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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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Programme For the Third World War (XIII)

By C. H. DOUGLAS

If I have conveyed my conception of the nature and powers of the myth with any success, it will be clear that a wide distance separates disbelief in such matters as "British Israel Truth," "Pyramidology," and Dr. Grattan Guinness's views on the Book of Daniel, from the assumption that it is a matter of no importance that millions of people do believe them.

So far as the veridical aspect of these "theories," or whatever one likes to call them, is concerned, the fundamental proposition they involve is, to put it mildly, comprehensive.

If the people who designed and built the pyramids five thousand years ago knew that there would be a war in A.D. 1914, then obviously nothing could be done to stop it, and our political efforts are, and always have been, a waste of time. This inference is of importance when we come to consider a second theory—that the object of all these movements is to paralyse action against revolution.

So far as the Book of Daniel is concerned, Porphyry, and since him many others, have regarded the whole work as a fabrication of a Palestinian Jew who lived in the time of Antiochus, and that its express purpose was to bolster up the "Chosen Race" idea.

If we are to take the authenticity aspect seriously, this criticism has a considerable bearing on the British Israel cult, since the Stone Kingdom supposed to be Britain is that mentioned in the Book of Daniel.

It may be said at once that there can be no doubt that these Pyramid myths have a Masonic origin, although it is not publicised. I have previously referred to the appearance of the pyramid on the Great Seal of the U.S.A. Many people will remember the appearance of full page pyramid diagrams accompanied by prophecies, in several of the London daily papers a few years ago. Apart from the money cost of them, at advertisement rates, which represented at least £20,000, it is improbable that the newspapers in which they appeared would, in the ordinary way, accept matter of this character. I have been informed on good authority that the publicity was arranged, and paid for, by the New York B'nai Brith, the Jewish Masonic Society. Whether it was so paid for or not, the prevalence of this propaganda, the vogue of astrology, and the appearance of organisations calling themselves World Servers and similar high-sounding names, all of them insisting that they are the

heralds of a New Order, are too reminiscent of the French and Russian Revolutions to be accidental, and I do not believe that the newspapers in question were unaware of it.

But the profoundly significant fact is that certain momentous happenings do correspond with these prophetic dates, and we know that they were consciously timed to correspond.

For instance, the "great economic blizzard" (notice the suggestion that it was a phenomenon of nature) struck the world in 1929, and if ever there was a conscious and deliberately produced catastrophe it was the five-year depression. And May, 1928' was one of the Pyramid dates. On the day predicted for a momentous event, the Act of Parliament handing the British Currency over to the Bank of "England" became law. There are other instances known to me, and I am satisfied that the dates were consciously arranged. I was informed in 1920, from a source closely approximating to that which initiated the "blizzard," that it would occur about 1928.

Viewed in the light of subsequent events, the Currency Act of 1928 can be seen, and I think can only be seen, as a conscious preparation for an arranged depression, together with the best possible defence against any interference with the depression by relieving its cause. It is a damning piece of evidence which ought to hang its perpetrators even yet.

For obvious reasons I refrain from enlarging on the anticipatory emphasis placed on King Edward VIII, "exactly one hundred generations from King David" and known in the family circle as David.

August, 1938, was to be the date of the outbreak of war culminating in Armageddon. *And it would have been, if it had not been for the efforts of Mr. Chamberlain, who was apparently stronger than the pyramid.* There is nothing in all history more astounding than the contrast, on the one hand, of the relief both in England and Germany, at the subsequently abortive compromise of Munich, and the hysterical rage at it of the American Press—notably the same Press which fought tooth and nail to keep the U.S.A. out of the war, but which has now turned its attention to making sure that once-Great Britain loses the Peace.

Mark the Editorial views of a widely read "American" review:—

"Among international agencies of a more political character which ought to be functioning now, or all ready to function, might be mentioned:

"A colonial administration to act as receiver for defunct colonial empires (it would be folly to try to return the East Indies to Britain (*sic*) and the Netherlands).

"A European Federal Judicial system, perhaps under the World Court, to try cases of war criminals and to lay down standards for adjudicating the tangled property rights left over from the war.

"A European Police Force, or International Army."

