

THE SOCIAL CREDITER

FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

Vol. 6. No. 21.

Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper
Postage (home and abroad) id.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1941.

6d. Weekly.

THE ESSENTIAL TASK

By L. D. BYRNE

Every Social Crediter is face to face with the situation towards which we, as a movement, have been working and striving for over twenty years—and each of us has to meet this challenge: "Am I prepared to accept the responsibility and to dedicate myself to the tremendous task involved?"

Make no mistake, we have entered upon that crucial period in which the fate of humanity hangs in the balance. As Major Douglas has put it:—

"... A comparatively short period will probably serve to decide whether we are to master the mighty economic and social machine that we have created, or whether it is to master us; and during that period a small impetus from a body of men who know what to do and how to do it, may make the difference between yet one more retreat into the Dark Ages, or the emergence into the full light of a day of such splendour as we can at present only envisage dimly."

In the grim months ahead of us we shall have to deal with a terrific and, to many, a terrifying situation. The only organised body of people who have the key to what is happening in the world, and, therefore, who can avert the cataclysmic disaster which threatens humanity, is the Social Credit Movement. There are absolutely no grounds for any doubts on this question, and what we have got to realise is the tremendous responsibility which this places on each Social Crediter individually and the size of the task that we have on our hands.

Every day and every hour the issues are becoming clarified, and an increasing number of people are realising that a deliberate and determined attempt is being made to fasten upon the world

an absolute tyranny on the pattern of Bolshevik Russia. As the situation develops with increasing intensity towards the culminating crisis, the world will divide into two camps—those who support the principles inherent in the totalitarian philosophy and those who oppose those principles in favour of a realistic concept of democracy in its true sense.

At the present time the majority of people are being stampeded into the former camp under the impulse of fear and the hypnotism of propaganda supporting socialism, fascism, nazi-ism, bolshevism, puritanism, planning, labour, new deals, new orders and so forth. These forces are now being organised rapidly under two main groupings—the Germanic New Order and International Federal Union. The powers behind these have the same objective of the enslavement of the people and are using the same technique to gain their objective, namely the centralised control over both armed forces of overwhelming strength, and finance, as the means for controlling every aspect of economic activity.

While the *real* conflict is centred in the inherently irreconcilable principles of the authoritarian and the democratic concepts of society, it is being made to appear that the conflict is between the two groupings supporting the respective objectives of the German New Order and the German-Jewish Federal Union of Nations. The triumph of either will result in the destruction of the British Empire as a family of sovereign nations, of democracy as a practical proposition and of any vestige of human freedom in a realistic sense.

The essential task of the Social Credit Movement is to ensure that

neither a German military dictatorship nor a German-Jewish financial dictatorship shall emerge victorious from the struggle.

We shall be making a fatal mistake if we think that we are confronted with a struggle for survival of a purely temporal character. This conflict goes far beyond that—and, on both sides of the forces which are being unleashed in this "battle of the ages" the least important are those we see operating in the physical plane. At best they are but the reflection of more fundamental forces operating from another plane.

"... we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places."

In this sense we must view the conflict as being between the forces of *good* (God) and the forces of *evil* (D'evil). By "good" we mean right in the sense that *that* is right which works best—or in other words conforms to 'the canon.' Evil is but the negation of good.

The source from which what we might term 'the forces of evil' derive their power must therefore be negative—and their apparent power must likewise be of a negative quality. We have but to hitch our thinking to reality to find that the sole power of finance, of Nazism, and of all the different forms in which mankind is being enslaved, perverted and destroyed is the negative power of 'black magic.'

Black magic is a departure from reality—or, if you prefer, a negation of reality.

The only reality for each one of us is '*here and now*.' What happened a minute ago or what might happen a

minute hence has no reality. The only reality for us is what we are experiencing *now*. We live in the ever present *now* which is eternal. We live in eternity.

The art of 'black magic' is directed towards getting us away from reality—from the 'here and now'—and hitching men's thoughts and actions in either what has happened in the past or more generally what may happen in the future. In that 'outer darkness' it is possible to paralyse the mind with confusion and fear, thereby controlling people's actions *now*—in the present. And what we do *now* will determine the events of the future. Action naturally leads to reaction and the pattern of to-morrow's world is being made by the events of to-day.

Fear, then, centred in the unknown future is the secret weapon of black magic. Consider the extent to which

fear rules men's actions—fear of bodily injury, fear of death, fear of our environment, fear of to-morrow, fear of our fellow-men, fear of life itself.

As Major Douglas has told us, the only way to deal with black magic is to treat it as though it does not exist. Divest the forces of evil centred in International Finance of their source of power and they are rendered helpless.

The key to this is getting back to reality—to the *here and now*—in our thoughts and actions. What we do *here and now* for the realisation of Social Credit is what matters. Good intentions about what we hope to do to-morrow, next week or after the war is not only useless day dreaming, but plays into the enemy's hands. It is a departure from reality. Only our actions in the *eternal now* will ensure the achievement of our goal.

And when we tap this source of power we shall find a new invincibility in our adherence to the canon which we shall thereby gain.

Fear, for instance, should have no place in our philosophy. What we term Social Credit is derived from that quality of faith which can remove mountains—and that is the antithesis of fear.

Let us then go forward sure in the knowledge that however formidable the forces opposing us may seem, their apparent power, derived from black magic, is but of a negative quality. They cannot survive against reality—the reality of the here and now.

That is the assurance of our triumph if we remain steadfastly true to the philosophy and principles which we profess. The power is ours to use—let us reach out to it, *here and now*.

"The Times" and Mr. Greenwood

"India had faced the problem of a record crop of jute with conspicuous success by the bold action of the Government of Bengal in drastically restricting the coming crop."

—MR. ARTHUR GREENWOOD, broadcasting on July 23.

The Times of July 28 commented on this aspect of Mr. Greenwood's speech: "Too much emphasis seems still to be laid on restricting production, too little on encouraging consumption and facilitating distribution. It may be true that more wheat is actually produced in normal times than the world can usefully consume, though this is difficult to believe for anyone who knows how low are the standards of nutrition of great populations both in Europe and Asia. But, whatever may be the case in this special instance, for the other staple primary products the problem is one not of over-production but of under-consumption and maldistribution. They cannot be sold at remunerative prices because the countries and people who need them cannot afford to buy them.

