

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

## FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

Vol. 27. No. 18.

Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper.  
Postage: home 1½d. and abroad 1d.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1951.

6d. Weekly.

### From Week to Week

#### OUR GRATEFUL TRANSIENTS.

Abba Solomon, *alias* Abba S. Eban, *alias* Aubrey S. Eban, *alias* Abba Eban, Israeli Ambassador to the United States, is a Cape Town Jew who was brought to England in his second year and appears to have been "educated" with a view to his present appointment, on achieving which he promptly renounced his British citizenship, and attacked his late hosts.

"A friend asked him if a formal declaration had been necessary. 'Why, no' said Eban, 'You just write the Home Office and tell them that you're leaving, and that it's been nice knowing them.'" *Saturday Evening Post*, U.S.A.

• • •

There may be something wrong with our mental make up, but we still find ourselves unable to understand the almost complete absence of reaction to the debt-export treason.

Beginning with fifteen hundred millions of Public Debt owed by the people of this little group of islands to the India whose harbours, railways, power plants, roads, bridges, and modern buildings, (merely to touch the surface of the development of a sub-continent) are the direct result of British occupation, it would be difficult to mention any part of the British Empire which, by the curious accounting methods in favour with the Government, has not been run at a heavy loss. At this moment large orders are being booked for delivery of machinery for Pakistan, which will be delivered against "debts" incurred by this country to an area whose very name is not ten years old.

The plant will not be merely given away; the raw material of which it is made will be paid for by incurring further debt. It must be so; there is no other way. In itself, this situation would be serious enough; but it suggests a conspiracy of delusion which is even more alarming. "Austerity," "full employment," "everything for the export drive" and the dear old left-over from thirty years ago "consume less and produce more" all fit into a pattern which is intended to justify continuous commercial lunacy. "Whom the gods would destroy—"

While all this is so—and it is obvious that the "conservatives" either do not understand, or do not feel any ability to deal with the major materialistic feature of our economic policy, it is nevertheless true that a subtle and encouraging change is apparent, or seems to be apparent, in our foreign policy. The egregious Dr. Moussadeq is not happy; the Egyptian Wafd is showing signs of needing further directives from Washington; and the happy game of twisting the lion's tail seems for the moment to have developed defects.

Unfortunately, as everyone with a knowledge of Parliamentary history for the past century and a half is aware, this is in accordance with tradition. The Whigs, (Liberals, Labour-Socialists, *etc.*) have always sacrificed British external interests as being a threat to International Finance. The Tories, who in the main have been prevented from knowing anything whatever about Finance by the insertion into the premiership of puppets of the Financiers such as Disraeli or Palmerston, have been handed Foreign Affairs, as at present, to keep them too busy to learn much about Home Policy.

Or to put the process otherwise, the pseudo-Idealism of the Whigs has, if left to itself, served the ends of the International Jew; but the common sense of the Tories has been and is a danger which requires steering from within. This has nothing to do with Party politics, but everything to do with Party temperament.

There is nothing in the general situation at present which would suggest any departure from this technique; but there may be a possible complication. Mr. Churchill is of course a Whig; he is well versed in the tricks of ballot-box democracy; but he was most unquestionably sold down the river with the rest of us by Franklin Roosevelt, whose primary object was to eliminate the British, rather than the Germans or Russians; and we doubt if he has forgotten it.

Just how Mr. Churchill, now in a better position to make his weight felt, will react to his opportunities, in dealing with the much inferior President Truman, the nominee of Boss Pendergast, remains to be seen, but we shall not have long to wait. All the prophets, mystical and otherwise, proclaim 1952 to be the Year of Culmination; and for once, the prophets seem to be onto a sure thing.

### THE MONOPOLY OF CREDIT

By

C. H. DOUGLAS.

The Revised and Enlarged Edition published in 1937  
is again on sale.

12/- net.

"The standard literary instrument for the correct information of the public concerning the technical aspects of Social Credit"—*The Social Crediter*.

K.R.P. PUBLICATIONS LIMITED,  
7, VICTORIA STREET, LIVERPOOL, 2.

## PARLIAMENT

*House of Commons: November 20, 1951.*

### Rating Revaluation

*Mr. Cyril W. Black* asked the Minister of Housing and Local Government when it is proposed to proceed with the revaluation of properties for rating in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1948.

*Mr. H. Macmillan:* The work of revaluation is already in progress, but I cannot yet say when it will be completed. I hope to be able to make a further statement about this shortly.

*Mr. Black:* Will my right hon. Friend bear in mind that a large number of people are employed in this revaluation in one way and another, and that most competent people think that the new basis of valuation is quite unworkable in any case?

*Mr. Macmillan:* I am considering this with many other problems. This is only one of the skeletons that hang from my ceiling.

### State Documents (King's Signature)

*Mr. W. W. Astor* asked the Prime Minister whether he will consider taking steps to reduce the number of documents of a routine nature which need the personal signature of the Sovereign or of Counsellors of State.