Compare this with the views of Dr. Arnold Toynbee.

It should not escape notice that these "prophetic" theories, whether pyramidologist, "lost ten Tribes" or interpretations of the prophet Daniel, came into currency much about the same time, *i.e.*, just after the Franco-Prussian War, which was the event marking the emergence of the "United States of Europe" policy of Freemasonry, sponsored by Frederick the "Great" and pursued by Bismarck and Hitler.

The pyramidologists refer to the final chamber of the Pyramid, which marks the "end of the age," as the Hall of the Grand Orient.

It may be objected that the inference is pro-British. To which the answer is that just to the extent that they are a factor in policy (certain British Ministers, Mr. Baldwin's 'white-haired boys,' resigned at the time of Munich, and rushed off to New York for further instructions) they are firstly, pro-war, and finally pro-German-American-Jew, since they all hint at the Federal Union of the British Empire and the U.S.A.—a Union in which the British Empire would disappear in a slave world ruled by Jews, including, no doubt, a few German-British Jews.

The accessible officials of the organisations propagating the British-American myth are probably sincere, and are of minor importance. Who is behind them?

To be continued.

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BIG BUSINESS SNEEZES

The *Sunday Times* says of a speech by Mr. Driberg, M.P.: "In view of the mischievous intention of Mr. Driberg's remarks, the *Sunday Times* last night declined to ask Sir Andrew Duncan to deny the incredible suggestion that he contemplated leaving the Government in time of war to take up any outside post."

QUOTATION

"... The Atlantic Charter ... did not call for any spirit of animosity to be carried into the peace councils, which is the bane of the cult of what goes by the name of Vansittartism..."—*The Patriot*, June 24, 1943.

THE FEDERAL IMPERATIVE

"... The legal Governments of eight European countries, as well as important political representatives of a number of others, are gathered in London..."

"As Governments of the sovereign States of pre-1939 Europe, these emigré authorities are bound to wither. The interests of such governments are inevitably vested in a restoration of the *status quo*, which becomes daily more impossible. Their loyalties are centred in their respective separate States which are unlikely to become once more effective single units. They are separated from the violent political upheavals which transform their suffering homelands. Thus they could not remain representative of the internal political make-up of these countries. Treating them as the real governments of foreign countries, in whose affairs we must not intervene, is condemning them to a political life of fiction, helplessness, and futile quarrelling."

—*The Observer*, June 27, 1943.

POINTS FROM PARLIAMENT

House of Commons: June 22, 1943.

TAXATION (COMPARISON WITH OTHER COUNTRIES)

Sir A. Southby asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer the total yearly amount per head of the population raised in direct and indirect taxation in Great Britain, the United States of America, Russia, Canada, Australia and South Africa, respectively; and whether any figures are available

which would afford a useful comparison as regards Germany and Italy?

Sir K. Wood, pursuant to his reply [OFFICIAL REPORT, April 22, 1943; col. 1830, vol. 388], supplied the following statement:

Direct and Indirect Taxation per head.*

	Year to	In local currency.		In Sterling† (to nearest £).	
		Direct.	Indirect.	Direct.	Indirect.
Great Britain ...	31st March, 1943 (actual) ...	£34	£18	£ 34	£ 18
United States ...	30th June, 1943 (estimates) ...	\$137	\$28	34	7
Russia	Not available.			
Canada ...	31st March, 1943 (estimates) ...	\$122	\$55	28	12
Australia ...	30th June, 1943 (estimates) ...	£A22	£A13	17	11
South Africa ...	31st March, 1943 (estimates) ...	£SA5	£SA2	5	2
Germany ...	31st March, 1943 (estimates) ...	RM227	RM185	23	18
Italy ...	30th June, 1943 (estimates) ...	Lira 222	Lira 503	3	7

NOTES: *The figures include only taxation levied by the Central Governments and therefore exclude State, Municipal and Local taxes.

†Converted at current rates of exchange without adjustment for differences in price and wage levels.

