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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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JEWS AND COMMUNISM (2)

Particularly interesting are quotations taken from an article in *The American Hebrew* of September 10, 1920 entitled 'Jews in World Reconstruction':

"Out of the economic chaos, the discontent—and it was a legitimate discontent, be it noted—of the Jew evolved organised capital, with its working instrumentality, the banking system.

"That was a great achievement—an achievement almost as great as the evolution of organised government out of the selfish operations of the barons and their superbaron. Gradually, in every country in the world, the government of the barons and the government of the Jewish banker affected an alliance that constituted up to the outbreak of the great war—and apparently still constitutes—the *dual force that controls the destinies of nations and of individuals everywhere*.*

"Organised government, like organised finance, is an essential condition to the welfare of human society. The indictment against both government and finance lies in their joint rejection of the Golden Rule—in their joint attempt, successful up to the present—to ride roughshod over the rights of nations and of individuals.

"To impose rules—and especially the Golden Rule—upon this dual Niagara of force is the paramount problem of the day.

"One of the impressive phenomena of the impressive time is the revolt of the Jew against the Frankenstein which his own mind conceived and his own hands fashioned for his defence in the darkness of the middle ages. This revolt is a continued phase of the unrest that formulated through Jewish lips the Sermon on the Mount.

"The workings of this unrest are to be seen in the events that have accomplished, since the fateful year 1914, a task that looms far larger than the French Revolution—the annihilation of the most firmly entrenched, the most selfish and most reckless autocratic system in the world, the Russian Czarism.

"That achievement, destined to figure in history as the overshadowing result of the world war, was largely the outcome of Jewish thinking, of Jewish discontent, of Jewish effort to reconstruct.

"Even amid the mass of legends that have been transmitted to the columns of the press by men and women whose main purpose was to paint the Russian revolution in warning colours, it is possible for the discriminating

mind to discern facts that terrify.

"*The Bolshevik Movement* is neither polite or tolerant; in its initial phase it was purely destructive. Force was needed to clear the Russian ground of the accumulated abuses of centuries. While it was sweeping away the obstacles to freedom, the *Bolshevik broom** swept away many useful and desirable things

"The military, economic and political power which *Soviet Russia** is developing in the face of the united opposition of the rest of the world is a sign of the passing of the destructive phase of the *Lenine-Trotsky revolution**, which may also mean the passing of *Lenine and Trotsky** themselves. . . .

"*This rapid emergence of the Russian revolution from the destructive phase and its entrance into the constructive phase is a conspicuous expression of the constructive genius of Jewish discontent*.*

"What Jewish idealism and Jewish discontent have so powerfully contributed to accomplish in Russia, the same historic qualities of the Jewish mind and heart are tending to promote in other countries. It was natural that, under the stress of the political and economic torrent that swept away a firmly entrenched institution of oppression in Russia, discontent in other parts of the world should find expression in overemphasis of issues and overstatement of aims.

"Such an overshooting of the mark is inseparable from all great aims in their white heat. But, just as in Russia the first violent impulses of destruction have been succeeded in an incredibly short time by a systematic and eminently successful campaign of reconstruction, so in every country the Jewish movement to bring about a happier and more rational state of society is being modified to the requirements of actualities.

"In every country—the same genius that first created Capitalism to meet a *great racial** and universal need and then revolted against its irresponsible excesses, is working to create a better state of society for *its own benefit** and the greater happiness of all other peoples."

A separate chapter of the book is devoted to the connection of Kuhn Loeb & Company with the Bolshevik Revolution. We learn that:

"Following the December 4, 1938, address of Father Coughlin, Mr. Elisha Walker, a member of Kuhn Loeb & Company, and his travelling companion, Mr. John J. Gillespie, visited Father Coughlin at his home on the evening of December 9, 1938. These gentlemen were anxious, among other things, to discover if Father Coughlin had

*Passages marked with an asterisk are our italics.

in his possession a certain copy of the *New York Times* from which he quoted the previous Sunday.. The quotation referred to, was a statement issued by their firm claiming that Kuhn Loeb & Company never had any financial relations with any Russian Government.. This statement was printed as such in an early edition of the *New York Times* on November 29, 1938.

"Mr. Elisha Walker said that the *New York Times* had assured him that no edition of their paper on November 29, 1938 carried the story that was quoted in the broadcast of December 4, 1938.

"Both Mr. Walker and Mr. Gillespie were surprised when Father Coughlin's secretaries produced the copy of the early edition of the *New York Times* of the same date and showed them that the Kuhn, Loeb & Company official release had been printed.

"As now conceded by all, the Kuhn, Loeb & Company statement actually did appear in the early edition of the *New York Times* of November 29, 1938 and did not appear in the later edition of that paper for the same day.

"Now the *New York Times* in its early edition (November 29, 1938) did print the following:

"Kuhn, Loeb & Co., in a statement last night said:

"The firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. has never had any financial relations, or other relations, with any government in Russia, whether Czarist, Kerensky or Communist."

"The Kuhn, Loeb and Company statement continued to say that the late Jacob Schiff 'had no relations with any fomentors of the Bolshevik uprising which destroyed the Kerensky government, being utterly out of sympathy with their methods and principles.'

It is evident that Kuhn, Loeb and Company were greatly disturbed because Father Coughlin associated the name of that firm and the names of some of its members with the Russian Revolution.

If that fact were established it would tend to clarify the meaning of the words "international bankers". If that fact were successfully challenged it would not only harm Father Coughlin but would exonerate Kuhn, Loeb and Company.

On December 2, 1938 Kuhn, Loeb and Company sent intimidating telegrams to various radio stations denying that Kuhn, Loeb and Company helped to finance the Russian revolution. The telegram read as follows:

"We are informed that on November 20, 1938, you broadcast an address by the Reverend Charles E. Coughlin, of Royal Oak, Michigan, in which it was charged that the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. helped to finance the Russian Revolution and Communism. We are also informed that on the following Sunday, November 27, 1938, you broadcast another address by the same speaker in which that charge was repeated. You are hereby notified that such charge is wholly untrue. Copies of statements issued by the firm and by the United States Secret Service which appeared in the newspapers on November 29 and November 30 have been forwarded to you by registered air mail. (Sgd.) Kuhn Loeb & Co."

The authors point out that in the face of the evidence

Kuhn Loeb & Company cannot substantiate their assertion in their statement to the Press:

"The fact is that neither the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. nor any of its partners, past or present, assisted in any way to finance any Communist Revolution or activity in Russia or anywhere else.

November 28, 1938".

They add to other evidence by quoting from a document published by the United States Department of State entitled: *Papers relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States—1917—Supplement 2—The World War—Volume 1*. On page 25, we read the following confirming evidence:

"File No. 763 72119/563a.

"The Secretary of State to the Ambassador in Russia ... (Francis)

(Telegram)

Washington, April 16, 1917.

"1321. Please deliver the following telegram:

"Militovkov, Petrograd (or Baron Gunzburg): American Jewry is alarmed by reports that certain elements are urging separate peace between Russia and Central powers. A separate peace may, in our opinion, lead to the ultimate restoration of an autocratic Government and the degradation of the Russian Jews below even their former deplorable condition. We are confident Russian Jewry are ready for the greatest sacrifices in support of the present democratic government as the only hope for the future of Russia and all its people. American Jewry holds itself ready to co-operate with their Russian brethren in this great movement. Marshall, Morgenthau, Schiff, Strauss, Rosenwald.

