in Washington by Swiss Foreign Minister, Walter Stucki, on May 25, 1946. Our government gave little publicity to this disgraceful business. But Americans who visit Switzerland soon learn that this

'Accord' planted a new and unflattering conception of American morality over there. . . .

"The passage of time is serving only to strengthen the misgivings of American lawyers who realise that the Agreement forced upon Switzerland, and the subsequent War Claims Act of 1948, are inimical to every long-range American interest, to say nothing of the incompatibility with international law as traditionally preached by American jurists."  
 —*Human Events* (Washington, D.C.), April 27.

### 1984?

"In *Nineteen Eighty-Four* Britain has become Airstrip One, part of Oceania, which is one of the three great world-States. The other two are Eurasia and Eastasia, and with one or the other of these States Oceania is always at war. When the enemy is changed from Eurasia to Eastasia, the past is wiped out. The enemy, then, has always been Eastasia, and Eurasia has always been an ally. This elimination of the past is practised in the smallest details of administration; and incorrect predictions are simply rectified retrospectively to make them correct. When, for instance, the Ministry of Plenty issues a 'categorical pledge' that there will be no reduction of the chocolate ration, and then makes a reduction from thirty grammes to twenty, rectification is simple. 'All that was needed was to substitute for the original promise a warning that it would probably be necessary to reduce the ration at some time in April.' The appropriate correction is made in *The Times*, the original copy is destroyed, and the corrected copy placed on the files. A vast organisation tracks down and collects all copies of books, newspapers and documents which have been superseded. 'Day by day and almost minute by minute the past was brought up to date.'

"To achieve complete thought-control, to cancel the past utterly from minds as well as records, is the objective of the State. To this end a telescreen, which receives and transmits simultaneously, is fitted into every room of every member of the Party. The telescreen can be dimmed but not turned off, so that there is no way of telling when the Thought Police have plugged in on any individual wire. To this end also a new language has been invented, called 'Newspeak,' which is slowly displacing 'Oldspeak'—or, as we call it, English. The chief function of Newspeak is to make 'a heretical thought—that is, a thought diverging from the principles of Ingso (English Socialism in Oldspeak)—literally unthinkable.' The word 'free,' for example, is still used in Newspeak, but not in the sense of 'politically free' or 'intellectually free,' since such conceptions no longer exist. The object of Newspeak is to restrict, and essentially to order, the range of thought. The end-objective of the members of the Inner Party who control Oceania is expressed in the Newspeak word 'doublethink,' which means:

"To know and not to know, to be conscious of complete truthfulness while telling carefully-constructed lies, to hold simultaneously two opinions which cancelled out, knowing them to be contradictory and believing in both of them; to use logic against logic, to repudiate morality while laying claim to it, to believe that democracy was impossible and that the Party was the guardian of democracy; to forget whatever it was necessary to forget, then to draw it back into memory again at the moment when it was needed, and then promptly to forget it again; and above all, to apply the same process to the process itself."—*The Times Literary Supplement*, reviewing George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*.

## Palmerston and Freemasonry

### Chapters from Dr. Dillon's "War of Antichrist with the Church"

We published on May 21 a short article advertising a book which had come into our hands containing the Edinburgh lectures of Mgr. George F. Dillon, Missionary Apostolic, Sydney, which we indicated had impressed us as an exceptional work on the subject with which it deals. The lectures were delivered in 1884. Having announced that we desired to publish three chapters from the work, we do so now, in this and succeeding issues, recording at the same time that further study of the contribution as a whole confirms our opinion of its importance, and increases our surprise that it appears to have been overlooked by more than one writer whose work on subversive movements has wide currency. We quoted in the earlier article the sentences introducing the subject matter of the chapters on Palmerston: "Now you may be curious to know who succeeded to the Chieftaincy of this formidable conspiracy when Nubius passed away. It was one well known to you, at least by fame. It was no other than Lord Palmerston." Then followed:—