"At times a remedy for this has been sought by lending them the money, but this has only created other difficulties. Many of the loans have had to be repudiated or suffer default. To remain solvent the debtor countries had to strive to maintain a 'favourable' balance of trade, to cut down their imports and to

increase their exports, often to markets which did not want to receive them, with disastrous effect on international trade. To the problem of unsaleable surpluses was added the problem of un-payable international debts. It would be fatal to neglect the lesson of this experience in handling the surpluses which are now accumulated. If the looted countries are to be put on their feet again it cannot be by advancing them credits to replace the foodstuffs, raw materials and machinery of which they have been looted. Some other way will have to be found, perhaps on the lines of the Lease and Lend Act. . . ."

To any Social Crediter such a clear exposition of the post-war dilemma, with the recognition of the existence of physical plenty and the necessity for modification of the financial system to do its job of distribution, seems to suggest plainly the proper solution—the institution of economic as well as political freedom for the individual by the compensated price and the national dividend.

LIBERALS AND CONTROL

The Times states that the Executive Committee of the Liberal Council has passed a resolution expressing concern at "the increasing tendency in certain quarters to insist that the methods of war-time control must be in a large

and undefined measure continued in peace-time." The resolution goes on to say that, while the motive of service must be a prime motive of human activity, the preservation and encouragement of private enterprise is an essential conception of the Liberal faith; and that the prospect of individual reward and the concomitant risk of individual loss is essential to efficiency, initiative, the avoidance of waste, and progress in production, trade, and commerce.

PAPER SHORTAGE

"*The Patriot*" of June 26 writes:—*Jestem Polakiem* is a Polish national weekly, which takes the line that in their own country Poles are entitled to first consideration. At the same time Poland has always had a very high percentage of Jews in its borders. The position quite naturally taken by *Jestem Polakiem* is that the solution to this problem which will be present when the war is at an end is for a large-scale and planned emigration of the Jews if the Poles are to come into their rights. This has aroused the animosity of the *Jewish Chronicle*, which reprints with gusto any suggestion that this Polish national paper should be suppressed on the score of the scarcity of paper here. This seems to come with rather little logic from the *Jewish Chronicle*, which steadily prints twenty-four to twenty-eight pages at the price of 4d. per week, and includes ten to eleven pages of advertisements in every issue.

Parliament

Another Day's Debate On Production

SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION SURVEY:

AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION

JULY 2.

Oral Answers (41 columns)

SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION SURVEY.

Mr. Pickthorn asked the Minister without Portfolio, who form the committee appointed by Nuffield College to undertake the social reconstruction survey; what are its terms of reference; what staff it employs; how much of its expenditure will be borne on public funds; and on what Vote?

The Minister without Portfolio (Mr. Arthur Greenwood): The Committee consists of the following members appointed by the Committee of Nuffield College:—

Mr. G. D. H. Cole (Chairman);
The Master of Balliol;
The Principal of Lady Margaret Hall;
Professor A. G. B. Fisher;
Professor D. H. Macgregor;
Professor A. L. Bowley;
Mr. R. C. K. Ensor;
Miss A. Headlam-Morley; and
Mr. C. H. Wilson.

The Committee of the Survey have co-opted the following members:—

Dr. C. S. Orwin;
Miss Margery Perham;
Mr. C. Montagu Harris; and
Professor Patrick Abercrombie.

The terms of reference of the Survey are, briefly, to inquire into the redistribution of industry and population brought about by the war and the extent to which this redistribution is likely to persist in the post-war period; into the effects of war conditions on the working of public social services (other than the hospital service); into the changes in conditions of living due to evacuation and similar measures taken to meet the war situation, and into the bearing of all these factors on the general problem of national reorganisation after the war.

In addition to the Chairman, the senior staff of the central office of the Survey consists of five full-time research workers and one part-time research worker. There is also a clerical staff of five persons. The Survey employs, in different areas of the country,

21 chief local investigators, two of whom are members of the senior staff of the Survey. To assist them in their inquiries in the areas assigned to them, chief local investigators have appointed a number of assistant investigators. The work of all local investigators, except those employed on the central staff of the Survey, is of a part-time character, and most local investigators are giving their services free. The bulk of the expenses of the Survey during the current financial year will be borne by the independent resources of Nuffield College, but the Government have undertaken to meet a grant not exceeding £5,000, to be borne on the Treasury Vote, towards the expenses of the Survey in that year.

Mr. Loftus: Among the names the right hon. Gentleman read out is there any agricultural expert, and if not, in view of the vital importance of the last question, will he include one?

Mr. Greenwood: I should have thought the hon. Member might have known of Dr. Orwin.

Mr. Stephen: Does not the right hon. Gentleman think there should have been some leading representative of the industrial movement included on this Committee—some well-known trade unionist?

Mr. Greenwood: I see no reason why. This is an investigation, and investigators are not necessarily experts.

Mr. Stephen: Does the right hon. Gentleman not realise that there is a necessity for people with practical as well as academic knowledge, in making such researches?

Mr. Greenwood: A number of the investigators are people of practical experience, and, in any case, investigators can always see people of practical experience.

JULY 8.

Oral Answers (42 columns)

TREASURY BILLS (DISCOUNT RATE).

Mr. Stokes asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer the saving to be made annually by reducing the discount rate on Treasury Bills to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?

Sir K. Wood: If the Treasury bills issued by weekly tender during the year ended June 30, 1941, had been issued at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount the saving would have been rather less than £4,500,000.

Mr. Stokes: Am I to deduce that the saving for which I am asking is £450,000? Will the Chancellor explain why he will not take steps to get Treasury bills discounted at a lower rate than they are to-day?

Sir K. Wood: I would refer the hon. Gentleman to previous answers, to which I do not think I can add anything.

Mr. Stokes: But does the Chancellor realise that all these answers are completely unsatisfactory?

Sir K. Wood: Yes, Sir, to my hon. Friend.

Mr. Stokes: How can the right hon. Gentleman expect people to save money when he is wasting it like this?

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Welsh asked the Secretary of State for Scotland whether he has considered the terms of a resolution, passed with unanimity, by the Convention of Burghs, expressing grave apprehension of local authorities at the proposal being made to undermine or overrule the general structure of local government in Scotland by various forms of dictatorship; and what steps he is taking to allay the fears of local authorities?

Mr. Johnston: Yes, Sir, I am aware of the apprehensions which led to the passing of the resolution referred to, and I am in full sympathy with the views expressed in it. I can assure my hon. Friend that the terms of the resolution will be kept carefully in mind.