"(If sent to Baron Gunzburg, add: May we ask you to submit this to your Government) Lansing".

As they say "Comment upon this startling document is almost unnecessary". Two names of members of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company—Schiff and Strauss—are mentioned in this telegram sent by the United States Secretary of State, Robert Lansing.

The Sisson Documents.

The Sisson Documents are dealt with extensively. Concerning the author of these documents we read:—

"Edgar Sisson was the special representative of President Wilson in Russia during the Bolshevik Revolution. He wrote a personal chronicle of the Revolution in a book, entitled *One Hundred Red Days—November 25, 1917—March 4, 1918*. Moreover, he compiled a report, entitled *The German-Bolshevik Conspiracy* while acting in his capacity as 'Special Representative in Russia of the Committee on Public Information', in the winter of 1917-1918. As is evident from even a casual reading of the book and the brochure which contains the report, Sisson, acting as the special representative of President Wilson, enjoyed intimate contact with the representatives of foreign powers and thereby acquired important documents bearing on the German-Bolshevik conspiracy."

The authenticity of the Sisson documents was guaranteed by the National Board of Historical Service. This was a private organisation. But the fact that the Committee on Public Information submitted the documents to the investigators of this Board and that both the Committee and the United States Congress accepted the judgment of these

investigations makes the documents official and the Board's devisions official, at least in this instance.

Documents Nos. 57 and 64 read as follows:

DOCUMENT No. 57.

"Circular, November 2, 1914.—From the Imperial Bank to the representative of the Nia-Banken and the agents of the Diskonto Gesellschaft and of the Deutsche-Bank:

"At the present time there have been concluded conversations between the authorised agents of the Imperial Bank and the Russian revolutionaries, Messrs. Zinovieff (here and below version A has Zenzinoff) and Lunacharsky. Both the mentioned persons addressed themselves to several financial men, who for their part addressed themselves to our representatives. We are ready to support the agitation and propaganda projected by them in Russia on the (one) absolute condition that the agitation and propaganda noted (planned) by the above-mentioned Messrs. Zinovieff and Lunacharsky will touch the active armies at the front. In case the agents of the Imperial Bank should address themselves to your banks we beg you to open them the necessary credit which will be covered completely as soon as you make demand on Berlin.—(Signed) Risser."

"(Addition as part of document): Zinovieff and Lunacharsky got in touch with Imperial Bank of Germany through the Bankers: D. Rubenstein, Max Warburg, and Parvus. Zinovieff addressed himself to Rubenstein and Lunacharsky through Altvater to Warburg, through whom he found support in Parvus".

Sisson noted:

"Lunacharsky is the present People's Commissioner of Education. Parvus and Warburg both figure in the Lenin and Trotsky documents. Parvus is an agent at Copenhagen (see *New Europe*, January 31, 1918, p.p. 94-95) Warburg is believed to have been lately in Petrograd." (p.p. 26-27).

DOCUMENT No. 64.

"Stockholm, September 21, 1917. Mr Rupert Scholan (Schaumann) Haparanda.

"Dear Comrade: The office of the banking house M. Warburg has opened in accordance with telegram from president of Rhenish-Westphalian Syndicate an account for

the undertaking of Comrade Trotsky. The attorney (agent) purchased arms and has organised their transportation and delivery up to Luleo and Varde. Name to the office of Eason & Son in Luleo, receivers, and a person authorised to receive the money demanded by Comrade Trotsky.—J. Furstenberg."

Sisson noted:

This is the first reference to Trotsky, and connects him with Banker Warburg and Furstenberg. Luleo and Varde are Swedish towns, the former near to Haparanda, which is on the border of Sweden and Finland."

Other documents in the Sisson Report which "refer directly to and corroborate the matter discussed in above documents" are dealt with at length. The documents establish the following facts:—

"(1) German bankers co-operated with the German General Staff in foisting Communism on Russia and received the reward for their subsidies in the future exploitation of Russia.

"(2) The Jewish-German Bankers at the Bleichroeder-Mendelssohn-Oppenheim-Warburg group selected and subsidized for agents of Bolshevism many apostate Jew radicals.

"The Sisson documents were accepted by the United States Congress because their authenticity had been guaranteed by history critics of the National Board for Historical Service. Mr. George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information (which body published the Sisson Documents as *War Information, Series No. 20, October, 1918*) had turned over Mr. Sisson's documents to members of the National Board for Historical Service for their expert examination and judgment."

The Jewish-German Bankers under the leadership and direction of Kuhn, Loeb & Company certainly exploited Russia industrially and commercially on an immense scale to their own advantage. But the experiment in vast planned centralised organisation has failed in *realising* the military and economic power claimed to be developing in 1920 by *The American Hebrew*, whatever may have been achieved in "numerical strength" and immense if inefficient Plant.

J. M.

B.B.C. Propaganda

Director of Programmes, B.B.C.,

Dear Sir,

It seems obvious that if *any* "ideas" are to be heard on the air, *all* should have equal facilities. If all cannot, then none should.

On that basis I want to ask how Mr. Priestley, whose talks have hitherto had a refreshingly positive ring, should have been allowed to use the war situation for an attack on property, as he did last Sunday, 21st?

Fundamentally there are only two possible forms of society—the decentralised, which is Democratic, and the centralised, which, whatever it may be called, Fascist, Nazi, Socialist, is

Communitic.

I am not defending absentee landlordism, which Mr. Priestley condemned,—though I think he could have found a more glaring example of that very acute evil than his next-door neighbour; nor do I deny his perfect right to his own opinions, even though they happen to be diametrically opposed to my own democratic ones; but what I want to get at is how, since there is to be no ideological propaganda on the air, is he permitted to attack the idea of property? After all, it is a fairly revolutionary proposition.

I quite realize the difficulties there must be over programmes. How much easier if everyone were allowed a say! But since that is not so, surely the line

must be hard and fast.

July 22, 1940.

Yours truly,
NORMAN F. WEBB.

Mystery of Information

A late (perhaps by this time it is not the latest) indiscretion of what *The Times* calls *The Mystery of Information* is a long letter to the public (Official Paid) arguing with the writer of 'an article which appeared in the most prominent place in one of the most widely-circulated daily newspapers a few days ago' as to whether there is a difference between 'foreign publicity' and 'overseas publicity'. *The Mystery of Information* will soon be the Ministry of Imbecility.

PLAIN Mr. JOHNSON

By B. M. PALMER

It is said that whenever an introduction is made in Russia the comrade's calling is also mentioned. "This is Comrade Ivanoff, a specialist in agriculture." He carries a portfolio full of information, and the conversation turns at once to technical details.

Long ago we played the game of Happy Families. Mr. Bones, the Butcher, his buxom wife and her progeny were very real to us. In that world of makebelieve, Mr. Bones was always sharpening his knife while Master Bones tossed up a string of sausages and his sister pulled the wishbone. But later we learned that the sweep was clean on Sundays, and did not always carry his broom; and when we came to years of discretion we were not at all disconcerted to discover that the neighbour whom we had known for years as a rose enthusiast was, during part of the day, a meat inspector. We did not give it a thought beyond the moment; and the next time we met him we continued the conversation about ramblers without asking him to favour us with his views on the latest methods of refrigeration. He would have been astonished if we had.