*The Prime Minister:* It is the constant care of all concerned to see that The King is not unduly burdened with submissions.

### Foreign Affairs

*Mr. Malcolm McCorquodale (Epsom):* . . . I cannot claim to be in any way a close authority on the Sudan but I should declare my interest, as the saying is, in that I and my family have had close business relations with Khartoum and the Sudan for the last 25 years. I have also some connections with the cotton industry of this country.

Perhaps I might start by saying a word or two about Sudanese cotton. I do not know whether every hon. Member realises the paramount importance to the high-class cotton trade in this country at present of Sudanese cotton. It is the only long-staple alternative to Egyptian cotton. Our export trade as far as the cotton industry is concerned will depend more and more on the highest-class articles. There will be no dispute about that anywhere.

That means long-staple cotton, and we turn instinctively to the Sudan for a great deal of that cotton. The Sudan plantations and the Sudan Government—a great example of private enterprise and Government initiative combining in the past—have built a wonderful cotton field in the Sudan. It is now being taken over and run by the Government of the Sudan. It is still doing very well under the care of one who I think has some associations with this House in that he is the brother of the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer. As everybody will agree, he has done an excellent job in the Sudan.

I would emphasise that in order to keep up the quality of Sudanese cotton the utmost care, attention and control are necessary. There have been two bumper crops both in

quality and quantity in the last two years, which have been of the utmost use to this country, although I am advised that the coming year's outlook is not quite so promising.

Nevertheless, I say without any hesitation that it would be a major tragedy not only for the cotton industry and for employment in that industry in this country but for our whole export trade and our balance of payments, if Sudanese cotton were to come under the same sort of control as Egyptian cotton is at the moment, with the manipulated markets, the wild gambling, the barter to Russia and all the rest of it.

If anything serious were to happen to the Sudanese cotton industry it would be a major tragedy for the Sudan itself, because cotton is her major export and her economy is here at the present time; it is bound to be here because otherwise she would be a poor country. Cotton is her major source of wealth at the moment.

The House will remember that the Sudan has been governed under what is called a Condominium, and since the troubles of 1923 that Condominium has meant government very largely under the *aegis* of this country. Indeed, for the past 20 years the Egyptians have regarded it almost as a punishment to be sent to help in the government of the Sudan. Their major interest has been what the right hon. Member for Ipswich referred to, namely the waters of the Nile. I agree with the comment that the right hon. Gentleman made on that subject.

Some will go so far as to say that under our *aegis* the Sudan has been about the best governed country in the world. Others may say that that is too great a claim, but there is a considerable amount of justification for it, and we in this country may take a great deal of pride for what we have done in the Sudan, where there has been built up a fine, prosperous hard working people.

Indeed, those who remember the dark days of the early part of the war, when it appeared that the Sudan and Khartoum were at the mercy of the Italian forces in Abyssinia and Eritrea, will remember that the Sudan Defence Force and such little help as we could give them stood successfully between the Sudan and that menace.

Progress has been made. In the last three years a Legislative Assembly has been set up for the Sudan, and after a few initial teething troubles that has been working most excellently. I have been interested to read week by week a sort of Hansard, the weekly digest of proceedings, which is issued by the Legislative Assembly of the Sudan, and I have in my hand the weekly digest of the first assembly of the third session, dated Thursday, 25th October this year. I wish to quote from this because I think it is important that we should realise what the Egyptian proposals for the Sudan really are.

I quote from a statement made by Sir James Robertson, the Civil Secretary, one of the finest administrators who have ever gone out from this country to help develop other countries, and a man held in universal regard. He said:

" . . . on the 8th of October Naha Pasha suddenly placed before the Egyptian Parliament four decrees. The first of these submitted to Parliament a Bill repealing the 1936 Treaty and the Condominium Agreements. Secondly he presented two Bills declaring Egypt and the Sudan to be one country and declaring the King of Egypt to be King of Egypt and the Sudan. Thirdly, he presented a Bill to set up a future Constitution for the Sudan. This latter Bill provides for a Constituent Assembly, an electoral law, a

separate Council of Ministers and one or two Legislative Chambers. It provides for a Royal right to dismiss Sudanese Ministers and to dissolve the Sudanese Parliament and also provides that matters concerning foreign affairs, the Army and defence and currency should be vested in the hands of the King. The King would also have the power of approving or refusing approval to legislation passed by the Sudan Legislature. . . . The Sudan Government has received no copies of these Decrees. In this matter which so profoundly affects the Sudanese people His Excellency has received no communication of any sort from the Egyptian Government direct, neither was the Sudan Government consulted in any way beforehand."

The Assembly passed a resolution without vote deploring the Egyptian Government's attempt to impose Egyptian sovereignty on the Sudan without consulting the Sudanese people. I suggest that after that we must regard the Condominium as at an end. Indeed, the Egyptians have claimed that it is at an end, and I am glad to say that the Foreign Secretary recognised that in the last phrase of the admirable statement he made to the House last Thursday when he said:

"His Majesty's Government meanwhile guarantee to ensure the defence and security of the Sudan during the intervening period."—[OFFICIAL REPORT, 15th November, 1951; Vol. 493, c, 1179.]