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A Canadian View of Post-War Reconstruction

The first part of this speech by Mr. Norman Jaques in the Debate on the Budget in the Canadian House of Commons appeared in THE SOCIAL CREDITER of June 26. Mr. Jaques referred to the London School of Economics, with which are connected Sir William Beveridge and "Professor Lasky, the internationally-known Communist." The debate continued:—

Mr. Mitchell: Since when has Professor Lasky been a communist? Be fair.

Mr. Jaques: Let me read what he says—and I did not intend to read this, so that I hope Mr. Speaker will take note of the interruption. I quote this from an article by Professor Lasky:

"The communist hypothesis insists that no socialist government can attempt seriously to put its principles into practice without encountering determined resistance which will issue in civil war. To maintain socialist principles, in short, socialists will be driven to become communists or to betray their socialism. If they become communists they will find themselves involved in the grim logic of Leninism—the dictatorship of the proletariat, the drastic suppression of counter-revolution, the confiscation of the essential instruments of production, the building of the state, in a word, upon the principles of martial law until the security of the new order is firmly established."

Mr. Douglas (Weyburn): He is stating a communist principle; he is not stating his own views.

Mr. Jaques: I am only repeating the facts. The object or the purpose of the London School of Economics has been to train and send out to the empire these gold-plated, Ricardian economists and socialist professors whose mission has been, apparently, to undermine the youth of the empire, the prestige of the British empire, and faith in our democratic way of living.

Mr. Mitchell: My hon. friend is not serious about that, is he?

Mr. Jaques: I am absolutely serious; and I say the results are a tribute to the business acumen of Sir Ernest Cassel, the German international financier, from Frankfort.

Mr. Martin: What about T. V. Gregory?

Mr. Jaques: He is another.

Mr. Martin: Anyone who calls him a communist is talking nonsense.

Mr. Jaques: Then we have Sir William Beveridge and Doctor Marsh, the former a director, and the latter a graduate of the London School of Economics. They represent the Ricardian school of economics.

Mr. Douglas (Weyburn): Not at all.

Mr. Jaques: Yes.

Mr. Douglas (Weyburn): Marsh does not represent the Ricardian school of economics.

Mr. Jaques: Social security does. Just as Ricardo invented or discovered the iron law of wages, and went on to say that a labourer without work had no right to exist, his modern counterpart says in social security that freedom from idleness is more important than freedom from want. He assesses the necessities or, if you like, the wants of those who are not working, so far as food is concerned,

at \$1.70 a week for a man and \$1.30 for a woman. I would call that the Ricardian economics of scarcity. It is nothing else.

If you like you can take these three men, Doctor James, the gold-standard; Sir William Beveridge, the Ricardian; and Professor Lasky, the Marxian. I believe that is a fair comparison. There they are—Shylock, Ricardo and Marx. They are doing the planning.

Mr. Douglas (Weyburn): Has the hon. member ever read either Marx or Lasky?

Mr. Jaques: Plenty. The other day in the committee on reconstruction and rehabilitation the hon. member for Acadia (Mr. Quelch) asked this question of Doctor James:

There is one question I should like to ask Doctor James. Doctor James, you referred to a number of programmes that had been put forward for post-war reconstruction by various organisations. You did not, however, refer to—

Some hon. Members: Order.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The hon. member has no right to quote from a report of a committee now sitting.

Mr. Jaques: Doctor James was asked either in or out of committee, what he thought of the report of the London chamber of commerce. And, mark you, Doctor James is chairman of our committee on reconstruction. His reply, in so many words, was, "Well, I really do not know I have not bothered to read it or, if I have read it, I have not bothered to remember it."

I hold in my hand a copy of the report of the London Chamber of Commerce. In its preface it states:

"The London Chamber of Commerce has a direct membership of 9,000 firms and companies. Thirty-nine industrial and commercial associations, with an approximate membership of 50,000, are affiliated to it and are represented on its council. The chamber is therefore vitally concerned in the nature of the framework within which industry and commerce will be called upon to function after the war."

This report was printed word for word in the congressional record at Washington on July 17 of last year. Upon introducing the report to congress, congressman Voorhis used these words:

"I wish to draw your attention to paragraph 26."

I shall read that paragraph presently.

"The distribution internally of the purchasing power necessary to consume the whole of their own production. Upon that principle the most solid hope for the future of mankind can be built, and it is applicable not only to England but to the United States and every other nation."