This instinctive recognition on the part of civilised Englishmen that a man's individuality exists apart from his function towards Society is probably our nation's chief contribution to social progress. We have always tacitly assumed that the aim of each of us is a totalitarian aim, that we have a right to an interest in everything. When we meet, we meet as men and women with lives of our own, not as functionaries of the state.

The following quotation from *The Jewish Chronicle* shows the trend of events in the Zionist movement, which at present is split into two main parties, the Zionist Organisation and the New Zionist Organisation:

"Some four weeks ago Dr. Weizmann and Mr. Israel Sieff attended a small luncheon party at which some non-Jewish personalities of note in political and military spheres were present. The subject of the scheme for raising a Jewish army was mentioned by the non-Jews present with very warm approval, and in reply to an enquiry Dr. Weizmann expressed himself as generally in favour of such a scheme,

A serious attempt to reverse this relationship has proceeded for some generations. It is an essential preliminary to the establishment of the work state that this English instinct shall be broken down, for while it is strong no totalitarian state can be secure. When education became "training for vocation" and life became "service" the process was then well on the way; but that however far this change may have proceeded on the surface, it has made little or no real change in us can be gathered from the generally unhappy state of the more thoughtful part of the community; their unconscious and conscious thoughts are not in harmony.

I have heard communists claim that there are no nervous break downs in policy. This is the work of those who but it is nothing to be proud of. In a land where no progress whatever had been made concerning the individual's correct relationship towards Society, there was nothing to destroy, no freedom to lose. Where there was no background of home, hobbies or sport, no conception of the totalitarian aim of the individual, life *did* gain a certain interest and importance when you became a "specialist in agriculture." From being a serf you were elevated to a state functionary; you became an expert with all an expert's enthusiasm for technical details.

In one of Elmer Rice's plays the hero, a Russian State official tears himself away from the girl he loves with the words "There are many women, but there is only one Communist Party."

I have no means of knowing how

and as anxious to co-operate with Mr. Jabotinsky in its working, despite the fact that he (Dr. Weizmann) was opposed to Mr. Jabotinsky on a number of political issues. Dr. Weizmann mentioned that he would probably be paying a visit to America in the near future, when he would endeavour to make contact with Mr. Jabotinsky for the purpose mentioned.

"On the day following the luncheon, Mr. Sieff met Mr. Briscoe, the Irish Parliamentarian and one of the N. Z. O. leaders, and briefly outlined the conversation referred to. As a result a meeting between Dr. Weizmann and

an American audience may appreciate such sentiments, but to the English they seem frankly absurd and contrary to nature, lies; though probably not one of us in a hundred could explain why, means must not be made into ends.

I believe the destruction of this instinctive knowledge of ours to be impossible without the destruction of the race itself, and no doubt that is why a serious attempt has been made to destroy us. It will not succeed. This irreparable disaster will not come; our English neurosis will be cured by the restoration of a clear picture of the relationship between the individuals and society. This is our movement's contribution, and has been summed up for us in those mystical words "Whose Service is Perfect Freedom."

In the true democracy awaiting achievement there can be no toil. That is only found in the servile state; toil is toil though it may masquerade under the word "specialism."

It will at last be recognised that each man has a right to the leisure he needs for his chosen work done in his own way; beyond that there is the labour required for implementing the people's policy. This the work of those who accept the responsibility and freedom of function towards the community of their fellows.

Thus the status of plain Mr. Johnson, profession unknown, is far higher than the First Servant or Prime Minister, even though the two should be combined in the same individual, and it only remains for Mr. Johnson to become aware of the fact.

Mr. Briscoe was arranged for July 5. Dr. Weizmann at that meeting confirmed his anxiety to co-operate if possible with Mr. Jabotinsky in the Jewish army scheme. Mr. Briscoe suggested that the N. Z. O. should cable to Mr. Jabotinsky informing him of the gist of Dr. Weizmann's remarks and that the text of the cable should be submitted to Dr. Weizmann for his initialling.

"The text of the cable was presented that afternoon, but delay followed delay in the matter of initialling it, with the ultimate result that Dr. Weizmann's initials were never obtained and the cable was not sent."

NEWS & VIEWS

"There is certainly in Whiggism an inherent propensity to tyranny; and of all the methods which tyranny ever invented for sucking out the essential vitality of free institutions, without appearing materially to touch their forms, this centralising system is the most plausible and the most pernicious . . . If it shall be fully carried out, British liberty . . . will rest no longer on the possession of constitutional power by the people, but upon the sufferance of a majority of those who for the time being may call themselves the people's representatives."

The Times, August 4th, 1840.

"This of course brought everybody into the argument, including some supporters of Social Credit . . . who were not exactly concerned . . . until everybody got tired of it except the Social Crediters."

Punch, July 31st, 1940.

We hav'nt *begun* to fight, yet.

Yes, chaps, Russia's playing a deep game, she is. Just shows you what the workers can do. We do the fighting, and Russia takes half Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia, Bessarabia, and more to come, and lets the kind Germans manage her industries and take the risk.

And America's playing a deep game, too, chaps. Shouted for war, you know. We do the fighting, and she takes the money, and half a Continent, and cheers on everybody.

And we're playing a deep game, too, chaps. We do the fighting, and pay the money. The Nation was never more united, chaps. We never had a real Government till this one, chaps. We'll be back on America's Gold Standard in no time. Just like 1925 chaps. Chatham House is helping, too. ("We are working discreetly but with all our might to undermine the sovereignty of our respective nations, etc.") And Germany's playing a deep game, too, chaps. She's real National Socialist, Communist, she is. She's running Russia, and Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Austria, France, and some others, (further list next week), and says she's going to make us Socialist, just like them, if Duff Cooper does'nt do it first. Federal Union, chaps.

And Japan's playing a deep game, too, chaps. She's stopping us from

stopping China stopping Russia stopping stopping Roosevelt stopping Wilkie from from being President, chaps. It's called the New Order in Asia—like Mr. Anthony Eden's.

Workers of the World, unite! There's going to be unlimited work for evermore,—just what we asked for. Produce more and consume less.

No more employers and employed, lads. Just Workers, Gestapo-Ogpu, rubber truncheons, secret trials and firing squads. No more private property—just billets, internment camps, and Silent Columns, Ministries for Everything, and three Cooper's Snoopers daily to see How You Like It. And you'd better.

"I have the greatest respect for the power and freedom of that 'chartered libertine', the British Press. I must however, reluctantly, but in all honesty, record that it handicapped my attempts in 1937 and 1938, to contribute to the improvement of Anglo-German relations, and thereby to the preservation of peace". *Sir Neville Henderson, late Ambassador to Berlin.* Any idea who controls the "British" Press?

The Petain Government is drafting a Bill for the suppression of Secret Societies (i.e. Freemasonry) in France. They know what has ruined France.

"the Jewish Question, which is likely to prove one of the chief problems of the twentieth century . . ." *Sir Neville Henderson.* "Failure of a Mission".