We must now take up our trusteeship on our own to bring the Sudanese to the stage of self-government as a prelude to self-determination, to use my right hon. Friend's words.

There is a gale of . . . nationalism spreading over the Middle East, and I am sure we are all glad to realise that in the Sudan it is no gale but merely a gentle breeze. There has been admittedly a little trouble among certain students at two or three of the senior schools but apart from that everything is peaceful and quiet in the Sudan, as we would expect.

We should in no way be deterred from, or stampeded hastily into any departure from our chosen path with regard to the Sudan by anything which has happened in Egypt. There is a great deal to be done—and much that we in this House must see is done—before complete self-government can be regarded as proper in the Sudan. We have to see that liberty, freedom and the rights of individuals and minorities in that country are respected.

There are many problems arising in that country, in which, after all, only a comparatively short time ago slavery was rife. There is, I suppose, a major problem which has to be solved—the difference between the north and the south in the Sudan. These are two completely different countries.

The north is an Arabic, desert, Moslem country dependent upon the Nile for existence. The south is an equatorial, native African country whose problems are similar to those of Uganda and other countries of equatorial Africa. I hope that some arrangements may be made to safeguard the interests of the south completely in any self-government that is set up.

For ourselves, I would say that we should not be hurried or obstructed by the Egyptian trouble in our announced intention of self-government; let us not worry ourselves unduly either by pronouncements from eminent people who obviously have not been well informed on this subject—even such people as Mr. Trygvie Lie who, if he was reported correctly in the week-end Press, seemed to make a remark of little help in regard to this great country.

Above all, I would say, let us be ready to co-operate to the full with the Sudanese. They will have plenty of

difficulties. Our experience is and will be invaluable to them. . . .

Mr. R. H. S. Crossman (Coventry, East): . . . I shall never forget my first meeting with Dr. Weitzman in his house, when I was handed by him, on behalf of—well, they were not the Government then, but an illegal resistance movement—a plan which showed the partition line. I was then given the assurance that if partition were granted they would provide a base for us in Palestine—the base for which we are searching now in the Middle East. It was one of the tragedies of British history that we could have moved from Suez to a base within Israeli territory with the full consent of the Israelis if the British Government had accepted their offer in 1946—and they did not.

I would remind the Foreign Secretary that, however difficult things may be in 1951, we have five years still until the end of the Treaty with Egypt. We have five years in which we are entitled to stay in Egypt without a new treaty. A great deal can happen in those five years. So astonishingly have relations improved between Israel and this country in the last two or three years that I believe we should not exclude the possibility of a really intimate collaboration, if we allow it to mature slowly and do not try to push it too hard.

But there is one thing we may consider practically at once with Israel, and that is Gaza, because that was part of the area where Mr. Bevin planned our base would be. What is it today? It is one of the gloomiest and most terrible parts of the world, a narrow strip of sand by the coast, where there are 200,000 Arab refugees—shall I say, being looked after, or not being looked after—by the Egyptians? This Gaza strip is one side of the desert which the Egyptian army was allowed to keep when it was thrown out of other parts of Palestine. Of course, the Israelis would not throw them out of Gaza, because they did not want the 200,000 refugees. So, cold bloodedly, they have been left in destitution under Egyptian control, and completely cut off from contact with Israel. Here is one of the natural places for a base. [Interruption.] Otherwise why did the previous Government spend £2 million to build a large barracks in 1946 under Mr. Bevin, if they had not chosen Gaza as our base? If they did not think so, why was £2 million expended on the barracks in that area?

Would it not be the beginning of common sense to seek to use Gaza in co-operation with Israel?

House of Commons: November 21, 1951.

### New Ministers (Salaries)

(Continued: Mr. Butler is speaking)

. . . I said in my original remarks that my right hon. Friend the Prime Minister was considering how the development of atomic energy under the Ministry of Supply would continue. When my right hon. Friend is in a position to give an answer he will give one, and then it will be absolutely clear what the position is. Meanwhile, the Paymaster-General is there to help advise the Prime Minister on these vital matters with which he is connected. But I beseech the Committee not to exaggerate. The Paymaster-General is to have a staff of a very few people indeed, who are there to help him advise the Prime Minister and to collect the statistics about which the Prime Minister spoke earlier

(Continued on page 7).

## THE SOCIAL CREDITER

This journal expresses and supports the policy of the Social Credit Secretariat, which is a non-party, non-class organisation neither connected with nor supporting any political party, Social Credit or otherwise.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: *Home and abroad, post free:*

One year 30/-; Six months 15/-; Three months 7s. 6d.

Offices: (Business) 7, VICTORIA STREET, LIVERPOOL, 2, Telephone: CENTRAL 8509; (Editorial) 49, PRINCE ALFRED ROAD, LIVERPOOL, 15, Telephone: SEFTON Park 435.