Let me now quote the paragraph to which reference is made:

"26. The fundamental problems then, which a satisfactory system must be designed to solve are:

"(1) The elimination of the fear and hostility resulting from the struggle of all nations to obtain an 'active favourable balance of payments,' the penalty of the vanquished being economic servitude to the victor. This struggle has resulted in attempts by all the nations to restrict imports by barriers to trade, and to increase exports by subsidies and other artificial means, and by the use of political and economic pressure.

"(2) The distribution internally of the purchasing power

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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

"Steadily, reluctantly, even kicking and screaming, western civilisation is being driven to the hitherto abhorrent notion that the consumer must be furnished with purchasing-power whether he works or not." — STUART CHASE.

General Wavell has been appointed Vice-President of India. For the present he is retaining the quaint, old-world title of Viceroy used by his predecessors.

"Our first objective here [North Africa] was to drive the Germans and Italians out of Africa, and, with the aid of our British and French Allies, we have moved toward that objective on the original time-table."

— DEMAREE BESS in *The Saturday Evening Post*, U.S.A.

Awfully decent of them to let us help, wasn't it?

In the minor civil war proceeding in the U.S.A., twenty negroes and four whites were killed in Detroit, Mich., on June 22. The number of wounded is not stated. The police charged with bombs and hand grenades, and made 1,300 arrests.

The suggestion that they were only passing a resolution demanding that the British mis-Government of India should be forcibly stopped by someone else is not confirmed.

Unless we are much misled by the portents, that amazing structure of political and economic charlatany commonly called the Jew Steal, but referred to by Moses Israel Sieff as "Our Plan in America" (Mr. McFadden, U.S. Congress) is about to crash. It was tottering visibly in 1938, but was temporarily saved by the war. There are two major lessons to be drawn from it. First, that with unlimited control of credit, you can do anything, however irrational and fantastic. And, secondly, that if you do the wrong thing, you destroy your credit system.

Watch the United States.

The most important resolutions carried at the mass meeting of representatives of the Paint Industry, which was held in London on June 17, 1943, were as follows:—

"That this meeting is not satisfied that the existing practice of certain Government Departments in relation to

the Paint Industry is in conformity with the policy of H.M. Government."

Out of 207 holding voting powers at the meeting there were only eight dissentients—this in spite of the recommendations of the Federation Council that for reasons stated at the meeting the resolution should be withdrawn as "unnecessary and inexpedient."

Another resolution was carried with one dissentient:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting the objects to be achieved can best be obtained through Parliamentary channels."

A correspondent writes:—

"Mr. Herbert Morrison gave an exceedingly misleading impression in his reply to the question asked by Sir George Broadbridge in the House of Commons on June 10, 1943 (printed in *The Social Crediter* of June 19) as to the number of applications for the naturalisation of aliens.

"Three years of war, i.e., two full years and four months of 1939, produced a total of 6,064 naturalisations of aliens belonging in 1939 to 51 countries; in 1940, to 43 countries; and in 1941 to 26 countries.

"Germans represent 616 out of the total for the three years, and Italians, 403.

"The total of 1,980 naturalisations for 1941 was partly reached by 'readmission' of English women who had married aliens. These women *may* be loyal, but it is a dangerous thing to do while we are at war. They may have husbands interned or abroad, and would be doubly useful to their alien husbands, as with English nationality they would have facilities for obtaining information which they would not get so easily if they remained aliens.

"Some M.P. should ask how many naturalised aliens or the sons and daughters thereof there are in the Home Office personnel.

"Two spies were hanged who were naturalised aliens in this war. Trebitsch Lincoln and Edgar Speyer were traitor naturalisations in the last war.

"Two spies are not a large number, but how many are there that we are not told about?"

THE I.B.C.

The New York correspondent of *The Times*, in a message dated June 28, gave details of a charge of espionage against Ernest Frederick Lehmitz, a naturalised United States citizen of German birth. Mr. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is quoted as saying that, while posing as a patriotic American, Lehmitz had been receiving large sums of money through international banking channels. He is said to have sent letters to the German intelligence service since January 1942, containing information about shipping, convoy and troop movements.