M. Molotoff is (1) unfriendly to England and (2) friendly to Sir Stafford Cripps.

Which all goes to show how difficult it is to be (1) Sir Stafford Cripps and (2) British Ambassador to the Court (or whatever it is) of St. Leningrad.

The *Economist* says:—

"Unfortunately, approval of or opposition to a Russian *rapprochement* in the community at large has a strong bias towards ideology. To the Left, there is the tendency to urge that our entire diplomacy should be

reorientated towards Moscow, and that no major step, such as, for example, the closing of the Burma Road, should be taken without full consultation with the Kremlin, a notion which is hardly likely to raise more than a smile from the Russian leaders, who were not noticeably anxious to consult Britain, Roumania's guarantor, before annexing Bessarabia. To the Right, there is the equally dangerous tendency to suggest that Russia, not Germany, is the real enemy, a belief which, at its most innocuous, leads men to excuse the actions of the Petain Government, at its most dangerous, to advocate an early peace with Germany so that the war may be "switched" against Russia.

"Our most precious safeguard in the coming struggle is our high degree of national unity. The Russo-German Pact helped to deepen this by beginning to mend the grave fissure produced by the Spanish War. It would be fatal in our hour of greatest danger, to restore the old division. . . .

"The melancholy fate of France is a warning of the extent to which a division on foreign policy, coupled with a social division at home, can destroy the cohesion of a society. In France, this Right-Left split was deliberately fostered by Germany. We need not suppose the Nazis are any less active here, and there are signs that they are making a virtue out of the necessity of accepting Russia's eastern conquests by whispering to the Balkan States, to Turkey, to Iran and to Conservative circles here in Britain that Hitler is the only real security against "red aggression" abroad and "red revolution" at home, and only the war with the West prevents him from fulfilling his rôle.

"Our cause is resistance to the policy of aggression wherever it may be pursued, and if our material resources are not adequate to meet the challenge in every case, we do not mend matters by lacing our weakness with ideology. Our relations with the Soviets will only be complicated if the Left insists on condoning Stalin's aggressions, while the Right uses these same aggressions to condone Germany's. In the interests of realism abroad and unity at home we must seek the springs of our thought and action, not in rival brands of foreign philosophy, but in national tradition which is both strong enough and rich enough to transcend both."

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MIRACLES

It appears from correspondence that an impression has been created that the Secretariat has imposed some temporary limitation upon its activities. The activities of the Secretariat, and it is hoped of those in association with it are limited by limitations of capacity and of opportunities reasonably likely to secure a desired result. Any view to the contrary, however localised, may, it is suggested, have arisen through the difficulty which undoubtedly exists in distinguishing the various planes of action open to us from one another. It would be hard to conceive of any circumstances in which correct action for Social Credit was not at the same time and in a highly important degree correct action in line with some more restricted social policy. Social Credit is a measure of the realisation of social policy. It is our objective to increase it to a level higher than has been attained hitherto, at all events for a long time. To do this satisfactorily it is necessary actually to diminish the distance between two moving bodies, our own movement and the opposition's movement: to put a stop to the 'perpetual' retreat of the opposition. To effect this (making use of a military, or quasi-military simile), one might knock the opposition down in his tracks, and in that case all that would be necessary would be to advance to where he lies and step over him. This might be designated the method of 'the frontal attack', and anyone who remains unconvinced by Major Douglas's arguments against the frontal-attack method had better turn his attention to such object lessons as the present supplies in search of reinforcement for common sense. If this war is converted into a war against the real enemy—and there is increasing evidence (even Mr. Priestley unconsciously supplies it) that there is at least a tendency that way—the opportunity for a frontal attack will both arise and

be found suddenly to be unnecessary. To blow a lie to smithereens requires, rather than a large consignment of high explosive, just enough breath to enunciate, at the right time and in the right place, the countervailing truth.

We seem now to have reached the point where even the opposition pays the amount of deference to truth indicated by more and more frequent recourse to what is called 'half'-truth—a form of dilution less effective probably than 'putting more water to it'. This is our sphere of action for the moment. There is this about the 'half'-truth, that it acknowledges not only the force of pressure but the source of it. Reputedly more dangerous than lying, the use of the half-truth relies much for its success upon the inability of the individual to whom it is addressed to sustain his momentum rather than upon his inability to set himself in motion. There is some evidence that individuals, throughout this country at all events, if not noticeably elsewhere in the world, have had motion imparted to them, and are acquiring increasing momentum. To be concerned with matters of truth and half-truth is to be concerned to argue. We are concerned with momentum. The suggestion, for example, that M.P.s who pose as experts in economics (which they are not required to be) and who (discovering their own ineptitude) flutter around seeking deliverance from their well-deserved predicaments must receive it from us (preferably through devious and unacknowledgeable routes) is irrelevant as well as damned sauce.

If our observation that people are on the move is verifiable and there is no considerable factor tending to discount its effect, our sphere has become sensibly more individual. That is to say, a greater responsibility rests upon us as individuals; each task

demands, probably, a more extended grasp of matters of detail; the call is for expertness, special knowledge, as well as for will. Yet all the time this expertness concerns the social momentum, not the argument inside or outside the House of Commons. Individuals who see it so are often, if not usually, at some disadvantage because their special knowledge has gaps in it, or their practical resources and equipment are not wholly sufficient. It has been suggested that that assistance which the Secretariat was called into being to supply might best be rendered at the present juncture in making good, if possible, such defects in individual equipment. Institutions are in process of being remoulded. The assumption is common that they are being recast in a mould we know to be incorrectly designed by a hand whose agency we repudiate. Not exclusively. Another hand is playing its part. Perhaps, too, the old hand is losing its cunning. That might well occur and it is all to the good; but it is and can only be to the good in the presence of a force working to a different end. To seek alliance with that new force (but not with the old one in some new disguise), to establish it and reinforce it, offers opportunities as great as have ever been presented to us. While complaisancy must on all accounts be avoided, we have not erred materially having regard to the immensity of the task and the slender means at our disposal. Guided with deep insight and matchless ability we have performed miracles. There are more to perform.

T. J.

JULIUS STREICHER

It is reported from "across the frontier" that Julius Streicher, the Nazi Anti-Semitic propagandist, has "died" after a trial in which "overwhelming evidence" was brought against him. Streicher has been alleged to have been half Jewish himself.

A Dictum of Planck's

"Mankind has need for fundamental postulates for the conduct of everyday existence, and this need is far more pressing than the hunger for scientific knowledge. A single deed often has far more significance for a human being than all the wisdom of the world put together. And therefore there must be another source of guidance than mere intellectual equipment."

—Max Planck.

MAJOR DOUGLAS TO

Mr. P. C. LOFTUS, M.P.

Dear Sir,

My attention has been drawn to your speech of the 25th inst. in the House, in which you disclaim "being a greenshirt and a follower of Major Douglas".

I am primarily interested in this sentence because I have noticed a tendency on the part of those who do not agree with me to couple my name with the greenshirt organisation.

To avoid any possibility of misunderstanding; I have no connection whatever, personal, administrative, advisory, or financial, with the greenshirt organisation, and to the very limited extent that I have any knowledge of its policy, do not agree with it. It is perhaps unnecessary to add, that so long as this is understood, it is neither my wish nor my concern to criticise that movement.