#### LORD PALMERSTON

The bare announcement of this fact will, no doubt, cause as much surprise to many here to-night as it certainly did to myself when it became first known to me. I could with difficulty believe that the late Lord Palmerston knew the veritable secret of Freemasonry, and that for the greater part of his career he was the real master, the successor of Nubius, the Grand Patriarch of the Illuminati, and as such, the Ruler of all the secret societies in the world. I knew, of course, that as a Statesman, the distinguished nobleman had dealings of a very close character with Mazzini, Cavour, Napoleon III, Garibaldi, Kossuth, and the other leading revolutionary spirits of Europe in his day; but I never for a moment suspected that he went so far as to accept the supreme direction of the whole dark and complex machinery of organised Atheism, or sacrificed the welfare of the great country he was supposed to serve so ably and so well, to the designs of the terrible secret conclave whose acts and tendencies were so well known to him. But the mass of evidence collected by Father Deschamps and others\* to prove Lord Palmerston's

\*M. Eckert (*opus cit.*) was a Saxon lawyer of immense erudition, who devoted his life to unravel the mysteries of secret societies, and who published several documents of great value upon their action. He has been of opinion that "the interior order" not only now but always existed and governed the exterior mass of Masonry, and its cognate and subject secret societies. He says: "Masonry being a universal association is governed by one only chief called a Patriarch. The title of Grand Master of the Order is not the exclusive privilege of a family or of a nation. Scotland, England, France and Germany have in their time had the honour to give the order its supreme chief. It appears that Lord Palmerston is clothed to-day (Eckert wrote in Lord Palmerston's time) with the dignity of Patriarch.

"At the side of the Patriarch are found two committees, the one legislative and the other executive. These committees, composed of delegates of the Grand Orients (mother national lodges), alone know the Patriarch, and are alone in relation with him.

"All the revolutions of modern times prove that the order is divided into two distinct parties—the one pacific the other warlike.

"The first employs only intellectual means—that is to say, speech and writing.

"It brings the authorities or the persons whose destruction it

complicity with the worst designs of Atheism against Christianity and monarchy—not even excepting the monarchy of England—is so weighty, clear, and conclusive, that it is impossible to refuse it credence. Father Deschamps brings forward in proof, the testimony of Henry Misley, one of the foremost Revolutionists of the period, when Palmerston reigned over the secret Islam of the sects, and other no less important testimonies. These I would wish, if time permitted, to give at length. But the whole history, unhappily, of Lord Palmerston proves them. In 1809, when but 23 years of age, we find him War Minister in the Cabinet of the Duke of Portland. He remained in this office until 1828, during the successive administrations of Mr. Percival, the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Canning, Lord Goderick, and the Duke of Wellington. He left his party—the Conservative—when the last-named Premier insisted upon accepting the resignation of Mr. Huskisson. In 1830, he accepted the position of Foreign Secretary in the Whig Ministry of Earl Grey. Up to this period he must have been well informed in the policy of England. He saw Napoleon in the fulness of youth, and he saw his fall. He knew and approved of the measures taken after that event by the advisors of George IV., for the conservation of legitimate interests in Europe, and for the preservation to the Pope of the Papal States. The balance of power, as formed by the Congress of Vienna, was considered by the wisest and most patriotic English statesmen, the best safeguard for British interests and influence on the Continent. While it existed, the multitude of small States in Italy and Germany could be always so manipulated by British diplomacy, as effectually to prevent that complete isolation which England feels to-day so keenly, and which may prove so disastrous within a short period to her best interests. If this sound policy has been since changed, it is

has resolved upon to succumb or to mutual destruction.

"It seeks for the profit of the order all the places in the State, in the Church (Protestant), and in the Universities; in one word, all the positions of influence.

"It seduces the masses and dominates over public opinion by means of the press and of associations.

"Its Directory bears the name of the Grand Orient and it closes its lodges (I will say why presently) the moment the warlike division causes the masses which they have won over to secret societies to descend into the street.

"At the moment when the pacific division has pushed its work sufficiently far that a violent attack has chances of success, then, at a time not far distant, when men's passions are inflamed; when authority is sufficiently weakened; or when the important posts are occupied by traitors, the warlike division will receive orders to employ all its activity.

"The Directory of the belligerent division is called the Firmament.