William Rae

We announce with regret the death of Mr. William Rae, of Manchester, who for many years has been associated with Social Credit activities in that district.

“DE GUSTIBUS . . .”

By B. M. PALMER

Social Crediters are the obstetricians of the age that is to be, not the shapers or controllers of human purpose. It is not for us even to attempt to define the purposes, conscious or unconscious, which govern humanity; to do so would be to go beyond our function and encroach upon that of the seers and teachers of mankind, who from time to time have expressed in words one facet or another of the mystery. No man has yet expressed the whole.

“I am come that ye might have life and have it more abundantly.”

Social Crediters are also the Social Engineers of human association. When fully accredited they should be competent to grasp the nature of any breakdown that may occur either in relation to Common Law or Political Economy, and to state whether this breakdown is due to a failure to express policy, to give orders to administrators, or to enforce sanctions. Policy, Administration, and Sanctions express the three-fold nature of these human activities.

But there is a third aspect of human activity, the purpose or policy of which lies hidden in the unborn age to be. No attempts to express it have so far done more than express the policy of one individual or group of spell binders. It seems likely that the nature of this activity places it in a different category; certain Social Credit principles, however, apply to the human activity known as “art.”

The *purpose* of art is to-day unknown. But a working *definition* of art is necessary to assist Social Crediters in their attempts to deal, as they most certainly will have to deal, with an activity which in its subversions may be one of the most dangerous.

While by no means accepting the whole of Tolstoy's thesis, the definition of art given in chapter five of his book *What is Art* is, I think, quite satisfactory for our present purpose.

“In order correctly to define art, it is necessary, first of all, to cease to consider it as a means to pleasure, and to consider it as one of the conditions [activities?] of human life. Viewing it in this way, we cannot fail to observe that art is one of the means of intercourse between man and man.”

“Every work of art causes the receiver to enter into a certain kind of relationship both with him who produced, or is producing, the art, and with all those who, simultaneously, previously or subsequently, receive the same artistic impression.

“Speech, transmitting the thoughts and experiences of men, serves as a means of union among them, and art acts in a similar manner. The peculiarity of this latter means of intercourse, distinguishing it from intercourse by means of words, consists in this, that whereas by words a man transmits his thoughts to another, by means of art he transmits his feelings. . . .

“To evoke in oneself a feeling one has once experienced, and having evoked it in oneself, then, by means of movements, lines, colours, sounds, or forms expressed in words, so to transmit that feeling that others may experience the same feeling—this is the activity of art.

“Art is a human activity, consisting in this, that one

man consciously, by means of certain external signs, hands on to others feelings he has lived through, and that other people are infected by these feelings, and also experience them.”

To me this appears to be a quite incontrovertible definition; and two important conclusions follow immediately upon it.

First, if artists attempt to express what they themselves have not experienced, the result will be counterfeit.

Second, that morality has nothing to do with the case; nor has pleasant or unpleasant, ugly or beautiful. All feelings may be expressed in art.

While human life is influenced by works of art of every kind, from the cradle song to the burial service—and art is not only to be found in theatres and exhibitions—for my present purpose I propose to confine the argument more closely to what are known as the Fine Arts.

In the light of our definition, Art involves a certain relationship, between the receiver and producer, between the artist and audience, or his “public” as it is generally expressed. There is, in my view, no reason why this relationship should not conform to the principle that must govern all human relationships that are not tyrannies—the power of contracting out—the *negative* power that alone gives the *positive* power of acting or feeling together any meaning or even existence. The hearer may call the tune, while the artist may refuse to pipe—or pipe alone, should the hearer dislike his melody. This seems simple; but how far removed from present-day practice in the “art-world,” where the hearer *never* calls the tune, and the piper must pipe for his supper. The correct relationship, of course, is contingent upon economic freedom, not economic parasitism. But the correct relationship once established, it is readily seen that the size of the audience is of quite secondary importance. All that is necessary is willingness and ability to give and to receive.