I am, however, surprised that you do not agree with the remedies I propose, as I was not aware of any action to see that they are put before any bodies responsible to the House of Commons. On the contrary, my information and experience both suggest that the House has during the past twenty years, which have been contributory to the present situation, so anxious to insist that it was a pseudo-expert body rather than a channel of Public Policy, that it has wholly neglected to insist that it should be supplied with any information available.

While certain principles of price-control have been adopted (without acknowledgement) by various Government Departments, the main Policy for which this Country will hold Parliament responsible, and in respect of which we have put the British Empire in jeopardy, and which must be decided before any discussion of financial reform can have relevancy, is still undecided.

Having this in view, I trust that you will permit me to suggest that the urgent need of the House of Commons is to re-assert its position of representative Sovereignty rather than still further to accept responsibility for technical matters which it has so signally failed to control.

July 31, 1940.

C. S. Douglas

RESTIVE PARLIAMENT

The daily report of speeches in the House of Commons occupies 150 to 250 columns, 8½ by 2½ inches, in the House of Commons Official Report of which the Editor is P. Cornelius, Esq. It is represented with decreasing completeness and reliability by the newspaper press, the rise in influence of which was closely associated with steps to meet the demand of the public that it should know what was going on in Parliament. Previously to James Perry's *Gazetteer* (1783), both Houses of Parliament had, for a long series of years, absolutely forbidden the printing of speeches in newspapers, and the public could gain information of what was going on only by indirect means. No facilities were offered to reporters, and in the 'Strangers' Gallery' no one was allowed to use a note book. William Woodfall became famous by the degree of his success in committing the debates to memory and reporting them in the *Morning Chronicle*. 'Hansard' (6d. daily while Parliament is sitting: H.M. Stationery Office) is the last remaining source of full information. Commander S. King-Hall's name is associated with the proposal, made early in the present war, that it should be replaced by an abridgment. This week it is reported that the Treasury has "banned" a 'Penguin Special Pocket Hansard'. Passages here reproduced from 'Hansard' reflect currents in Parliament which the 'kept' press conceals or obscures.

Emergency powers (Defence) (No. 2) Bill.

16 July: Moving the Second reading, Sir John Anderson said:—

"... But I must first make it clear that while all the machinery will be got ready and the persons who would take part in the work of these special courts, whether in a judicial capacity or as subordinate staff, will be designated in advance, the courts will actually operate only where a state of grave emergency has been declared by the appropriate authority and only for so long as that state of emergency continues.

... I have explained to the House that this system of special courts which we contemplate could, probably, have been set up by regulation, as the law now stands, but we thought it better to come to the House with a Bill so that the House might know what is proposed. It is for the House to pass judgment.

... Mr. Hore-Belisha: But why is not all that in the Bill?

Sir John Anderson: Because that will be dealt with in the regulations. There will be a great deal of matter in the regulations which it is not convenient or practicable to bring before the House in a Bill.

Hon. Members: Why not? ...

... Sir J. Anderson: ... The regulations when they are made will come before the house and the House will have an opportunity of debating them. [Hon. Members: "But not amending them."]

May I point out

.....As I was saying, the special

courts which we propose to set up will differ from the ordinary courts of assize or quarter sessions in two important respects. First, there will be no jury, and secondly there will be no appeal from the decision of the court. The court will be empowered to impose any sentence authorised by law, including the death sentence for any offence for which the law authorises capital punishment. If the death sentence is imposed it is proposed that the President shall have power to respite that sentence, if he thinks there are circumstances which make it right to delay the execution and to enable the question of commutation by means of the Prerogative to be considered by the Home Secretary. There will, however, be no right of appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal.....

.....it has been thought that it would be advantageous to associate with the President of the court two justices who will be able to assist him with their advice.

Mr. Pickthorn, (Cambridge University): When you say "justices", do you mean justices of the peace?

Sir J. Anderson: Yes.

... Mr. Gordon MacDonald (Ince): to be appointed by whom?

Sir J. Anderson: That is a matter which will be covered by the regulations. They may be selected from a panel or appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

Mr. Shinwell: By Lord Simon?

... Sir J. Anderson: The President will pay due regard to the opinion of the two justices, but they will not be in a position to over-ride his judgment as regards either conviction or sentence ...

An argument ensued in which Messrs. Logan, Bevan, and Shinwell and the Speaker participated, as to whether it was in order to discuss what were in fact regulations not presented to the House. [Time about 4.15.]

Time [6.44 p.m.]

...*Mr. Edmund Harvey* (Combined English Universities): We need, therefore in this country to see that we do not, under the forms of law, take any steps which might be used, not by this Government, but by some Government when that law has become an Act, to destroy the foundation of law itself. It is a great part of our heritage that law and freedom are interwoven, and we cannot touch one without endangering the other.

24 July:

Sir Richard Acland (Barnstaple): We desire to have not a full-blown appeal but a review, not merely on sentence but also on merits, by judicial persons independent of the Executive, and for the life of me, I cannot understand why the Home Secretary cannot grant that. I cannot see what he would lose, in substance by granting it. I am sure he desires unity in the Committee and the Government desires speed, but I do not think the Home Secretary or the Attorney-General will get either of those, unless they show that they understand the very grave fears which sincere and honest citizens of this country and Members of this Committee feel about this Bill. We are not afraid of somebody being imprisoned who ought not to have been imprisoned. That is a small fear. We are not even afraid of somebody being shot or hanged who ought not to have been shot or hanged. In these days a lot of people are being hanged and shot who ought not to be, and one or two more would not be terribly important. There is a much graver fear. We gravely fear that if the Executive is given excessive powers over the liberties of the subject, the liberties of the particular subject may be detrimentally affected and the very thing for which we are fighting may be destroyed. We have seen that happen in several countries in the last few months, precisely because the Executives had taken to themselves too much power over the liberty of the subject. That is the grave fear which confronts us, and when we find that the Home Secretary is rejecting appeals from all parts of this Committee, on grounds which he does not state, then our fears are not allayed

but increased.

I would like to point out—almost every hon. Member is aware of it, but I do not think the Home Secretary is—that throughout this Debate the Home Secretary has not told us what he would lose in substance by granting the overwhelming desire of this Committee. He has told us that it is inconsistent with the spirit of the Bill. He just says so, but he brings no argument. What the Home Secretary requires is provision for arrest, early conviction and early sentence. In the case of death, the Home Secretary does not say that he gains anything by early execution. He does not want it. He merely wants arrest, speedy trial and early sentence. He has not said anything to show this Committee that he will lose any one of those three things if he accedes to the demand which has been expressed upon all sides. When he says, "I will not yield" without giving any reason, that too must increase the very sincere fears which a great many of us feel. Unless the Home Secretary or the Attorney-General can tell us what the Government would lose in substance, this Committee should vote against them and try to impress its will on the Executive.