"From the moment they come to armed attacks, and that the belligerent division has taken the reins, the lodges of the pacific division are closed. These tactics again denote all the *ruses* of the order.

"In effect, they thus prevent the order being accused of co-operating in the revolt.

"Moreover, the members of the belligerent division, as high dignitaries, form part of the pacific division, but not reciprocally, as the existence of that division is unknown to the great part of the members of the other division—the first can fall back on the second in case of want of success. The brethren of the pacific division are eager to protect by all the means in their power the brethren of the belligerent division, representing them as patriots too ardent, who have permitted themselves to be carried away by the current in defiance of the prescriptions of order and prudence."

entirely owing to Palmerston, who appears, after leaving the ranks of the Tories, to have thrown himself absolutely into the hands of that Liberalistic Freemasonry, which, at the period, began to show its power in France and in Europe generally. On his accession to the Foreign Office in 1830, he found the Cabinet freed from the influence of George IV., and from Conservative traditions; and he at once threw the whole weight of his energy, position, and influence to cause his government to side with the Masonic programme for revolutionizing Europe. With his aid, the sectaries were able to disturb Spain, Portugal, Naples, the States of the Church, and the minor States of Italy. The cry for a constitutional Government received his support in every State of Europe, great and small. The Pope's temporal authority, and every Catholic interest, were assailed. England, indeed, remained quiet. Her people were fascinated by that fact. Trade interests being served by the distractions of other States, and religious bigotry gratified at seeing the Pope, and every Catholic country harassed, they all gave a willing, even a hearty support to the policy of Palmerston. They little knew that it was dictated, not by devotion to their interests, but in obedience to a hidden power of which Palmerston had become the dupe and the tool, and which permitted them to glory in their own quiet, only to gain their assistance, and, on a future day, to compass with greater certainty their ruin. Freemasonry, as we have already seen, creates many "figure-head" Grand Masters, from the princes of reigning houses, and the foremost statesmen of nations, to whom, however, it only shows a small part of its real secrets. Palmerston was an exception to this rule. He was admitted into the very recesses of the sect. He was made its Monarch, and as such ruled with a real sway over its realms of darkness. By this confidence he was flattered, cajoled and finally entangled beyond the hope of extrication in the meshes of the sectaries. He was a noble, without a hope of issue, or of a near heir to his title and estates. He therefore preferred the designs of the Atheistic conspiracy he governed, to the interests of the country which employed him, and he sacrificed England to the projects of Masonry. As he advanced in years he appears to have grown more infatuated with his work. In 1837, in or about the time when Nubius was carried off by poison, Mazzini, who most probably caused that Chief to disappear, and who became the leader of the party of action, fixed his permanent abode in London. With him came also several counsellors of the "Grand Patriarch," and from that day forward the liberty of Palmerston to move England in any direction except in the interest of the secret conspiracy, passed away for ever. Immediately, plans were elaborated destined to move the programme of Weishaupt another step towards its ultimate completion.\* These were,

\*In page 340, of his work on Jews, etc., already quoted, M. G. Demousseaux reproduces an article from the Political Blueter, of Munich, in 1862, in which is pointed out the existence in Germany, in Italy and in London, of directing-lodges, unknown to the mass of Masons, and in which Jews are in the majority. "At London, where is found the home of the revolution under the Grand Master, Palmerston, there exists two Jewish lodges which never permit Christians to pass their threshold. It is there that all the threads and all the elements of the revolution are reunited which are hatched in the Christian lodges." Further, M. Demousseaux cites the opinion (p. 368) of a Protestant statesman in the service of a great German Power, who wrote to him in December, 1865, "at the outbreak of the revolution of 1845 I found myself in relation with a Jew who by vanity betrayed the secret of the secret societies to which he was associated, and who informed me eight or ten days in advance, of all the revolutions which were to break out upon

by the aid of well-planned Revolutions to create one immense Empire from the small German States, in the centre of Europe, under the house of Brandenburg; next to weaken Austrian dominion; then to annihilate the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, by the formation of a United Kingdom of Italy under the provisional government of the house of Savoy; and lastly, to form of the discontented Polish, Hungarian and Slavonian populations, an independent kingdom between Austria and Russia.