Failure to grasp these elementary principles, and the attempt to mix up “beauty” or “morality” or even “religion” with them, leads to many curious errors; that art is not art unless “the people” understand it; and the even more pernicious converse, that if they don't, steps ought to be taken to make them. But the acquired taste for caviare does not mean that roast beef is not a delicious dish (when obtainable); and in any case, *de gustibus*—.

All these things were far better understood some hundreds of years ago than they are to-day; when the policy, administration, and sanctions of the Totalitarian State are in process of establishing a complete stranglehold over artist and audience alike; the result must be that all but counterfeit art will die. A few weeks ago, in the tail-end of the “Brains Trust” before the news, were heard the prophetic words; “The State is keeping the Theatre alive in the provinces.”

What it keeps alive will have less vitality than an animated bust.

It seems elementary that the relationship between artist and audience, between producer and receiver, must be as free from coercion as any other relationship, if the social credit is to function. Anyone who attempts to interpose between the two parties to the association is exerting an anti-social influence. These I shall call promoters, for there is not one of them who has not a personal axe to grind. We have the elevators of public taste, who prefix every

programme with programme notes, instructing us what we ought to feel, telling us what is good, bad, or indifferent, and, incidentally, giving a favourable slant in quarters advantageous to their own financial position. There are the educators, the dangerous idealists, the intelligentsia with their infinitely tedious essays on art, music and drama, and the Puritanical Moralists (the destruction wrought by these gentry among the native wood notes wild will never be known). But of them all, the promoters of political ideologies are potentially most dangerous, the "B."B.C., the 'Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts' (C.E.M.A.) under the chairmanship of Lord Keynes, and the Workers' Music Association. C.E.M.A. is the quietest of these, but signs are not lacking.

My indictment against these agencies is that they are engaged in ruining the palate of the "Public" so far as music is concerned, and to a lesser extent with all the arts. The difficulty, of course, is that to an uncultivated palate a colonial burgundy is indistinguishable from a vintage port. Tell the listeners they are to hear some epoch-making work and then perform a new and completely tedious and entirely second-rate symphony. True, they may find Bach's organ Fugues and some of our English composers just as "difficult." The point is that none of these things ought to be 'put over'; that the only way to cultivate a palate is by a process of trial and error, and that is just exactly what these associations are determined we shall never have the opportunity of doing. THEY are the arbiters of taste.

And to what end?

It is my view that the art of a community, if it is not deformed by propaganda, appeals directly to what has been called the hereditary memory. Probably a large field of investigation lies here, to one who can enter it without prejudice or propagandist ideals in his mind (and how difficult it is entirely to eliminate preconceived ideas in this field only those who enter it will know). It is difficult to give any indication of the frame of reference; but the inquirer might consider (to begin with) the effect upon himself of the following, all of which certainly arouse very definite feelings:—

Heart of Oak, an unrestored English Manor house, *Knocked 'im in the Old Kent Road, Flatford Mill*, and Elgar's Violin Concerto. Add some Elizabethan lyrics and a good sprinkling of W. S. Gilbert and Lewis Carroll, and see what you make of it.

The items have been deliberately chosen so that they share only one common attribute—they were all made in England and could not have been made anywhere else. Whether they are "good" or "bad" is for present purposes beside the point.

"But I was thinking of a plan
To dye my whiskers green;
And always use so large a fan
That they could not be seen."

If the plan is to eradicate racial memory, what steps would be taken to this end?

Shortly before 1914 Alexander's Ragtime Band was popularised over here. It would be incorrect to say that it became popular. In the words of *The Times*, "Change and decay have opened the door to much foreign song, most of it neither so pure in rhythm nor so strong in melody as ever to be truly popular..." "The most 'jingo' patriotic

song only put crudely into sound the spirit which now in terrible silence is daily and nightly defying and defeating our enemies." (From an article on C. B. Cochran's *Seventy Years of Song*.)

This is the truth; but it is also true that the most powerful because the least suspected of our enemies has reduced the people to this terrible silence, by destroying the link between popular songs and inherited tradition. Who is going into battle inspired only by the melodies of the Corner House?