Mr. Glenvil Hall (Colne Valley): I make no apology for the few words I have to offer, because the understanding that we should try to get the Bill through all stages by half-past seven, which has been broken, has not been broken by Members on this side. I think that the OFFICIAL REPORT to-morrow will show that, as one hon. Member has said, the Attorney-General and the Home Secretary between them this afternoon have made very heavy going. They have definitely given me the impression that there is behind this Measure, which has been pushed through in a most curious way, something which has not yet been brought out into the open. I hope I am wrong, but I have a strong suspicion that this is so. It seem to me that if the Home Secretary's Second Reading speech was to be taken at its face value—and, of course, I do so take it—he already had all the powers which were required to his hand in the original Measure or under Regulations which he could have brought in under other Acts of Parliament. Here we have a Measure which was brought in for the simple purpose of extending to the civil population courts-martial which previously could have been used only in the case of members of His Majesty's Forces. That pur-

pose has now gone. These new courts are not courts-martial and are to be used only in a state of emergency, or in the face of enemy action, actually taking place or apprehended. It seems to me that the powers given are greatly in excess of anything which any Government should ask from this House.

It seems to me that the words that have been excepted by the Home Secretary will not give that right which should be given in a free country. If you are not going to shoot everyone found guilty, if it is possible for a person to be kept for a review of his case, then obviously he can be kept until he has had his appeal considered in a proper manner. It is simply begging the question for the Home Secretary to say that the situation will be such that present ordinary safeguards will not be possible and that therefore they cannot be allowed. Without saying more, I desire to protest most strongly against the way this Bill has been introduced, altered, pushed through the House, and all attempts at improvements stone-walled by the Ministers in charge, in a shocking way.

Budget Proposals

Mr. Ellis Smith (Stoke): We in the House of Commons have a responsibility on our shoulders. Most of us are relatively well placed, most of us have an assured income, but some of us remember the promises that were made after the last war, and I remember, as a young boy beginning to take an interest in things, saying that our people would never stand for a repetition of the insecurity of the past. Men working alongside me said that it would continue. I was proved wrong, and they were right, but I am now confident that the people in the future will not stand for a repetition of the past if we come through this war as we all hope we shall do. If millions can be raised in this way for the successful prosecution of the war, millions can be raised also to remove the economic insecurity of our people under which they have been living in the past. Therefore, we on this side will support the right hon. Gentleman in this Budget in principle. Perhaps several changes in detail are required, but our people are behind the prosecution of this war. It is they who are making the great effort. Therefore, we have a right to ask that in future steps shall be taken to remove the insecurity in which our people have lived.

Ministry's Regulation

The *Times* Law Report for July 2, gives details of *E. H. Jones (Machine Tools), Limited, v. Edward Charles Farrell and Eric William Muirsmith* in which Mr. Justice Bennett granted an injunction on the motion of the plaintiff company until the trial of its action against two officials of the Ministry of Supply, alleging trespass.

The plaintiff company was incorporated in 1917 for the purpose, among others, of making machine tools. By 1931 Mr. E. H. Jones had acquired the whole of the share capital in the company. Its share capital was £60,000, shares all of which, except three held by his son, were held by Mr. Jones. In September, 1939, Mr. Jones was appointed a member of the advisory panel of Machine Tool Manufacturers to the Ministry of Supply. Since the war started the company had been engaged on Government work in the production of machine tools under a form of control. On the morning of July 17 last Mr. Jones received from that Ministry, without any previous warning, a document informing him that by virtue of para. 55 of the Defence Regulations, 1939, the Minister, as the competent authority under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939, had authorized the defendants to carry on the existing undertaking of the plaintiffs as from July 17, 1940.

Within a short time he received a telephone message from the plaintiff company's bank to say that the bank had received instructions to "freeze" all the company's accounts. The result was that not a shilling could be drawn from the bank. On the following day Mr. Jones asked for an explanation of the action which had been taken, but none was forthcoming.

MR. JUSTICE BENNETT, in giving judgment, said that the plaintiffs contended that the making of the regulation was not authorized by the terms of the Act of Parliament under which it was made. In his judgment the regulation exceeded the authority which Parliament had conferred on the rule-making authority. The power granted was restricted to making regulations authorizing the taking possession, or control, on behalf of His Majesty of any property or undertaking. The regulation seemed to go far beyond that authority. He could see no authority for the making of a regulation for the carrying on, on behalf of the undertakers, of any undertaking which

was authorized to be taken possession of on behalf of His Majesty.

If it were to be held that the regulation relied on was within the authority granted it might have far-reaching effects. A person authorized to take control was by the regulation deemed to be acting as the agent of the undertakers. In whatever way he carried on the business he would be making, not himself, but the undertakers, responsible for his acts.

So far as he (his Lordship) could see, if the regulation were valid, there was no limit to the extent to which the person authorized could pledge the undertakers' credit, and no limit to the extent to which he could disregard the limits imposed by Parliament on the powers of an undertaking, if it was a limited company, on whose behalf he was authorized to act. It seemed to him that the regulation in question went beyond the power which Parliament had conferred on the rule-making authority and was therefore invalid. As no other justification was suggested for the acts of the defendants, he must grant an injunction in the terms of the notice of motion.

Summer

Holidays, which went out under the force of the Bevin broom, are sidling in again. Industrial workers have back their Sundays; in some factories staffs have even been given a week's leave; civil servants are less conscious of the invisible bar to 'taking for a few days'; and England is regaining her normal summer temper of sunburn and lemon pop—although its culmination, August Bank holiday, has not yet been reinstated.

Neither barbed wire nor concrete, neither barricades nor tank traps can stop the pilgrimage to the sea—although perhaps we go to a nearer shore than we did last year, and we are obliged to penetrate coils of barbed wire for the simple sport of bathing.

The fact is that the summer is the time for enjoying yourself, and this is the best summer we have had for a decade; with our national interdependence on the weather it can no more be stopped by decree, than could the waves in Canute's day. In one city, at least, holidays began when Dunkirk ended: there are streets, straight and narrow, of little houses with a bow window, a front door, and a single window above. From the trams that pass down the main road, shrieking as they

go, the perspective is symmetrically perfect in street after street; the inward imprisoning slant of the row of houses, red or yellow, the clamping ceiling of the sky overhead. When the clouds are grey they seem to bind the street into a long thin cell; and when the sky is blue and the clouds high and white, it only emphasises the rigid and arbitrary form of the street. Three lamp-posts are placed alternately down the length; on two of them children have hung lengths of old knotted rope on which they swing, circular-wise. Against the third, two women are leaning, gossiping, absurd caryatids of an impersonal hell.

But this is no hell; "Welcome Home," said one street to its young soldiers, and "Hello!" said another. Flags strung across from window to window of the top floors, banners suspended in the centre. The lamp posts wreathed in coloured material. Outside the houses groups were gathered in the pathway, chatting and laughing.

Parties in the evening, expeditions by day: "It's worse than bank holidays," said a cheerful waitress in a snack bar after detailing all the items which were not available.

That cheerful thankfulness has been replaced by a cheerful determination. War is a grim pursuit, but those that take part in it need not be grim.

"You know what I'd do with that Hitler?" said an ancient gaffer with a thin whittish stubble over his wrinkled chin, talking to no one in particular and five stout housewives in general, "I'd take him and I'd put him so that he couldn't move. And I'd cook a dinner that smelled lovely, and put it where he could see it and smell it but not reach it. That'd teach him. I'd put it where he couldn't get at it at all. He'd learn!"

And considering that that is the strategy of the Ministry of Economic Warfare, the old man deserved the loud applause that his sally produced.