After an interval during which these plans were hatched, Palmerston returned to office in 1846, and then the influence of England was seen at work, in the many revolutions which broke out in Europe within eighteen months afterwards. If these partly failed, they eventuated at least in giving a Masonic Rule to France in the person of the Carbonaro, Louis Napoleon. With him Palmerston instantly joined the fortunes of England, and with him he plotted for the realization of his Masonic ideas to the very end of his career. Now here comes a most important event, proving beyond question the determination of Palmerston to sacrifice his country to the designs of the sect he ruled. The Conservative feeling in England shrank from acknowledging Louis Napoleon or approving of his *coup d'etat*. The country began to grow afraid of revolutionists, crowned or uncrowned. This feeling was shared by the Sovereign, by the Cabinet, and by the Parliament, so far that Lord Derby was able to move a vote of censure on the Government, because of the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston. For Palmerston, confiding in the secret strength he wielded, and which was not without its influence in England herself, threw every consideration of loyalty, duty, and honour overboard, and without consulting his Queen or his colleagues, he sent, as Foreign Secretary, the recognition of England to Louis Napoleon. He committed England to the Empire, and the other nations of Europe had to follow suit.

On this point, Chamber's Encyclopædia, Art. "Palmerston," has the following notice:—"In December, 1852, the public was startled at the news that Palmerston was no longer a member of the Russell Cabinet. He had expressed his approbation of the *coup d'etat* of Louis Napoleon (gave England's official acknowledgement of the perpetration) without consulting either the Premier or the Queen; and as explanations were refused, Her Majesty exercised her constitutional right of dismissing her minister." Palmerston had also audaciously interpolated despatches signed by the Queen. He acted in fact as he pleased. He had the agents of his dark realm in almost every Masonic lodge in England. The Press at home and abroad, under Masonic influences, applauded his policy. The sect so acted that his measures were productive of immediate success. His manner, his *bonhomie*, his very vices fascinated the multitude. He won the confidence of the trading classes, and held the Conservatives at bay. Dismissed by the Sovereign, he soon returned into power her master, and from that day to the day of his death ruled England and the world in the interests of

every point of Europe. I owe to him the immovable conviction that all these grand movements of 'oppressed people' &c., are managed by a half-a-dozen individuals who give their advice to the secret societies of the entire of Europe."

Henry Mисley, a great authority also, wrote to P re Deschamps, "I know the world a little, and I know that in all that 'grand future' which is being prepared, there are not more than four or five persons who hold the cards. A great number think they hold them, but they deceive themselves.

the Atheistic Revolution, of which he thought himself the master spirit.\*

In a few moments we shall see the truth of this when considering the political action of the sect he led, but first it will be necessary to glance at what the Church and Christianity generally had to suffer in his day by the war of the intellectual party.

(The author's chapters XVIII, on *The War of the Intellectual Party*, and XIX, on *The War Party Under Palmerston*, will follow in later issues of this journal.)

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### PARLIAMENT (continued from page 3.)

tion in December last, we favour the general intentions of the Bill in so far as they are designed to reduce the cost of litigation to persons of modest means and to lessen the burdens which are at present borne by a good many members of the legal profession who at present undertake very important duties without any remuneration at all.

At the same time we feel, unhappily, that it is bringing nearer the day—which I personally hope I shall never live to see—when the lawyers of Scotland will become a species of State servant and the old traditions upon which the administration of justice in Scotland has been founded will gradually fade away. I speak only as a layman, but I do

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\*Mr. F. Hugh O'Donnell, the able M.P. for Dungarvan, contributed to the pages of the *Dublin Freeman's Journal* a most useful and interesting paper which showed on his part a careful study of the works of Monsgr. Segur and other continental authorities on Freemasonry. In this, he says, regarding his own recollections of contemporary events:—"It is now many years since I heard from my lamented master and friend, the Rev. Sir Christopher Bellew, of the Society of Jesus, these impressive words. Speaking of the tireless machinations and ubiquitous influence of Lord Palmerston against the temporal independence of the Popes, Sir Christopher Bellew said:—

"Lord Palmerston is much more than a hostile statesman. He would never have such influence on the Continent if he were only an English Cabinet Minister. But he is a Freemason and one of the highest and greatest of Freemasons. It is he who sends what is called the Patriarchal Voice through the lodges of Europe. And to obtain that rank he must have given the most extreme proofs of his insatiable hatred to the Catholic Church."