Vol. 27. No. 18.

Saturday, December 29, 1951.

### "The Times" and Anti-Semitism in Eastern Europe

It is difficult to assess the current publicity given to "anti-semitism." A maxim of salesmen, we understand, is that publicity is what matters: within limits it does not matter whether the publicity is favourable or unfavourable. If a brand is well-known but not regarded highly, "Have you tried it?" soon establishes the sale of it, if trial does not rule this out—and why should it? It does not seem to us a theory which works when applied, for example, to *The Times* and its article across two columns on the leader page of the issue of December 12. The title is "A People Imprisoned: Growth of Anti-Semitism in Eastern Europe." One is reminded of the first stages of Hitler's banishment (or partial banishment) of the Jews in the inter-war years: "We shall know how to deal with . . ." etc. Whoever 'won' it, Germany lost the war. The parallel between Germany and the Russia of the present moment is close in many respects: Russia is going to 'lose' the war, if it comes. She is 'going the right way about it' if this is what 'she' wants. The article is anonymous. 'A Correspondent' wrote it—of course he did: that is what correspondents are for—to write articles. But who solicits them and accepts them? The article gives figures, concerning which there is always doubt when Jews are being enumerated. There are said to be 10,000,000 Jews outside Russia, and 2,100,000 inside, plus 425,000 in the Soviet-controlled countries—total twelve and a half million Jews in the world. "Tens of thousands" is alleged to cover the "disguised Jews"—in Poland at all events.

The article begins:—

"It is one of the ironies of the tragic world situation that the Jewish people, having after 2,000 years of dispersion achieved a place of reunion in the State of Israel, now find that for hundreds of thousands of their brethren the Iron Curtain irrevocably blocks the road to the promised land; and that whereas in the past racial hatred and persecution drove them from Russia and eastern Europe, to-day the rigid requirements of a social order ostensibly dedicated to the brotherhood of man keep them imprisoned within these same regions.

"Emigration to Israel from Russia and her satellites is now forbidden except in Hungary and Rumania, where persons considered to be an economic liability are still allowed to leave. Since Israel became an independent State in 1948 virtually no Jews have managed to emigrate from the Soviet Union. All emigration from Czechoslovakia has ceased. In Poland the special passport office set up to facilitate emigra-

tion to Israel has been shut down; aged Polish Jews wishing to join their children in Israel or elsewhere are nominally permitted to do so, but permits have to be obtained from the security police.

"The ban on emigration arises, of course, from the excessive demands of Russian nationalism and security, which decree that no citizens of the Soviet Union or of Soviet-controlled territories shall look or have contacts beyond their own frontiers. Even to try to keep in touch with relatives in the west is to risk the perils of official disapproval, if not the attentions of the security police. In Poland all letters for abroad must be taken unsealed to the post office and personally handed over the counter.

"The situation for Jews is being made the more insupportable because unbridled propaganda against Israel and Zionism is reviving and stimulating the traditional anti-Semitism of the eastern European countries. Radio broadcasts from Warsaw and Bucharest are now of such a scurrilous and abusive character that references to the recent Zionist Congress in Jerusalem had the familiar ring of the infamous charges once circulated in connexion with the so-called Protocols of Zion."

This is at least informative, if true. We wonder how many readers of *The Times* have read the "so-called Protocols of Zion," and whether an advertisement of reprints would be accepted by that newspaper.

There follows a passage about twice as long dealing chiefly with the subordination of Jews in Russia to Soviet policy and the suppression of Jewish Culture. "All international Jewish organisations and charities in the satellite countries have been disbanded. Thus the links with the rest of the world are being ruthlessly cut." Even in the days of persecution, Jewish communities in Eastern Europe, backed by Jewry in the Diaspora, could act together in the struggle for their rights. But to-day they are isolated as never before . . . . For the Jews of Eastern Europe the Iron Curtain seems now to have descended with the finality of the prison gate." This sentence ends the article.

As in Germany during the second phase of the world war some Jews remain:—

"What the Communist Party calls 'useful Jews' remain; they include Hilary Minc, Polish Minister of Planning, and Anna Pauker, the Rumanian Foreign Minister. But the high percentage of Jews in East European post-war Cabinets has perceptibly diminished. The same may be noticed in diplomatic and Civil Service lists. The increasing facilities for technical training and educational priority given to sons of workers and peasants, combined with prejudice, will eventually exclude the Jew, unassimilated or not, from regular employment."

### THE REALISTIC POSITION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

By

C. H. DOUGLAS:

(Postage 1d.)

PRICE EIGHTPENCE.

K.R.P. PUBLICATIONS, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.