JULY 15.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE
(PRODUCTION DEBATE)

(5 columns)

The Prime Minister (Mr. Churchill): I have a few words to say about the Business of the House. I am somewhat concerned at the effects produced

(continued on page 9)

FOOD

By B. M. PALMER

Of a wise woman it was said that she knew few situations in life to be beyond the ameliorating influence of a good meal, properly served. Every realist knows that food is the most important thing in the world, and every living being admits it in his heart to be true, but for some obscure reason, there are still far too many of us who act as though everything we like and enjoy is in essence wicked. The logical conclusion is, of course, that we should all be better dead, and so we should be if these people had the satisfaction of putting their ideas to the test, for life cannot continue when the balance of pain is greater than pleasure—suicide or death from disease must follow.

Those who think we have hitherto been too happy are now enjoying their opportunity of telling us so.

Recently in a local paper a woman journalist answered the question "Why are we all so much healthier since the war broke out?"

Answer—because we don't have so much to eat and can't go to the cinema and theatre as often as we should like.

With what satisfaction she thought she had proved her point. And yet it is this spirit, in its very essence, that has caused the war and all troubles under which we now suffer.

On Tuesday, July 15, Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Health stated in a radio address that there were now fewer mal-nourished people in this country than in days of peace. This without the slightest shame at the disgrace that such a statement should be true and should be broadcast to the world, or that, as he said, some of our people should even now be dependent on *charitable* organisations set up here by citizens of the U.S.A.

It would be an insult to the intelligence of the readers of this paper to spare more than a passing glance to the real reason—they know that the rise in wages and the iron rations which are now within the purchasing power of many who before the war were in a semi-starved condition, represent a distinct improvement in their standard of living. To this we must add the disgraceful fact that the improvised tube and shelter

dormitories are more hygienic and comfortable than many poor homes in our cities, and then we need look no further for the explanation of the unexpected drop in epidemics.

Most of us were familiar with the statistics published by Doctors M'Gonigle and Kirby in 1936 (*Poverty and Public Health*) in which they showed that the death rate of all families with children living on less than £4 a week was considerably higher than it should have been *because they did not have enough of the right food to eat*. In commenting on this, the *News Chronicle* stated:—

"Whether this glimpse into the hungry homes is more appalling than the record of the illness and disease shown to be attributable to under nourishment is a matter of opinion."

There is still plenty of poverty about and it is still only financial poverty. According to Mr. F. le Gros Clark, secretary of the Children's Nutrition Council, out of 76 poor families in Edinburgh at the end of 1940 only eight were spending enough on food.

Food. I fear it will be long before we cease to be self-conscious in regard to it. While experts on nutrition have minds clouded by moral or money restrictions, or both, little can be done, and much of the research work of dieticians and sociologists is wasted. There was the work that was put into the B. M. A. minimum diet drive—perhaps that is the outstanding example of futility, but it is easy to think of others. I think that the standard of home cookery has risen enormously during the last twenty years, and that in spite of all the unnecessary difficulties that most wives have had to encounter. But there have been periods in the history of civilisation when it has been recognised that cookery and eating are arts demanding as much leisure as plentiful supplies. We knew that once, and the Chinese seem to have known, although the Communists are trying to drive the memory from their thoughts.

Lin Yutang, some of whose words have been quoted in this paper, writes that there is still an old cook in Szechuen, "who must be courteously invited to prepare a dinner for some

special occasion, and who must be given a week's notice to collect and buy things and must be left entirely free to be the sole lord and judge of the menu to be served."

To me there is something very attractive about that picture. I'm quite sure that no vitamin expert or statistician would have been allowed to set foot in that kitchen. Let them keep their place. The kitchen is the vestibule of the temple, where two or three are gathered together, and where, after the fitting libation, all should proceed in an harmonious leisure which takes no thought for yesterday or tomorrow. It is an island in time—no sound must enter from the outside world but bird-song or falling rain.

Now let us hurry off to the Communal Feeding Centre, for Mr. James Laver has told us life will be lived in public after the war.

The B.B.C. Internationalists should ban Albert Sammons's playing Elgar's Violin Concerto on a fine summer evening. It is altogether too much of a family affair, and almost makes me think Mr. James Laver is mistaken.

MACHINE TOOLS

The *News Chronicle* of July 28 cites as typical of many thousands of cases:

"There is a small works somewhere in the London area which is engaged in reconditioning machine tools—large and small automatics. It is one of a considerable number of works doing this highly skilled and highly responsible marked 'very urgent,' and it takes a fitter and his mate three or four weeks' work on the average to complete the job.

"The trouble is that the Ministry of Supply, having dispatched the machines for urgent repair, loses all interest in them. It just won't take delivery of them when notified that they are ready. In some cases machines having been inspected and passed by the Ministry, are not called for for as long

Continued at foot of next column

P.E.P.: Mr. McFadden's Speech in Congress in 1934

In a speech in Congress in 1934 (see *Congressional Record* for June 8, 1934), Congressman Louis T. McFadden referred to the activities of P.E.P. Mr. McFadden first stated that data in his possession showed the existence of a well-organised plan for world control and a "hellish conspiracy to enslave and dominate the free peoples of the earth." He then traced the history of the Fabian Society in Britain in which, he asserted, the planning was nurtured. Ninety per cent. of the last British Labour Government were Fabians and the society was extremely active and influential in insinuating socialism by stealth.

He continued:—

"During 1931 this group of Fabians—among them Gerald Barry, I. Nicolson and Kenneth Lindsay—used a newspaper at that time owned by Lord Beaverbrook. . . . It is understood that Beaverbrook, upon becoming familiar with their plans, disapproved; whereupon they left his paper and continued to publish their ideas in another on means furnished, according to my informant, by Mrs. Leonard Elmhirst, formerly Dorothy Willard Straight née Whitney. Sir P. Blackett, director of the Bank of England, became chairman of the group in 1931. From this time

Continued from previous page

as six weeks, despite all requests and reminders.

"Result: Congestion of the premises, interference with the repair of other machines and the need for continual cleaning and oiling to prevent the machines from deteriorating. Further result: The workers become disgruntled and can with difficulty be persuaded to work overtime on other 'very urgent jobs.'"

Those who run the workshops have time and again urged that quickening up can only be got by *decentralising* power of decision—a point that was made in the Parliamentary debate on the subject.

MIRACLE TO MAKE

Colonel J. Wedgewood, M.P., declared in the *Daily Express* that it would be a miracle if some form of Anglo-American Union were not accomplished by the end of the war.

the organisation was called "Political and Economic Planning." Among other members were Israel Moses Sieff, Sir Henry Bunbury, Graeme Haldane, I. Hodges, Lady Reading, Daniel Neal and H. V. Hodson. The group split on international policy and . . . Israel Moses Sieff became chairman in July, 1932. . . . Israel Moses Sieff is an English Jew, the director of a chain-store enterprise called 'Marks and Spencers.' This enterprise declared a 40 per cent. dividend during 1933 and was enabled to do so by the fact that it handled almost exclusively all imports from Soviet Russia, thus being able to undersell established British competitors.