Another illustration of the manner in which European events are moved by hidden currents was given me by the late Major-General Burnaby, M.P., a quiet and amiable soldier, who, though to all appearance one of the most unobtrusive of men, was employed in some of the most delicate and important work of British policy in the East. General Burnaby was commissioned to obtain and preserve the names and addresses of all the Italian members of the foreign legion enlisted for the British service in the Crimean War. This was in 1855 and 1856. After the war these men, mostly reckless and unscrupulous characters—"fearful scoundrels" General Burnaby called them—dispersed to their native provinces, but the clue to find them again was in General Burnaby's hands, and when a couple of years later Cavour and Palmerston, in conjunction with the Masonic lodges, considered the moment opportune to let loose the Italian Revolution, the list of the Italian foreign legion was communicated to the Sardinian Government and was placed in the hands of the Garibaldian Directory, who at once sought out most of the men. In this way several hundreds of "fearful scoundrels," who had learned military skill and discipline under the British flag, were supplied to Garibaldi to form the corps of his celebrated "Army of Emancipation" in the two Sicilies and the Roman States. While the British diplomatists at Turin and Naples carried on, under cover of their character as envoys, the dangerous portion of the Carbonarist conspiracy, the taxpayers of Great Britain contributed in this manner to raise and train an army destined to confiscate the possessions of the Religious Orders and the Church in Italy, and, in its remoter operation, to assail and, if possible, destroy the world-wide mission of the Holy Propaganda itself.

know something of the debt which we in Scotland owe to the great jurists of the past, and I and my hon. Friends on this side of the House are uneasy about the tendency of the Executive to trespass in the realm of jurisprudence. During the eight years that I have been a Member of the House. I have seen all too often cases where the ancient rights of the individual have been swept aside by the streamlined methods of the Statutory Rule and Order, and I cannot welcome this development as being in the real interests of a live and democratic nation. We find that our apprehensions are shared by quite a number of persons who are intimately associated with the administration and practice of the law in Scotland.

In support and illustration of that statement, I should like to read a passage from a speech made by an eminent Judge of the Court of Session, Lord Blades, at the dinner of the Law Society of Glasgow University on April 22. According to the *Glasgow Herald* of April 23, Lord Blades said:

"I am bound to say that unless you band together as a strong united professional body, ready to fight to the uttermost for the great traditions that the old Scottish lawyers have handed down to you, these traditions will fade away, and you will become simply the hand of the Legislature.

"In other words, you will find yourselves some kind of legal civil servants. God forbid that such a day should ever come to pass; but unless you stand shoulder-to-shoulder in defence of the Common Law of Scotland, which is recognised all the world over for its soundness and sense, it will come to pass."

Those remarks certainly are calculated to increase our suspicions and make us wonder whether there is not some attempt to undermine the ancient and honourable legal traditions of our country. Whether those fears are right or wrong time alone can show, and it is idle to speculate on that tonight. . . .

. . . Finally, I should like to say a word about the legal profession in Scotland in relation to this Bill. Here I can, I think, speak objectively as I am not a lawyer, nor have I been concerned in any way with the consultations or discussions that have gone on during the preparation of this Measure. Unfortunately, it seems that the proceedings have not been very harmonious. There have been misunderstandings and accusations, and unhappily, there still seems to be much resentment in certain quarters. Even the Lord Advocate will, I think, agree that the recent statement issued to the Press by the General Council of Solicitors was couched in terms which I can only describe as rather less than modified rapture.

I am sure, however, that the Secretary of State and the Lord Advocate will agree that the legal profession in Scotland has great and proud traditions and has given a long record of disinterested service to the public. I hope therefore, that when the Bill becomes an Act, and that when they are making regulations and arrangements under the Bill, they will seek to co-operate with the Law Society in every way possible to ensure that the services given will be both efficient and smooth working. We shall not oppose the Third Reading of this Bill, but we remain convinced that there are a number of unfortunate provisions in it and, indeed, some dangerous features about it. We hope therefore that in due course further improvements will be made to it in another place.