Last November I had occasion to refer to an article by Ernest Newman in the *Sunday Times* in which he spoke of the mediocre political and economic and social intelligence that has got us into this ghastly mess and will complacently arrogate to itself the infinitely harder task of getting us out of it. The conclusion he came to was at that time defeatist—for the thoughtful individual somehow or other to find peace and light and warmth within himself in a physically ruined and spiritually bankrupt world. But recently he has grown aware that after all we need not take what has been prepared for us without a struggle. His articles of April 11 and 18 are contributions to the understanding and remedy of our present grievances.

In the first of these articles, Mr. Newman, writing on the *Aims of Our Ideologists*, refers to the Workers' Music Association, the object of which is officially stated to be "to stimulate the composition of music appropriate to our time," "to utilise fully the stimulating power of music to inspire the people," and its 'bulletin' *Vox Pop*. The latter has recently issued a "naive 64-page booklet on *Twenty Soviet Composers*."

"So *Vox Pop* plumes itself on being 'the only musical periodical that sees music in its social relationships... It attempts to value so-called (*sic*) art-music by its social content.' Its 'ambition' is 'to bring about a unity of purpose in music; the creation (from any source whatever) of a music in which the composer is expressing the most powerful aspirations of a thoroughly live community.' The only valid 'social relationships,' of course, are those that commend themselves to people with eyes turned Moscow-wards."

In his next article Mr. Newman considers the list of those connected with the W.M.A. The president is Mr. Alan Bush, the general secretary Mr. Will Sahnow ("whose name I have not had the pleasure to meet with before as that of a guide in matters musical in general and British in particular"). "Some of the fifteen vice-presidents' names hardly suggest that their ancestors came over with the Norsemen, or even with William and Mary. Alois Hába (born Visovici, Moravia, 1893; career in Prague, Vienna, Berlin) is known to musicians all the world over as the audacious and subtle theorist who advocates the introduction of a scale of quarter-tones. 'His philosophy has socialistic implications,' says a biographer.

"Of three others I know little at first-hand. But from the latest biographical dictionary of musicians I cull the following data relating to them. Hanns Eisler, b. Leipzig, 1898; pupil of Schönberg in Vienna; taught in Berlin; went to Russia, then the U.S.A.; composed 'vocal works with simple tonal melodies (especially for the workers' choruses in Berlin and later in Russia). The "Red Song," published in Vienna and Moscow, shows decided political influences.' Alexander Jemnitz, b. Budapest, 1890; studied in Leipzig; lived in Berlin, various German provincial towns, then

Budapest. Vladimir Rudofovitch Vogel, b. Moscow, 1896, 'of a German father and Russian mother'; career in Berlin, Strasbourg and Switzerland; 'strongly influenced by Schönberg'; wrote, among other works, 'the oratorio "Wagadu" for five saxophones and mixed chorus.'

Mr. Newman then quotes the British names* in the list of vice-presidents, and concludes:—

"If each composer mentioned is a sincere out-and-out believer in the musico-political doctrines preached by the W.M.A. and *Vox Pop*, he or she has only to say so. If the answer is 'yes,' well and good; we shall think none the worse, if none the better of their past or future music merely on that account. But if they have any doubts on the matter they might consider the advisability of saying so publicly, to obviate public misunderstanding."

Can something be done? Of course it can; the spirit that breathes through Mr. Newman's articles is one proof that it can; and familiarity with the field will enable us to take the opportunities which sooner or later are bound to arise.

A Canadian View of Post-War Reconstruction

Continued from page 3

necessary to enable the nations to consume the whole of their own production; if this were done they could equally consume the goods of other nations which they might exchange for their own production. This problem is closely connected with (1) because an excess of exports over imports furnishes an excuse for increasing effective demand within a country (through the distribution of wages) without increasing the number of goods awaiting consumption in the domestic market.

(3) The unwillingness, consequent upon their industrialisation, of primary producing countries to receive, after the war, imports of certain manufactured goods which previously they had imported freely.

(4) Nations with different internal economic systems must be enabled to live in the same world without those differences constituting a threat to the continued existence of one another's internal systems.

(5) The movement of people from over-populated to under-populated countries. The objection of the latter to receive immigrants is due to the unemployment of their own people and will disappear when that problem is solved, assuming, of course, that the would-be immigrants are of the right type."