**"Who's Who in America (1950)"**

by E. MULLINS

In "Who's Who in America for 1950-1951," we find a great deal of evidence concerning the victorious invasion of the American Republic by Russian Jewry. For instance, Charles Prince, who gives his trade as 'international trade economist.' He was born in the Ukraine, Russia, in 1905, the son of Mezar and Bessie Balk. He came to the United States in 1921, and was naturalised as a citizen in 1926, after he had reached the age of twenty-one years. Charles Prince studied in St. Louis University, and won a scholarship to the University of Chicago in 1939, where he studied economics with the great democrat, Senator Paul Douglas, whose ardent support of Senator Herbert Lehman for higher income taxes has shown the American worker how democratic he really is. The University of Chicago's endowment came from John D. Rockefeller, who, with the aid of Kuhn, Loeb Co. and Jacob Schiff, had obtained by force a monopoly on the oil resources of the United States for his financial backer, Lionel de Rothschild of London. The University of Chicago lent the head of its Department of Economics, Dr. J. Laurence Laughlin, from 1911 to 1913, to the Rothschilds to stump for the passage of the Federal Reserve Act.

In such historic surroundings, Charles Prince (Balk) learned gold standard economics. He took his doctorate at Georgetown University in 1942, while he was an economic analyst for the Office of Price Administration, then joined the powerful Board of Economic Warfare, which handled the stockpiling of essential war materials all over the world, and was not too careful with bookkeeping on such matters as a billion dollars here or a billion dollars there. His economic training was so valuable to the United States Government (not to be confused with the American Government, which does not exist) that he was put into the Foreign Broadcasting Intelligence Service, to co-ordinate our propaganda with the official Communist Propaganda. With this radio training, he joined the Federal Communications Commission in 1945. However, the Second World War for Zionism came to an end, and there was no longer any necessity to conceal from the American soldiers the real causes of the war, so he left government propaganda, and entered into business. He was fortunate enough to obtain a lucrative position with the Rockefeller firm of Standard Oil of New Jersey, his title being their adviser on Soviet Russian affairs, with which he was certainly familiar. In 1949 he was on an undisclosed mission for the Economic Co-Operation Administration, and now resides at one of the most expensive addresses in New York City, 2, East Eighty-Sixth Street.

In this same issue of "Who's Who in America" is the biography of Samuel Reber, who had the same education as Franklin D. Roosevelt, Groton Prep and Harvard (it would be interesting to know how many other Jews were at these schools when Mr. Roosevelt was educated). Samuel Reber was the Secretary-General of the Disarmament Conference from 1932 to 1935. The philosophy of disarmament is a simple one. In an uneasy interlude between two wars, if it is impossible for the manufacturers of war goods to get a war started, they announce a world-wide campaign for disarmament, which makes the people feel better, peace in our time and all that, and if democratic governments can be persuaded to scrap billions of dollars worth of battle-ships and cannon, a tremendous market is created for new

ones, and the manufacturers of war goods, such as the Rothschild's interest in Vickers, the Samuel family interest in Royal Dutch Shell Oil, and Lord Melchett's interest in Imperial Chemicals Ltd., or, in the United States, the Lehman family interests in Consolidated Vultee Aircraft, Dunlop Tire & Rubber, and Victor Emanuel's interest in Republic Steel, to name a few of the hundreds of great corporations in Jewish hands, have a field day plunging their governments into debt to purchase new battleships and guns. It is not surprising, then, to find the biggest bankers and manufacturers supporting the Council on Foreign Relations, which had a busy twenty years between world wars promoting disarmament.

Samuel Reber went with Governor Herbert Lehman of New York, of the powerful house of Lehman Brothers, bankers, on the Allied Mission to Italy in 1943. With Mussolini disposed of, Reber became political adviser to General Eisenhower at Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces. It may come as a surprise to many Americans that we followed the Communist custom of having political advisers with our generals during the Second World War, since that fact has received no publicity, but Eisenhower also was accompanied by Captain Edward M. M. Warburg, of the Kuhn, Loeb family banking house, as well as having with him Simon Rifkind as adviser on Jewish affairs. Rifkind is a member of the Wall Street law firm of Paul, Weiss, and Rifkind, and a partner in this firm is Telford Taylor, who was Chief Prosecutor at the Nuremberg Trials from 1946-49.

Samuel Reber was an important behind-the-scenes figure at the Council of Foreign Ministers in 1948, and then became Deputy High Commissioner of Germany, with John McCloy of Cravath & Henderson, lawyers for Kuhn, Loeb Co., as High Commissioner, and Benjamin Bittenweiser, partner in Kuhn, Loeb Co., as Assistant High Commissioner. It is not surprising that the German people survived the war, but it is amazing that they have survived the peace.

The third character in the drama of "Who's who in America" is an enterprising lawyer named Milton Katz, who has an imposing record of government service. Milton Katz began his career as legal secretary to the famous prime mover of the Zionist Organisation of America, Judge Julian Mack. Katz then had an alphabetical career in Washington, that is, RFC, NRA, SEC, WPB, OSS, and ECA. He began in 1932 with Eugene Meyer on the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which had two billion dollars to spend, a sum which tempted Meyer from his position as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. Katz then answered the call of Bernard Baruch to serve on the dictatorial National Recovery Administration, the Jews having precipitated the nation into a tremendous depression in 1929 by sending five hundred million dollars in gold out of the country, caused money rates to rise rapidly in New York and deflated the stock market and the savings of the American people, the NRA proposed to recover our country by fastening the Jewish yoke more tightly about its neck.