. . . . The Political and Economic Planning organisation is divided into many separate, well-organised and well-financed departments. . . . the document *Freedom and Planning* heretofore inserted in the *Congressional Record*, is entirely secret and, to the best of my belief, has never before been published.

. . . . In a Broadsheet dated April 25, 1933, they define their organisation as follows: 'A group of people who are actively engaged in distribution and production, in the social services, in town and country planning, in finance, in education, in research, in persuasion, and in various other key functions within the United Kingdom.' The 'Political and Economic Plan' group members hold their meetings in a private room in the House of Commons. One of the first meetings was held on October 31, 1932, with the cognisance of Prime Minister MacDonald. Among those present were Macolm MacDonald, son of the Prime Minister, J. H. Thomas, Sir Ernest Bennet, Lord Delawarr, Israel Moses Sieff, and Kenneth Lindsay, Secretary of P.E.P. This plan is already in operation in the British Government by means of the Tariff Advisory Board, which in many of its powers is somewhat comparable to the National Recovery Administration in the United States.

"This group organisation has gathered all data and statistics obtained by governmental and private organisations in administrative, industrial, social, educational, agricultural and other circles; and the Army, Navy and airport statistics are in their hands. This has been made possible from the fact that the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald,

being a Fabian, the Political Economic Plan—Fabian—group has had all archives at its disposal.

"Through the Tariff Advisory Board created in February, 1933, and headed by Sir George May, the control over industry and trade is being firmly established. This board works in direct connection with the Treasury and with it devises tariff policy. It has also been granted the powers of a law court and can exact under oath that all information concerning industry and trade be given it.

"Iron and steel, as also cotton, industrials in England, have been ordered by the Tariff Advisory Board to prepare and submit plans for the reorganisation of their industries and warned that should they fail to do so a plan for complete re-construction would be imposed upon them. The Tariff Advisory Board has been granted default powers and can, therefore, impose its plan. The Committee is composed of Sir George May, Sydney Chapman, professor of economics and statistics, and Sir George Allan Powell, of the board and food council.

"An interesting bit of information has come to me in this connection to the effect that the Fabian group has close connections with the Foreign Policy Association in New York City. This association was largely sponsored by the late Paul Warburg, of Kuhn, Loeb and Company [the 'Father of the Federal Reserve Board'], and has received the close attention and support of Bernard M. Baruch and Felix M. Frankfurter.

"Many serious people in England feel that this Fabian organisation practically controls the British Government and that this Government will soon be known as 'His Majesty's Soviet Government.' It is asserted that both Prime Minister MacDonald and his son belong to the organisation and that the movement is well-financed and well-organised and intends to practically sovietise the English-speaking race.

"About three months after the passage of the National Recovery Act in the United States, when Israel Moses Sieff was urged by members of his committee to show more activity he said, 'Let us go slowly for a while and wait and see how our plan carries out in America.'"

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.

Editorial Office:
4, ACREFIELD ROAD,
WOOLTON, LIVERPOOL.
Telephone: Gateacre 1561.

Business Office (Temporary):
49, PRINCE ALFRED ROAD,
LIVERPOOL, 15.
Telephone: Wavertree 435.

Vol. 6. No. 21.

Saturday, August 2, 1941.

From Week to Week

Isn't it rather odd that the Germans, who hate the Jews so much, you know, should be endeavouring to popularise the "V" campaign, which is based on Daniel, chapter V, verse V. Or isn't it?

Draw a Capital V. Then draw another over it, upside down. Ever seen that sign anywhere?

The Victory Books, bound in bright red, published by a well-known Jew-Communist, have been on sale for many months previously to the public launching of the "V" campaign.

Mr. Winant, the American Ambassador, made a private visit to Edinburgh to confer with Scottish newspaper Editors. Scottish newspapers have, up to the present, often printed their own opinions.

The U.S. is sending a duplicate vice-roy to India. The British one won't be needed much longer.

MAN OR STATE?

To the Editor of "The Scotsman."

Sir,

In thanking Miss M. T. Munro for her sound and thoughtful letter in your issue of Thursday, may I suggest that the first essential to progress in the direction which she desires is that we should escape from Utopia?

Germany, Italy, Russia are all Utopias. They are the result of the rise to power of groups, or of figureheads empowered by groups, each of which succeeded in persuading an uncritical population that some "ism" could be

imposed upon a large population from above, and that therefrom would come the millenium. Such an "ism" was most frequently the outcome of the literary effort of failures in the world as it exists. It is a bad world, and it does not appear to be getting better, but I feel confident that ability to do some task in it well, however small that task may be, is a sound qualification for suggestions as to the next step.

The millenium would have come for most of us if we were able to realise our private Utopias. If that could be done to a reasonable extent, and it is by no means so difficult as it may sound, most of the frictions of life, which arise from the desire of some organisation to impose its Utopia upon us, would disappear.

But a comprehensive and imposed Utopia ignores the fundamental uniqueness of the individual—the constant increase of tastes and aptitudes with cultural progress. It is most unfortunate that the Christian Churches, with their domination by the old Testament, pay far too little attention to the primary message of the New Testament, which stresses this uniqueness.

There are certain very practical deductions to be drawn from these considerations. Since laws pretend to be no respecter of persons, every increase in the number of our laws is a contradiction of the fact that the relation of the developing individual to a given set of circumstances is increasingly individual. We want far less law, instead of the spate of new laws we are getting.

The second, and very urgent matter is that if the Parliamentary system is to survive, it must be recognised that the

member must become, what he is not: a representative. Government by Cabin' is bad, but Government by Cabine' claiming to be responsible to delegates who allow themselves to be put in the position of experts is intolerable. This is the present position.

The comprehensive Utopia is the result of the organised centralisation of the will-to-power. Its defeat and our escape from it cannot be by way of alternative Utopias of the "planned" variety, but by the organic growth resulting from its progressive decentralisation.

I am &c.,

C. H. DOUGLAS.

8, Fig Tree Court, Temple, E.C. 4;
July 19, 1941.

U.S. VIEW

View professed in the United States of America, according to the *Daily Telegraph* of July 24:—

"The State Department policy towards Vichy has been as much criticised as its policy towards Japan for the same reason, namely that appeasement will not work.