Mr. N. Macpherson: . . . It has been said—and I think it was quoted by the Lord Advocate—of one great Scot jurist that so long as there were jurists no Scotsman need want for a champion. It has been widely true throughout

Scotland that where there was a good cause it was rare that it went without an advocate to defend it.

That is the system which, in this Bill, we are out to change. It certainly could not be changed more cheaply for the country in terms of finance. The question is whether it could be changed more cheaply to the country in terms which cannot be reckoned in finance. The training given in the sense of responsibility and service to young solicitors and young advocates by being called upon at one time or another during their careers to act as poor persons' lawyers—as the phrase was—or, again, to take briefs for no remuneration whatever, was something which was bound to inculcate that sense of service, pride in profession and sense of responsibility. That is now passing away. There may be advantages. We hope there will be, but do not let us delude ourselves into the belief that by putting this Bill through today we are making quite certain that everybody in future will have equal access to the courts.

I shall put the Secretary of State for Scotland completely at ease when I say that I believe this is a faltering step in faint pursuit of England. If hon. Members choose to look once again through proceedings in Committee, they will find that time and again the Secretary of State has laid emphasis on the fact that we have to approach the new system with caution and must be very careful that we do not waste public money. Therefore, we have to have a National Assistance Board to control the whole affair and make certain that nobody shall have access to the courts with legal aid except within terms laid down for it in the National Assistance Act. There are these very strict regulations concerning those who are entitled to that aid.

I made a point during the Second Reading stage which still stands out now at the end of our Debates. It is that if you happen to fall just within the limit of £420 you can get unlimited assistance and your maximum contribution would be, I think, something like £130. But if your net income comes just over £420 you get no justice whatever. That does not give equal access to the courts, or equality before the law. In so far as it is true, this is an imperfect Bill and is a faltering step. It may be a step in the right direction; that is something we have to find out.

*Mr. Hector Hughes* (Aberdeen, North): What the hon. Member is saying is a perversion of the purpose of the Bill, which is giving as a right to poor persons what was before a matter of grace.

*Mr. Macpherson*: There are perhaps advantages in giving a right, but what we have also to remember is that we are taking away a sense of duty to the other side which was of inestimable advantage to justice in Scotland. Although there was no legal right, there was that sense of duty on the part of the legal profession which did ensure that, by and large, few good causes were left without an advocate.

*Mr. Woodburn*: Is the hon. Member suggesting that the legal profession will lose that sense of duty because of this Bill?

*Mr. Macpherson*: I am not saying they will do so. What I am saying definitely is that one of the trainings in the sense of duty and of responsibility will now be removed, and that this is bound to have an effect. I do not say that the sense of duty will be removed. Obviously it will not. But it is all in the same direction as we have seen in the Health Service and in everything else, where you are creating rights in the interests of certain people and at the same time you

are destroying moral duties and the sense of responsibility, which in the long run may prove much more disastrous.

*Mr. Hector Hughes*: Surely the hon. Member is wrong in saying that is being removed. It still remains. What is being given now is a legal right to legal aid.

*Mr. Macpherson*: The hon. and learned Gentleman has already made that point, and I have already answered it. If he sticks to his point of view, I in turn stick to mine. That is why I regard this as a imperfect Bill, and although we on this side are not opposing it, we certainly do not welcome it with vast enthusiasm.

*Mr. Willis*: I think the hon. Member is less than fair to members of the legal profession in suggesting that because we are passing this Bill they will become less conscious of their civic duty. I welcome the Bill for a number of reasons, some of which the hon. Member ignored. The scheme of legal aid in Scotland had become very unsatisfactory. There could be no doubt about that on the part of anybody who cared to spend any time looking at the scheme in operation. In the first place, the income limit was too low. It debarred most people from receiving free legal aid. In the second place, the work that fell on the legal profession had become too great for the profession to continue to carry. In view of these conditions it was obvious that something had to be done. . . .

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