Russia's Jews

According to the *Jewish Chronicle*, by acquiring the 335,000 Jews of the Baltic States, the Soviet Union now has the largest Jewish population in the world—4,835,000. There are said to be 4,500,000 Jews in the United States. So we are deliberating whether we chum up with the country with most of the world's Jews or with the country with next to the most of the world's Jews.

European Background

(V) Imperial Rome and the Early Christians

By NORMAN F. WEBB

The modern interpretation of history is purely materialistic. In the world to-day we see the results of this attitude to life as a practical proposition, and no one appreciates them.

These notes represent an attempt to see history from the Christian point of view—the metaphysical, as opposed to the physical interpretation of events.

Off-hand one could not conceive of a more unlikely or unreceptive-appearing soil in which the seed of a spiritual idea might germinate than the Roman Empire. Successful, sophisticated, earthbound, superstitious, cruel, Rome seemed to have all the limitations of Greece and not one of her qualities. As a political empire she was more long-lived and impressive, but, while giving due weight to the civilising influences of her pax Romanum, founded for the most part on force and law, one had to admit that with the exception of her great legal code, and a beautiful language, Rome left nothing to Posterity comparable with the Greek contribution.

Culturally she was almost wholly dependent on the older civilization, and was in close touch with it as a neighbour and conqueror over a number of centuries. (Greece had become what was in effect a Roman province by B.C. 146); but the contact was superficial only. Rome acquired from the Greeks their architectural orders, to which she rather crudely added the arch—a genuine Roman contribution; Roman patricians purchased Greek sculpture for their houses; but the real essential Greece—her liberating, scientific spirit,—escaped Rome altogether.

It was the policy of the Romans not to interfere with the religion of conquered nations. Quite probably this somewhat cynical tolerance was at the root of her colonizing success. It was demanded of the conquered race that they include the Emperor in their catalogue of worship, and thereafter as long as Rome in the person of the Emperor was admitted supreme, they were left to carry out their religious observances unmolested. Occasionally even Rome was not above making a likely addition to her own enormous Pantheon from the dieties of a conquered area. Pragmatically the policy was a sound one, and it was consistently followed; for even in Palestine there was no attempt on the part of the Roman authorities to interfere with the aggressively nationalistic religion of the land. In the case of Christianity, however, once the cleavage between it and the Jews was made plain, the profoundly revolutionary character of the new faith, combined with the rapidity of the growth of its adherents, induced the great official world of Rome to take notice of it, and to scent the fundamental difference between the strange new faith and the prevailing paganism, as also the profound challenge that was implicit in it.

So before long Christianity had a second and more formidable-appearing and powerful enemy than Jewry. For the Roman State, in spite of its admirable legality and religious broad-mindedness, was a highly developed tyranny, a strongly centralised organisation based, as are all its kind, on taxation. Like Jewry, she too had her earthly and universal ambition, perhaps not held with quite the same intense self-consciousness—though it is said that the pin that held the whole Roman Empire together was an intense belief in her material destiny.

Such organisations, when they are threatened, can be cruel and vindictive to a degree, and consequently the Early Christian Church was persecuted mercilessly, as no other religion or cult within the Roman rule had ever been before, and undoubtedly with the intention to destroy it. All the immense vested interest that was official Rome instinctively distrusted and feared this phenomenon of decentralised, and apparently unorganised resistance; these strangely co-ordinated groups of individuals, who obeyed all the laws of the State except those relating to conscience; reserving to themselves the right to think for themselves. The intellectuals and writers of the day, whose interests and orbit were those of the Roman world, shared the official dislike. To Tacitus and his contemporaries, Christianity was "a deadly superstition", and many other epithets were employed indicating premonitory fears. But no persecution or torture could check the amazing growth of the Christian idea in the unsupported and defenceless pagan mind.

The sequel is well-known history. In the fourth century A.D. the Emperor Constantine took the bull by the horns, and as one might say, in despair accepted Christianity; decreeing it almost out of hand the State religion of at least half the civilised world. Was Constantine, himself, a genuine, or even a part convert to the new faith? There are legends of his conversion, but it seems unreasonable to suppose that he was; a genuine experience of the Christian Truth would surely have effectively prevented anyone from taking the step he took. It has all the appearance of an act of political opportunism—or realism, if you like,—nevertheless it was a move of tremendous significance and consequence for humanity. For which was it a win in the struggle between Christianity and Paganism? Really for neither; at one and the same time a triumph for Compromise, and the greatest and most consummate example of political strategy on record.

Top-heavy and obviously past her zenith, Rome really stood to lose very little and might gain a great deal. In her Eastern Empire which Constantine founded when he built Constantinople she certainly gained much,—a new lease of life extending to a thousand years, which in itself might be said to have justified Constantine in what he did. Yet the minds of thoughtful Christians of that day must have been profoundly vexed and doubtful to see their new faith, a matter of deep, individual experience and practice, made over-night so to speak, the official religion of an enormous polyglot empire, and asked to absorb, and dispose of a vast body of earth-bound and superstitious cults, the very dregs of Paganism. It was a meal warranted to kill anyone or anything; that Christianity was not killed outright is a fact that almost makes one gasp in admiration of the sheer hardihood and persistence of the new idea.

If ever the experiment of putting new wine in old bottles was really tried out it was in the 4th century A.D.

The result was as predicted: the bottles burst and a good deal, though not all of the new wine was spilled. It was an amalgam that finally emerged in the West, bearing definite and recognisable traces of the Truth and testifying unmistakably to spiritual advancement and to the fact that the Old Pagan World was finished and a new, if still rather doubtful one actually arrived.

But it was all so inevitably moulded to polytheistic and pagan prejudices, and so over-laid and intermixed with Pagan observances, as to suggest that the idea of a universal, inclusive, tolerant Principle, God, was either effectively defeated or else in for a further period of refrigeration such as it had undergone at the hands of the Jews in Palestine. Much did happen that one could wish had never happened; most significant, an almost complete cessation in Western Christendom of so-called "miracles"—the healing power taught and demonstrated by Jesus as co-existent with the Christ-idea of a single universal Principle, and which was the commonplace and primary fact of the Early Church.

In the West the Roman Empire declined and finally crumbled to pieces, possibly because of, but much more likely in spite of the adoption of Christianity. In the Near East its sister Empire centred in Constantinople, Constantine's foundation, flourished for eleven hundred years—a continuity of life for a political organisation that is without parallel in Europe. It was a compound of the Roman, Greek and Christian Genius, and its duration is almost exactly that of the period historians call the Middle Ages. Edward Gibbon in his "Decline and Fall" attributes the dislocation

of Classical Rome to the attacks of Christianity from within, and the Goths from without. In part this may be true. Italy lay open and undefended to the North, and the complex and highly centralized Roman organisation, when it began to give way, was easily over-run and broken up. The Eastern Empire, on the other hand, possessed from the military and economic points of view, the finest and most strategic site in the world. Because of this, Gibbon argues with justification, she was able to withstand her northern foes, but the problem which he was at no pains to solve was how she managed to cope with what was to him the real enemy, namely Christianity, for over eleven centuries.