"Here again the Department's attitude is that it has worked. Thanks to the United States' efforts and despite what has been described here [Washington] as the blundering political tactics of General De Gaulle, the Syrian incident passed off without bringing the whole of France and her colonial empire in as an Axis partner against Britain.

"Though the Vichy Government itself has only limited powers of independent action, the State Department still consider that appeasement will bring dividends in North Africa despite British scepticism.

"The United States has adequate consular representation in North Africa, and official reports refute the British Press assertions that German technicians are flowing into the country and are busy improving the fortifications of Dakar.

"The Department also considers that there is a slim possibility that General Weygand may redeem his blunder of June, 1940 and give the British positive aid. They believe that this might have happened in the spring had General Wavell's forces pushed on in Tripoli instead of being diverted to the Balkans."

“A War Against Jewishness”

By N. F. W.

“We think our New Year (September) issue is interesting because . . . it marks the 5,702nd Jewish New Year in spite of many tyrannical persecutions which the Jews have survived. We think Hitler is just one more to be survived too.”

The above forms the concluding paragraph of a business letter soliciting advertising in a Canadian Jewish periodical. If one analyses it from the angle of its construction and content, the outstanding feature is an extraordinary lack of logic and sequence. Try parsing it.

Taken in conjunction with fragments of two articles included in the sample pages of the paper which accompany the letter, the impression given is of a degree of inconsequence of thought and argument that is positively startling.

In the first of these fragmentary articles, entitled *Judaism and the War* by Rabbi Herschorn of Montreal, in spite of the fact that his theme is that the present war is a “battle of Judaism,” the writer takes an early opportunity to make the following statement: “Here is the place to repudiate vehemently all the insinuations coming from various quarters, that this is ‘a Jewish war.’ It is absolutely not a Jewish war, but a war between two non-Jewish nations. Germany did not forge her mighty military machine to conquer unarmed, defenceless Jews. Yet in a broader sense I am willing to admit that although it is not a Jewish war, it is to a certain extent a war against Jewishness and Jewish religious idealism.”

Now that statement, in spite of its mental contortions, is very illuminating; particularly in view of the writer’s unflinching assumption that Germany is the foe, and that, as he puts it, the whole Jewish future is closely bound up with the success of the forces that are combatting the venomous Nazi. The language here, as elsewhere in the article, is a trifle Hitlerish—or has it perhaps the Churchillian ring? Certainly the whole affair, as seen by the Rabbi begins to appear fantastic as, of course, it is, and to demand a reconsideration of the true alignment of the respective combatants.

Who is for what? Conceivably Britain might be fighting Germany in defence of a persecuted minority. Although there was no mention of that

at the time of our declaration of war, it may have been implicit in the foolish guarantee to Poland. But if, on the other hand, the writer is correct in saying that this war is against *Jewishness*, then the matter takes on a wholly different complexion and becomes ideological—to employ an ugly and much-overworked phrase—and requires very careful re-examination. Who is against Jewishness? Can it be Germany? And is Britain defending it?

One must assume that by Jewishness Rabbi Herschorn means the active Jewish national policy. Essentially, what is it? We know that the organisation of Jewish society is highly centralised, and its form pyramidal; that its creed is obedience, and its aim universality; and that, in a secondary sense, the Jew is racially exclusive, a believer in blood-purity for himself if not for the Gentile; that he has a strong feeling of election—of superiority over all other races, who appear to him as requiring to be ruled.

All this can legitimately be classed as Jewishness, and as a policy of life might quite conceivably constitute that, for and against which war might be waged. But in this ideological sense how can it possibly be Hitler’s Germany that is attacking it? Centralisation, unquestioning obedience, pre-destination, the pyramid with the single will or group of Platonic Elders at the apex—all that is German; and in addition, to quote Rabbi Herschorn himself, “The German idea of race and blood; the division of the world into inferior and superior races. . . .” We can readily allow that the idea is German but not that it constitutes anything that could conceivably, and with the faintest hope of success be opposed to Jewishness as previously defined. In structure and philosophy, in policy and method if not in blood, Germany, as unified and lead by the Prussians, is the protagonist of Jewishness in the only meaning of the word that in practice matters a hoot.

But where in all this does Rabbi Herschorn’s ally stand? Britain, with the success of whose forces—to quote his own words—“our future is closely bound up;” the nation that is attacked by the centralised, pyramidal, Prusso-German Slave-state? In opposing Germany she cannot be the defender of Jewishness. And in any case an examination of the facts of her history—

the history really of Christian Democracy—show it to be impossible.

What has been Britain’s contribution to human society? She has balanced the Jewish idea of centralised control with that of decentralised Democratic Institutions; to the Cabal and the Secret Society she opposes the open Parliamentary debate; to the Republican pyramid, the circle of National Sovereignty. Racial exclusiveness is a thing she has never bothered about: if she had, Rabbi Herschorn could hardly count on her as an ally.

Inasmuch, then, as this may be a war of extermination directed against the Jewish individual—a suggestion which the Rabbi would seem for some strange reason to repudiate—the British Empire may be on the Jews’ side, as in her blundering way she always tends to espouse the cause of the oppressed against the bully. But if, as he protests so vehemently, this is a war against Jewishness—and philosophically this diagnosis would appear to be correct—then it is the British race that is waging it, as they have always waged it, and always will wage it as long as they remain organically British in their mental and social structure.

It is the war of immanent sovereignty against non-immanent sovereignty, of the cause of the creative worker against the bond-holder, of the idea of the state for the individual instead of the individual for the State. In effect, a war for Christianity against Paganism—for that advanced conception of Life, and human relationships, and the universe generally, realised for society by Jesus of Nazareth nearly two thousand years ago.

On that ideological basis, which is human and not national, Rabbi Herschorn mistakes his true ally. His anathemas, if he must hurl them, are aimed in the wrong direction. If it is really not sanctuary he wants for his individual person and his very soul, from the consequences of his own racial philosophy and from those at the top who wield and impose it, Prussian or Jew—if it is not that he wants—but the perpetuation and preservation of that philosophy, then he is barking up the wrong tree. For it is we, the peoples of the British Empire, who are opposing his Jewishness—who oppose it in every sense in which that word has any

validity; oppose it even with our property and our bodies when it materialises in the unpleasant form of Nazi bombs.

For centralisation of power is centralisation of power under no matter what name. And whether we denounce it loudly as Na-azi (long 'a') Aggression, or cooingly welcome it as brotherly love and Federation, can make no real difference.