With the failure of NRA, Milton Katz found a job waiting for him on the Securities and Exchange Commission, which was set up to prevent any newcomers from profiting by the Jewish methods of expanding credit and over-capitalising new corporations to the point where they could not possibly pay dividends. Kuhn, Loeb had bankrupted several railroads by this simple operation, and did not care

to see the process used by strangers, hence Roosevelt's setting up the SEC.

As the Second World War for Zionism began, Milton Katz left the SEC and joined the War Production Board. In 1943 he became an official of the Office of Strategic Services, which was controlled by the Rothschild group, the Council on Foreign Relations. His brilliant record with the OSS led to Milton Katz's postwar appointment as the Chief of the Economic Co-operation Administration's Mission to Europe.

It is an unfortunate blot upon Milton Katz's long record of patriotism that so much of the ECA material has disappeared behind the iron curtain, leading to the not unnatural observation that the ECA is arming Russia for the conquest of the Western world. Since Milton Katz is the Chief of the European division, it must be supposed that he knows what is going on. Both Winston Churchill and the United States Army General Staff publicly announce that Europe cannot be held in the face of an all out Russian invasion. This may be propaganda to get Americans to submit to heavier taxation for "defence," but, if it is true, we should not be building great factories on the European continent for Russia to seize at her pleasure. In any case, the Economic Co-operation Administration is not dismayed at the shipment of whole power plants to Russia through Western Germany, where Reber and Buttenweiser reign, and it is to be hoped that, at the conclusion of the Third World War, the real war criminals may be brought to trial.

### Professor Copland Again

Professor Copland may not be the greatest menace in Australia, but he is the most cock-sure. Blandly observing the devastating inflation and its casualties among the pensioners and poor, he remarked, in effect, some time ago that this was a good thing, a sign of healthy expansion.

More recently, however, he seems himself to have become frightened at the acceleration of the inflation, and has proposed the usual and orthodox remedies for it. He seems to be quite blind to the failure of the same remedies elsewhere in the world. He reasons that there is too much money chasing too few goods; therefore reduce the money.

Sir Douglas's attitude of mind is that of the man who believes that the height of the mercury in the thermometer controls the temperature; and just as any one who believed that would first think of removing some mercury to reduce the temperature, so Sir Douglas wants to remove money to reduce prices. This economic theory which he learnt well and has never forgotten reminds us of the medical history of the Crimea War, as recorded by George H. B. Macleod, M.D., F.R.C.S., Lecturer on Military Surgery in a Scottish University, in his *Notes on the Surgery of the Crimea War* (published 1858).

... Private Hanihan was admitted to Mr. Macleod's wards, a ball which had gone through his lung having resulted in a severe hæmorrhage into his chest. On his admission his condition was one of great distress. "The patient was twice largely bled," reports Mr. Macleod, "and acetate of lead and opium given to him. These measures appeared to afford him some relief. Next day he had rallied considerably." However, internal hæmorrhage continued, and the resulting pressure on the lung caused great difficulty in breathing. Some of the blood in the chest was therefore

allowed to escape, giving "decided relief." But there was further internal hæmorrhage. "The patient was so completely prostrated by the hæmorrhage which had evidently taken place internally that I could not have recourse to any further depletive measures. . . The patient dies on the fifth day."

The sickness of our economic system is, in fact, a sort of internal hæmorrhage. Money, the circulating medium, 'bleeds' into fixed charges; an ever-increasing proportion of total costs is represented by book-keeping charges representing the utilisation of capital assets; and this represents a drain on purchasing power, which is reflected in its dilution, or inflation. In short, the increase in the volume of money is a function of the increase in costs. And every increase in the volume of money represents a future cost, while at the same time it dilutes current purchasing power. But to deal with this situation by taxation is equivalent to 'bleeding' a patient with an internal hæmorrhage.

It is interesting to speculate as to why Professor Copland's views and the views of others like him, have so much influence; and the answer is not difficult to find. Sir Douglas is like a man who can speak, for example, French, talking to a man who cannot. He can easily give a convincing demonstration of his ability. But the listener is in no position to judge what he is talking about. The Professor may talk to another 'economist' and it may be quite evident that the two understand one another; but because they talk the same language is no reason to assume that they talk sense in it. They may be joking, telling shaggy dog stories.

To a large extent it is true to say that 'science'—and more particularly so-called "Social Science," which includes 'Economics'—is little more than a special language, and that 'scientists' are merely trained linguists, just as doctors in earlier wars were fully trained in military 'science' but knew practically nothing of medical reality. In these days, economic reality just is not what economic 'science' thinks it is, and its practitioners simply manipulate intellectually artificial concepts, with socially disastrous effects . . ." (*The Australian Social Crediter*, October 6.)