What might have happened if Constantine had not acted as he did? Is it worth considering? These events are too large to bear speculation. We have simply to record them and try and recognise their results. As one studies the times one is almost appalled at the endless succession of barriers and handicaps which the material world appears to present to the continuity and development of a genuine idea. Numerically the odds appear hopeless. And then after further study, what emerges and stands out most significantly is the awe-inspiring power—potential to use a modern term—of Truth; in this instance, of this new concept of the universe which we have come to call Christianity; as a phenomenon, as a spectacle it beats anything that the human consciousness has been asked to witness—with the single exception of the fact of Life itself. An attitude of deep admiration would seem the only adequate one to take up before it.

RUSSIA, GERMANY, ENGLAND

The Imperial Policy Group, originally a group of Members of both houses of Parliament, publishes a monthly Memorandum of Information written by Kenneth de Courcy. An Editorial Committee consists of Lord Phillimore, Flt. Lieut. Victor Raikes, M.P., The Earl of Mansfield, Captain A. R. Wise, M.P., and Mr. W. Nunn, M.P. The following passages appear in the Memorandum dated 31.7.40:—

"Soviet Statesmen are undoubtedly disturbed by Germany's rapid expansion and swiftly-won victories. Although M. Stalin's diplomatic, political, and economic machinery, has been working against the Allies, and the last thing he wants is a British Victory, yet he does not want Germany to gain her objectives so swiftly. Exhausting war or an indecisive and controversial peace would suit equally well. What the Russians wanted was the British Empire swept away, and Europe thoroughly exhausted. That was the game. In the background was Stalin's odd feeling of kinship with Hitler. The Russians will do almost anything to avoid a clash with Germany, the prospect of which thoroughly frightens them. Here and there they will try and grab an advantage. They will

flirt with us in order to strengthen their bargaining position with Germany. Russia, however, will not, according to our information, take any initiative to disturb the main provisions of the far-reaching understanding into which the two countries entered during the Russo-German conversations last Spring and Summer. All our information, and we have a good deal on the subject, goes to show that there is no ground whatever for the view that Russia will join Great Britain in a war against Germany. It is groundless. What *Germany* may do later on is another matter...."

"The lights have gone out in three gallant little countries which, just over twenty years ago won their independence after a hard struggle. Russia has annexed Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania for two reasons. First, in order to improve her strategic position, and secondly because she found her garrisons in these countries dangerously influenced by the local inhabitants. We have reason to believe this latter factor played a very important part.

"The Russian garrisons were astonished to find three small countries on the

borders of the Soviet were living in totally different, and far better, conditions than those prevailing in Russia. The standard of living was higher, everybody had plenty of food, pleasure and freedom."

".... Whatever the Marxist may say, the ordinary British youth wants to build something which will be all his own and will endure. He doesn't want to work some great soulless state machine...."

"... After the Great War, the Trade Unions made a bid for supreme political power and the nation crushed it in 1926. War-time conditions may well tempt others into the danger zone of British politics. The Executive itself might drift this way.

"Foreign influences might tempt the Trade Unions to forget the lesson.... Or may be a political party might so far forget itself as to speculate in forms of government. But, whoever, by chance or design forgets the lessons of our history will meet with the stubborn resistance of the people of this realm, who will never tolerate the accumulation of power in one institution, or one pair of hands...."

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND MEETINGS

Books to Read

By C. H. Douglas:—

- Economic Democracy
(*edition exhausted*)
- Social Credit 3/6
- Credit Power and Democracy ... 3/6
- The Monopoly of Credit 3/6
- Warning Democracy
(*edition exhausted*)
- The Tragedy of Human Effort ... 6d.
- The Use of Money 6d.
- Approach to Reality 3d.
- Money and the Price System ... 3d.
- Nature of Democracy 2d.
- Social Credit Principles 1d.
- Tyranny ½d.

By L. D. Byrne:—

- Alternative to Disaster 4d.
- The Nature of Social Credit ... 4d.
- Debt and Taxation 2d.

ALSO

- The Douglas Manual 5/-
- The Economic Crisis:
Southampton Chamber of
Commerce Report 6d.
- The Bankers of London
by Percy Arnold 4/6
- Economics for Everybody
by Elles Dee 3d.

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BELFAST D.S.C. Group. Monthly Group Meeting on First Tuesday in each month, in the Lombard Cafe, Lombard Street, at 8 p.m. Open to the public. Correspondence to the Hon. Sec., 17, Cregagh Rd. Belfast.

BIRMINGHAM and District Social Crediters will find friends over tea and light refreshments at Prince's Cafe, Temple Street, on Friday evenings, from 6 p.m., in the King's Room.

BLACKBURN Social Credit Association: Weekly meetings every Tuesday evening at 7-30 p.m. at the Friends Meeting House, King Street, Blackburn. All enquiries to 168, Shear Brow, Blackburn.

BRADFORD United Democrats. Enquiries to R. J. Northin, 11, Centre Street, Bradford.

CARDIFF Social Credit Association: Enquiries to Hon. Sec. at 73, Romilly Crescent, Cardiff.

DERBY and District—THE SOCIAL CREDITER is obtainable from Morley's, Newsagents and Tobacconists, Market Hall.

LIVERPOOL Social Credit Association: Weekly meetings of social crediters and enquirers will continue, but at varying addresses. Get in touch with the Hon. Secretary, at "Greengates", Hillside Drive, Woolton, Liverpool.

LONDON LIAISON GROUP. Next meeting, Friday, August 9th, 7 p.m. at 4, Mecklenburgh Street, W.C. 1.

NEWCASTLE and GATESHEAD Social Credit Association are compiling a register of Social Crediters on the Tyneside. Register now and keep informed of local activities. What are YOU doing? Let

us know, we shall be glad of suggestions. Write W. Dunsmore, Hon. Secretary, 27, Lawton Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PORTSMOUTH D.S.C. Group: Enquiries to 115, Essex Road, Milton; 16, St. Ursula Grove, Southsea; or 50 Ripley Grove, Copnor.

SOUTHAMPTON Group: Secretary C. Daish, 19, Merridale Road, Bitterne, Southampton.

WOLVERHAMPTON: Will all social crediters, old and new, keep in contact by writing E. EVANS, 7, Oxbarn Avenue, Bradmore, Wolverhampton.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO LET—Proportion of rent to Expansion Fund. Two very sunny and comfortable furnished cottages in North Devon, glorious views. (1)—has electric light, bath and h. & c., indoor san., oil cooker, large living room, kitchen-dining room, 3 bedrooms (sleep 3-4). Garage available. (2)—has 2 sitting, 3 bed., (sleep 5), kitchen, oil cooker, lamps and radiator; garage. Also a large one-room hut, completely furnished for two. Elsan sanitation. Water, oil cooker. On the North Devon Coast.

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12, Lord Street, Liverpool, 2.

I enclose the sum of £ : : , as a donation towards the Social Credit Expansion Fund, to be expended by the Administrators at the Sole Discretion of Major C. H. Douglas.

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**TO THE DIRECTOR OF REVENUE,
THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT,
12, LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL, 2.**

I wish to support Social Credit Policy as defined in the terms of association of and pursued by The Social Credit Secretariat under the Advisory Chairmanship of Major C. H. Douglas.

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per year,

towards the funds of the Social Credit Secretariat.

Signature.....

I herewith enclose the sum of £ : : , as a donation towards the above mentioned funds.

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