The tragedy is that the mind under pressure is the last to realise the truth of its own situation. For an individual to allow himself to be included in a social pyramid based on a false theory results in his finding himself compelled to uphold its falsity. Hence that self-justification and self-righteousness, which is the prevailing "tone" of both these writers.

It is not easy to analyse. The suggestion throughout is that the Jew and his morality are unchallengeably right, not for any natural or logical reason, but simply because he has got Jehova on his side. The impression is that he has a personal pact with the stronger party, in a world where, might being right, the end justifies the means, granted you have the sanctions to make it to do so.

It follows logically, therefore (one is sincerely trying to follow the subconscious mental process), that if any action which the Jew chooses to take does not for that very reason produce the desired results, there is instant ground for complaint against a universe

which dares to thwart Jehova: Jehova being, in fact, the Jews' own deified will.

Outraged righteousness is implicit in every line of Rabbi Herschorn's writing. In the second article, by Dr. Feldman, Rabbi of Hamilton, Ontario, this attitude of mind expresses itself in a strain of injured innocence and racial self-pity, and in lamentations at the unregeneracy of the American continent generally, where "... we see anti-semitism rampant and growing everywhere. ... Notably among the intellectuals."

Dr. Feldman suffers from the claustrophobic sense of encirclement which is curiously paralleled in the hysterical Prussian demand for *lebensraum*—the swooning cry of the victorian virgin to have her stay-laces cut. He sees successively all roads closed to him. "Formerly the Jews could save their skins by baptism," complains the Doctor, suggesting with the naivety of a five-year-old that Providence is not averse to a wangle. "Now we have the accursed racial and national ideologies, by which the Jews, too, are obsessed, such a change would be no salvation at all, because the very germ-plasm of the Jew is condemned by the enemy."

How subtly obtuse it is. Thus is the Jew's own exclusive method turned against himself; but his self-righteousness makes him blind to the fact that crows are coming home to roost. But all Dr. Feldman can do is to wring his hands and cry, "Why do we suffer?" and: "Are

we deserving of what we are getting?" To answer the first question we have either to indulge in mystic, metaphysical and theological speculations and reflections, for which we haven't sufficient aptitude, or else make a sober distinction between the ideal world that Religion wants to create and the real world, in which there are no ethical or moral laws. He fails entirely to see that the reason his world lacks ethical and moral laws is solely because he insists that, right or wrong, he is justified in all he does and thinks.

It would appear that why the Jew presents such a terrific problem is because in him is summed up the sickness of the whole intellectual world, the sickness of egotism. The only difference—albeit a very vital one—between the Christian and the Jew being that in the case of the latter it is a cult, whereas with the non-Jew it is, as yet, only a bad habit.

Again, the practical significance of both these ill-written, pathetic articles of Canadian-German-Jewish origin, would appear to be the picture they present—a picture exactly duplicated both by the German Reich and the Soviet Union at this moment—of a race of enslaved and tortured individuals, at the mercy of an abstract and false idea, forced upon them from above. They constitute a fearsome warning to advocates of Bureaucracy and Federation everywhere.

Speech of Hon. John C. Schafer of Wisconsin in the House of Representatives, Friday June 30, 1939. Congress Record, page 8463:—

The *Washington Post* of June 18, in an Associated Press report, states that President Roosevelt made the following statement: President Roosevelt told congress to-day it would undermine the National defense and return control of money to Wall Street and International bankers if it refused to continue his power to devalue the dollar. This is a rather remarkable statement.

I hold in my hand a photostatic copy of page 31 of the *New York Times* of September 14, 1922, in which appears an advertisement of a new issue of 600 millions German marks, floated by United European Investors Ltd., Franklin D. Roosevelt, president.

I have a photostatic copy of page 1480 of *Poor's Register of Directors, 1929*, wherein Franklin Delano Roosevelt is shown as a director of The International Germanic Trust Co.

I have here a photostatic copy of a page from the *Martindale Hubbell Law Directory*, January, 1933, volume 1, Page 754, showing a legal advertisement of Franklin Delano Roosevelt as investment banker.

I have here a copy of the prospectus and photostats of other records of the Federal International Banking Corporation, indicating that Franklin D. Roosevelt wrote the foreword of the prospectus for this International banking outfit, and was hooked up in it with Robert Rowland Appleby, president of the British Empire Chamber of Commerce in the United States. His International Banking Corporation, according to its prospectus, was organised for the selling of foreign securities and bonds to the American people.

Mr. Speaker:—In view of Mr. Roosevelt's international banking record, it is rather astounding for him to tell the Congress that it would "return control of money to Wall Street and International bankers if it refused to con-

tinue his power to devalue the dollar."

Our New Deal President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, is an ex-international banker of wide experience and former attorney for international bankers. Under his gold and silver policies the international bankers, foreign owners of, and speculators in gold, waxed fat when Mr. Roosevelt forced Americans to turn in their gold for \$20.67 an ounce or go to jail for five years, and then imported more than \$10,000 millions worth of foreign gold at \$35 an ounce.

Mr. Speaker:—President Roosevelt did not drive the money-changers out of the temple of government. He drove them into the temple, with the help of his Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. Morgenthau—the son of Morgenthau, the International banker, who married the favourite niece of Lehman Brothers, who are among the most powerful International bankers in America. (Applause.) (Here the gavel fell.)

(From "*Money*" for May, 1941.)

Parliament

WAR PRODUCTION: AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION

Continued from page 3

abroad and overseas by the two days' Debate on Production. Statements that our industry is only working 75 per cent. of some unspecified standard and that the Ministry of Aircraft Production is in chaos from top to bottom tend to give a general impression in the United States and the Dominions, particularly Australia, that things are being very ill-managed here and that we are not trying our best. It is impossible for the newspapers to report our Debates except in a very abridged form, but these kind of sensational statements telegraphed all over the world do serious harm to our cause wherever they go. Moreover, they do not at all represent the immense and well-directed effort which is yielding remarkable results in almost every field of war production, and they do far from justice to the admirable tenure of the Ministry of Supply by my right hon. Friend the present President of the Board of Trade. I much regret that it was not possible for me, because of the many other things I have to do, to be present in the House except during the closing speeches of that Debate. It is obviously not possible for considered Ministerial answers to be submitted to these charges on the spur of the moment. It is not like ordinary party, peace-time fighting; when any score handed across the Table is good enough for the purpose of the occasion. These are very serious times in which we live. I have, however, read thoroughly the OFFICIAL REPORT of the two days' Debate, and I have given directions that all allegations of any serious substance shall be sent to the various Departments con-

cerned in order that the facts may be ascertained. On the Third Sitting Day after July 20 I propose to set up the same Votes as were under discussion last week and to have a third day's Debate, in Public Session. I will myself endeavour to make a full and comprehensive statement on the whole question of production so far as the public interest permits. I hope by this means, which is inspired by the greatest possible respect for the House, to remove any mistaken and evil impression which may be doing us harm in any part of the world.