By C. H. DOUGLAS.

### THE BIG IDEA

Price 2/6 (Postage extra)

### PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD WORLD WAR

Price 2/- (Postage extra)

### THE "LAND FOR THE (CHOSEN) PEOPLE" RACKET

Price 2/- (Postage extra)

K.R.P. Publications Ltd., 7, Victoria Street, Liverpool 2.

PARLIAMENT—

(continued from page 3).

in the debate. So it would be an exaggeration if hon. Members on either side of the Committee were to try to invest him with powers which he does not wish to have. . .

Ministry of Food (Sugar Ration)

Mr. Dodds asked the Minister of Food, in view of the agreement with Cuba, when he will increase the sugar ration.

Major Lloyd George: I am afraid I cannot hold out any hope that we shall be able to afford to buy enough sugar to increase the ration in the near future.

Food Production and Consumption

Mr. Peter Freeman asked the Minister of Food what is the total quantity of food produced in this country and imported respectively; within these two categories, how much of this total is animal foods, or animal products and how much is all other types of food; and what is the amount consumed per annum per head of the population of each.

Major Lloyd George: Table I shows the proportion of each of the principal foods which were home-produced and imported into the United Kingdom in the year 1950. The quantities of each of the specified foods consumed per head of the population in the year to June, 1951, are shown in Table II.

Table I.

HOME-PRODUCED AND IMPORTED SUPPLIES OF MAIN FOODSTUFFS IN 1950  
Thousand tons

—	1950		Percent- age of Total Supplies Home Produced
	Home Produced (a)	Imported	
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent) ... ..	1,595 (b)	3,858	29
Oils and Fats (crude oil equivalent) ... ..	170	1,127	13
Sugar (refined value) ...	554	1,977 (c)	22
Carcase meat and offal	903 (d)	848	52
Canned corned meat (e)	—	47	—
Other canned meat (e)	(10)	85	—
			Included in carcase meat and offal
Bacon and ham (including canned) ... (e)	215 (g)	259	45
Fish (including canned and shell fish) ...	865	141	86
Butter ... ..	25	335	7
Cheese ... ..	55	154	26
Condensed milk... (f)	140	27	84
Dried milk (whole and skimmed) ... ..	41	34	54
Shell Eggs ... ..	524	116	82
Egg products (dried egg equivalent) ... ..	—	23	—
Dried fruit ... ..	—	148	—
Citrus fruit ... ..	—	420	—
Milk for human consumption as liquid ... (million gallons)	7,857 (1,708)	—	100 (100)
Potatoes for human consumption ... ..	5,365	135	98

- (a) Home production of livestock products includes production by self-suppliers, e.g., domestic pig keepers, pig clubs, domestic poultry keepers.
- (b) Millers' receipts only.
- (c) Including quantities of sugar imported for re-export.
- (d) Home fed.
- (e) Product weight.
- (f) All types.
- (g) Excluding production from imported frozen carcasses.

Table II  
FOOD SUPPLIES PER HEAD IN YEAR 1950-1951

	Lb.
Dairy products ... ..	54.8
Meat (edible weight) ... ..	82.2
Fish, poultry, etc. ... ..	29.1
Eggs ... ..	29.7
Oils and Fats (fat content) ... ..	46.9
Sugar and syrup (sugar content) ... ..	84.8
Grain products ... ..	221.0
Fruit and tomatoes (fresh equivalent) ... ..	127.5
Potatoes ... ..	242.2
Other vegetables ... ..	109.3
Tea, coffee, cocoa ... ..	13.0
Pulses ... ..	10.8

Agriculture (Horse Population)

Mr. Peter Freeman asked the Minister of Agriculture what is the present population of horses; and what were the comparable figures in 1900 and 1925.

Sir. T. Dugdale: The only returns collected are of horses on agricultural holdings at the date of the June census. The figures are as follows:

England and Wales			
—	1900	1925	1951 (a)
	'000	'000	'000
Horses used for agricultural purposes—			
Mares (including those kept for breeding)	925.0	773.2	{ 145.8
Geldings ... ..			{ 102.1
Unbroken horses 1 year old and over—			
Light ... ..	265.1	143.7	{ 15.3
Heavy ... ..			
Horses under 1 year old—			
Light ... ..	115.4	44.9	{ 5.6
Heavy ... ..			
Stallions for service—			
Light ... ..	(b) }	4.8	{ 1.0
Heavy ... ..			
All other horses ... ..	(b)	197.6	82.3
Total ... ..	1,305.6	1,164.2	364.4

(a) Provisional.  
(b) Not separately collected.

Great Britain (Food Cultivation)

Mr. Peter Freeman asked the Minister of Agriculture what is the total area in square miles of Great Britain; what is the area now under cultivation, respectively, for pasturage

and for crops, vegetables, cereals and fruit; what is the area of urban development; and what other area cannot be used for the cultivation of food.