Mr. Shinwell: May I ask the Prime Minister, with reference to the statement he proposes to make on Production, whether he proposes on that occasion to initiate a Debate or merely to make a statement?

The Prime Minister: I propose to have a third day's Debate and to initiate the Debate myself, and it will then be open for anyone to take up the quarrel, if they think there is any public advantage in doing so. . . .

Earl Winterton: May I ask the right hon. Gentleman a question about the course of the Debate? I presume that if the right hon. Gentleman makes his opening statement in answer to the points which were made in the course of the previous Debate, other hon. Members will follow him. Will some Minister reply at the end of the Debate, so that there will be, as it were, answers given to the answerers? Some hon. Members may have the temerity to differ from the view put by the right hon. Gentleman.

The Prime Minister: Every endeavour will be made to preserve the general liveliness of our discussions.

Mr. Maxton: While appreciating the right hon. Gentleman's difficulty, namely that it is more difficult to reply in war-time to charges made by his supporters, than it is in peacetime to answer charges made by his opponents, may I ask him this question? Since it is, as he says, the effect created abroad by these statements which is disturbing, will the right hon. Gentleman turn his attention to the fact that he has a Ministry of Information which exercises control over what is to go abroad? If the Government had dealt a little more efficiently with the Debate of a week ago, they would not have had any difficulty about the forthcoming Debate.

The Prime Minister: The Ministry of Information places no ban on full publication all over the world of the public Debates in this House. Anything that is said here goes into other countries, and that is why great responsibility attaches to what is said here.

Mr. Lawson: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that it is not only people abroad who are disturbed about these statements but people in this country and that there will be great satisfaction that he has undertaken to meet these points. Will he also take note of the fact that whatever the circumstances, it has been a rather too frequent practice on the part of Ministers to evade answering questions and criticisms?

The Prime Minister: I cannot admit that there has been any practice of evasion. I do not see why we should evade. . . .

JULY 16.

Oral Answers (37 columns)

WAR PRIORITIES

Sir T. Moore asked the Prime Minister whether there is any member of the War Cabinet charged with the responsibility of deciding between the conflicting priorities issued by the supply and service departments; and whether he is satisfied with the present position in regard to the whole question of priorities?

The Prime Minister: The answer to the first part of the Question is: "The Minister of Labour as Chairman, and on behalf of the Production Executive." The answer to the second part is in the affirmative. I shall hope to be dealing more fully with these questions on a future occasion.

JULY 17.

Oral Answers (38 columns)

AMERICAN VISCOSE CORPORATION.

Mr. Stokes asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer to which group or groups of investment bankers in the United States of America His Majesty's Government sold 95 per cent of the Courtauld holding in the American Viscose Corporation?

Sir K. Wood: As the reply contains a list of the names of 17 firms, I am

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having it circulated in the OFFICIAL REPORT.

Following is the list of firms purchasing shares in American Viscose Corporation from His Majesty's Treasury:

Morgan Stanley and Company Incorporated.

Dillon Read and Company.

Blyth and Company Incorporated.

Clark, Dodge and Company.

Dominick and Dominick.

The First Boston Corporation.

Goldman, Sachs and Company.

Harriman Ripley and Company Incorporated.

Hemphill, Noyes and Company.

Kidder, Peabody and Company.

Kuhn, Loeb and Company.

Lehman Brothers.

Mellon Securities Corporation.

Shields and Company.

Smith, Barney and Company.

Union Securities Corporation.

White, Weld and Company.

Mr. Stokes asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he will give the names and occupations of those who counselled him in the sale of the American Viscose Corporation?

Sir K. Wood: No, Sir.

Mr. Stokes: Should I be wrong in suggesting that possibly it was Sir Edward Peacock who advised the Chancellor?

Sir K. Wood: No, the hon. Member must not put too much faith on his own accuracy in the matter.

Mr. Stokes: Does the right hon. Gentleman pay any regard to what is stated in reputable American newspapers as to what has been going on?

Sir K. Wood: I give due weight to all these matters, including representations made to me by the hon. Member.

JULY 22.

Oral Answers (38 columns).

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

Mr. Mander asked the Minister without Portfolio, the arrangements made by his Department for the investigation of problems that will arise at the peace conference, including peace aims, together with the names of the members of the committee undertaking this work?

The Minister without Portfolio Mr. Arthur Greenwood: Preliminary studies are being made of the international aspects of the reconstruction survey which I am undertaking in collaboration with the Departments concerned. There is no special committee dealing with this

work.

Mr. Mander: In view of the fact that the right hon. Gentleman gave a long list the other day of persons who were studying another problem, and as a number of persons are obviously studying this problem, will he indicate who they are?

Mr. Greenwood: The Question which I answered last week was in regard to an institution over which I have no direct control.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Churchill): On Business, it will, I think, be more convenient to take the Debate on Production, which we were going to have on the third Sitting Day, on the first Sitting Day after July 27. Therefore on the third Sitting Day it is proposed to debate Food Production and Distribution, and the appropriate Votes will be put down.

Earl Winterton: Could the right hon. Gentleman say why it is more convenient to take the Debate at a later date? Does that mean that it gives more time for consideration?

The Prime Minister: I have no doubt that topic might be pursued, but I do not think it is necessary to do so now.

UNITED STATES LOAN TO GREAT BRITAIN.

(2.5 columns)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Kingsley Wood): I should like, with permission, to make a statement regarding negotiations for a loan in the United States. I am glad to be able to inform the House that, with the approval of the President of the United States, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation* has authorised a loan to His Majesty's Government of 425,000,000 dollars and an Agreement was signed

*The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was created by Act of Congress in 1932, and its powers were extended by subsequent legislation. The capital stock of 500 million dollars was paid in by the Secretary of the Treasury and held for the benefit of the United States. The operations of the Corporation include loans to financial institutions, insurance companies and railways; subscriptions for and loans upon non-accessible stock of banks, trust companies, insurance companies; purchase of marketable securities from Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, and many other similar functions. Emil Schram was Chairman of the Corporation in 1940 and its directors were Charles B. Henderson (senator and mason), Carroll B. Merriman (banker), Howard J. Klossner and Sam B. Husbands.

yesterday. The purpose of the loan is to provide this country with exchange to be used towards paying for war supplies contracted for prior to the enactment of the Lend-Lease Act. As collateral security for the loan, there will be pledged shares representing direct investments and certain marketable securities. There will be no change in the control or management of these direct investments, including British-owned insurance companies in the United States. The loan will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and mature in 15 years, provided that an extension for five years may at our option be made if two-thirds of the capital has been repaid at the end of 15 years. . . .

I believe the House, with the terms of the Agreement before them, will agree with me that this represents a satisfactory arrangement and once again reflects the readiness of the United States Administration to extend their assistance to us. The execution of this Agreement will require legislation, since the Treasury will need to retain special powers until the loan has been fully repaid, whereas the Present Emergency Powers Act will in the ordinary course lapse before that date. . . .

The text of the announcement made in the United States contained the following additional information:—

. . . The collateral includes securities of United States Corporations listed on the New York Stock Exchange having an aggregate value at present quoted prices of approximately 205 million dollars, unlisted securities of United States Corporations estimated to be worth approximately 115 million dollars and capital stock of 41 British owned United States insurance companies estimated to have an aggregate nett worth something over 180 million dollars. . . .

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ance companies not incorporated in this country. Nett assets of these branches in this country represented by investments in the United States over and above reserves necessary to meet their policy obligations in this country is approximately 200,000,000 dollars, consisting largely of cash and United States Government securities. Collateral will be pledged to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and deposited with the Federal Reserve Bank as in the case of other loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Interest and dividends on this collateral, together with earnings of United States branches of the 41 British insurance companies have averaged about 36,000,000 dollars a year for the past five years, all of which will be applied to payment of interest and principal of the loan.

The loan will bear interest at rate of 3 per cent. per annum and mature in 15 years, providing that an extension for five years may be made if two-thirds of principal has been repaid by the end of 15 years. On basis of the past five years, the available income would amortise the loan in 15 years. Funds will be available to the British as needed to meet their commitments at approximate rates of 100,000,000 dollars a month.

JULY 23.

EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE) ACT, 1939 (CONTINUANCE)

(83 columns)

The Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Peake): I beg to move,

"That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty in pursuance of Sub-section (1) of Section eleven of the Emergency Powers (Defence) Act, 1939, praying that the said Act as amended by any subsequent enactment be continued in force for a further period of one year beginning with the twenty-fourth day of August, nineteen hundred and forty-one."

. . . . The Emergency Powers Act was passed on August 31, 1939 and provides that

"His Majesty may by Order in Council make such regulations . . . as appear to him to be necessary or expedient for securing the public safety, the defence of the realm, the maintenance of public order and the efficient prosecution of any war in which His Majesty may be engaged, and for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community."

Under those powers a vast amount of war-time legislation has been enacted.

Practically everything done by the Government in pursuance of the war has been done under that Act. I can imagine no quicker way of frustrating our war effort than to allow the Emergency Powers Act to lapse . . .

. . . . Sub-section (2) contains these words:

"Without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by the preceding Sub-section, Defence Regulations may—

make provision—

"for the detention of persons whose detention appears to the Secretary of State to be expedient in the interests of the public safety or the defence of the realm . . ."

. . . . after the Emergency Powers Act was passed we promulgated a Defence Regulation. That was Defence Regulation 18B in its original form. It provided very simply that

"the Secretary of State, if satisfied with respect to any particular person that, with a view to preventing him acting in any manner prejudicial to the public safety or the Defence of the Realm, it is necessary so to do, may make an order directing that he be detained."

There was in that Regulation provision for one or more advisory committees and for objections to be made by detained persons. The House will recall that on October 31, in that year that regulation came under some very severe criticism from all quarters of the House, including some hon. Members who are now members of His Majesty's Government. The result of the criticism in the House was that the Government undertook to consult Members of all parties and to amend the Regulation. . . . The effect of the amendments, briefly, was to provide that the person detained must be either of hostile origin or associations, or must have been recently concerned in acts prejudicial to the public safety or the Defence of the Realm. In either case, of course, it must also be necessary, in the opinion of the Home Secretary, to exercise control over him.

By Sub-sections (4), (5) and (6) of the new Regulation 18B, a number of other safeguards were added. In the first place, the person detained has the right to be informed that he can make objections to an Advisory Committee. The Chairman of the Advisory Committee must inform him of the grounds for his detention and must furnish him with such particulars as are sufficient to enable him to present his case. Lastly, the Home Office must make a return monthly to Parliament for the action taken under Defence Regulation 18B.

. . . . On May 22, 1940, a new Regulation was promulgated which was

added to Defence Regulation 18B. That is known as Defence Regulation 18B (1, a). If hon. Members will study the paragraph which regulates 18B, they will see the following words:

"If the Secretary of State has reasonable cause to believe any person to have been, or to be a member of, or to have been, or to be active in the furtherance of the objects of any such organisation as is hereinafter mentioned, and that it is necessary to exercise control over them, he may make an order directing that that person be detained."

The organisations concerned are described in the following words:

"The organisations referred to are organisations with respect to which the Secretary of State is satisfied that either the organisation is subject to foreign influence or control, or alternatively, the persons in control of the organisation have, or have had associations with persons concerned in the Government of, or sympathised with the system of Government of any Power with which His Majesty is at war."

. . . . Under Defence Regulation 18B, 1,779 orders have been made. I informed the House on March 25 that at that time there were 866 persons detained. That number has fallen today to 762; that is to say, a further 104 persons have been released since March 25. Of the 1,779 persons who have been detained at one time or another, just under 800 were members of an organisation such as is described in Defence Regulation 18B (1, a), and of the remainder just under 1,000—approximately 800—are persons of hostile origin.

. . . . Of the 762 persons still detained under this Regulation, 292 are detained under Defence Regulation 18B (1, a) as members of an organisation which is subject to foreign influence or control, and the remaining 470 are detained under Defence Regulation 18B as it stood.

. . . . We shall welcome constructive criticism either of the terms of the Regulation or of our administration of it. We shall welcome any practical suggestions which hon. Members may bring forward, but let hon. Members always have one difficulty present in their minds in suggesting Amendments to the Regulation, and it is this—I do not think you can divorce power in this matter from responsibility. The Home Secretary is responsible for the internal security of this country, and I do not think you can pass his responsibility for action under this Regulation to some extraneous body. Certainly, my right hon. Friend could no longer continue to be held responsible for what may happen unless he is in possession of the powers which this Regulation gives him. . . .

(To be continued).

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND MEETINGS

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