*Sir. T. Dugdale:* The total area of Great Britain and the area under cultivation are given below. There are no figures available to show how much of the area unaccounted for in the table is taken up by urban development or other uses and how much is waste.

1951 (a)

	Acres	Square Miles
Total area (including water)...	56,802,324	88,754
Total area of water ... ..	601,921	941
Total area (excluding water)...	56,200,403	87,813
Permanent grass ... ..	11,975,906	18,712
Temporary grass ... ..	5,182,363	8,097
Total ... ..	(17,158,269)	(26,810)
Vegetables (excluding potatoes)	417,491	652
Fruit ... ..	321,287	502
Cereals ... ..	7,470,529	11,673
Other crops ... ..	3,482,430	5,441
Total crops and grass ...	28,850,006	45,078
Rough grazing ... ..	16,350,380	25,547
Total ... ..	45,200,386	70,626

(a) Provisional.

### Falkland Islands (British Title)

*Mr. H. Hind* asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies what action he proposes to take to terminate the illegal occupation of British territory in the Falkland Island Dependencies by Chilean and Argentine parties.

*Mr. Lyttleton:* The policy of His Majesty's Government is to take all necessary steps to maintain British title to the Falkland Islands Dependencies.

### S. Baring-Gould

The following passage is from pages 53 and 54 of *Early Reminiscences* by S. Baring-Gould, published by John Lane, The Bodley Head, London, 1923:—

"The Emperor Joseph II found it so difficult to trace Jewish individuals for the purpose of taxation, so impossible to catch one in a criminal case, owing to their having no surnames, and being known as the son of Levi, or of Moses, or of Abraham, that he issued a decree requiring every Jewish family to assume a surname and to be registered under it. They at once took unto themselves flowery designations, as Lilienthal, Blomberg, Rosenheim; or else assumed an heraldic cognizance. Hence come the families of Adler, Hirsch, Loew, Strauss, Stern, Mond; or again, Rothschild (Red Shield), Silberad (Silver Wheel) the arms of the city of Mainz. Or else they adopted the name of a town or village where they lived as Oppenheim, Auerbach, Bamberger. Some modestly accepted the name of their father, whose son they claimed to be, as Mendelssohn, Levison. Others, more aspiring, adopted names of noble families that had died out. In Bohemia the most splendid

name was that of Rosenberg. The lords of Rosenberg frequently contracted marriages with the sovereign houses of Germany, and on one occasion we find the name of Rosenberg among the candidates for the Polish crown. At present, the family is extinct, and its vast estates have passed with its castles and palaces to the Schwarzenbergs. Here was a chance not to be missed. Not only was this a flowery name, signifying the Mountain of Roses, but it was also a famous historic name. It was at once appropriated by a Hebrew, as not only giving him a fictitious descent from Charlemagne, but also some claim to a family ghost, The White Lady of Rosenberg. Abraham Rosenberg came to Budweis, near one of the family castles, on some pecuniary quest and put up at the Glocke. Next morning he appeared with a nose the size and colour of a bruised peach. He asserted that he had been visited during the night by his great ancestress, the White Bertha, who had communicated family secrets to him. It was, however, shrewdly suspected that she had wrung his nose for having had the temerity to assume the patronymic of such historic dignity.

"A German Jew by the name of Gottheimer came to England as a company promoter, and assumed the name of Albert Grant, Grant being the family name of the Earls of Seaforth, the heads of the clan of Grant. He gained ten thousand pounds as promotion-money for the Emma Silver Mine, which paid investors a shilling for each twenty pound share. He was Member of Parliament for Kidderminster. Heaven and the Court that ennobled him know how and for what he obtained his title as Baron Grant.

"Having acquired family names of some sound, the Jews next aspired to become nobles, and it was not long before they obtained their desires. The Napoleonic Wars had all but made Austria bankrupt, and if the title of Baron could be sold, and Jew bankers were desirous of purchasing, why not sell? Accordingly sold they were. A successful Jew tailor retires from London to Vienna, and struts the streets as Hochwohlgeborner Baron, and puts a coronet on his visiting cards. Some years ago the late Baron Stern stood in the Liberal interest for a Kentish constituency. As he spoke at the hustings, some one in the audience shouted out, 'Who are you? We want to know who you are?'

"Stern spread out his chest, invested in yellow nankin, and replied pompously, 'I am a Baron, and mein fader was a Baron too.'

"An interrupting voice came from the audience, 'Pity it was that your modder was not barren also.'

"We have among us in England as well a good sprinkling of Hebrews who seek to screen their Hebraic origin by adopting good old English and Norman names. I used to receive periodicals from money-lenders, Jews every one of them, who disguised their nationality by the assumption of noble, or at least honourable, English names.

"The Jewish world is divided in two entirely—as far as opinions go—distinct classes. There are the old Jews, orderly, law-abiding, honourable, observing the commands of Moses and the customs of their fathers. But there exists another party, and that very widespread. It is made up of such as have lost all faith in the promises of God, who have little or no belief, and are inspired with bitter animosity against Christ and Christianity."