I could read more, but I shall not take up the time of the house in doing so. The London School of Economics was founded by international socialism and was financed by international finance. There is no possibility of contradicting that statement. Why is it that their ideas and planning are accepted when the ideas and wishes of 50,000 business firms and manufacturers in Great Britain are entirely ignored? What can be the reason? There can be only one. It is that the new order is to be an international dictatorship by finance. That dictatorship will not be concerned with the

welfare of the people; its concern will be money, usury and debt, whereas the London Chamber of Commerce is concerned with real wealth, real profits and real thrift. Many members of this house, especially in the Conservative and Liberal ranks, have within the last two or three weeks criticised the ideas of my hon. friends to my right. Many of them seem only too glad to swallow any idea provided there is a sufficient amount of gold on it, as long as it is gold-plated. That is what the gold standard means.

The world is coming to a state of financial feudalism. That is the new order we are promised. It is suggested that we should surrender our sovereignty, the British crown; rather than continue to look to the crown as the symbol of our sovereignty we should look to Shylock's three brass balls, the symbol of pawnbroking and poverty the world over. To show where this group stands on these matters, I should like to read two resolutions which were passed in Edmonton at a joint caucus of the federal and provincial members of the Social Credit movement. The first one on "Union Now" reads:

"Whereas sovereignty of the people is the most precious heritage of this and every other British nation; and

"Whereas democracy cannot exist without the effective sovereignty of the people; and

"Whereas the British crown is the heart and the symbol of the British commonwealth of free and sovereign people; and

"Whereas His Majesty's fighting forces exist to preserve the aforesaid essential sovereignty and democratic liberties of the British people and are engaged at present in war against the forces of enemy powers threatening those constitutional rights; and

"Whereas in our modern economy, control of money means control over every aspect of national life and is an essential sovereign power for the people to retain as the basis of their democratic authority; and

"Whereas the closest possible understanding and co-operation between the British peoples and the people of the United States of America is vital to the future welfare of humanity; and

"Whereas the scheme commonly known as 'Union Now' proposes;

(a) That a federation of the British Empire, the U.S.A. and other democracies be consummated;

(b) That the nations entering into such a union set up an international authority in which would be centralised control over:

i. The armed forces of all the nations entering into the union.

ii. The financial system of the entire union; and

iii. The rights of citizenship of the nations entering into the union.

(c) That the nations involved would surrender their sovereignty over the aforesaid functions, thereby centralising power in the hands of the international authority by giving them absolute control over every aspect of national life through financial control and of citizenship rights, and by placing the armed forces and armaments under their control;

(d) That the entire British Empire shall have minority representation in the international federal legislature;

"Therefore be it resolved that we condemn the open

*Granville Bantock, Lennox Berkeley, Benjamin Britten, Rutland Boughton, Erik Chisholm, Christian Darnton, Edward J. Dent, John Ireland, Joseph Lewis, Elizabeth Maconchy and Alan Rawthorne.

advocacy, particularly during this struggle for the preservation of democracy, of a scheme which would divest the people of Canada of all essential sovereign authority, destroy effective democratic government, submerge the British Empire in a conglomeration of countries dominated by an international totalitarian authority, render the British crown meaningless and sweep away everything for which the British people are fighting at the present time."

That leaves no doubt as to where this group stands on "Union Now," on the British crown and on international finance, even though the latter may be gold-plated. The next one on National Socialism reads:

"Whereas Canada in partnership with the other nations of the British Commonwealth is fighting for the preservation of its democratic institutions against the threat of National Socialist dominations; and

"Whereas the menace of State Socialism lies in the evil principles of its supreme State doctrine, irrespective of the labels, often harmless sounding, under which it masquerades; and

"Whereas in a democracy the State and all its institutions should exist to serve the people in obtaining the results they want from the management of their affairs, in contrast to the State Socialist concept that the people exist to serve and submit to the dictates of a supreme State authority and its institutions;

"Therefore be it resolved that we oppose as anti-democratic, the National Socialistic policies being advocated and adopted (under cover of a professed adherence to democratic principles) for increasing the arbitrary power of a vast government bureaucracy to dominate and regiment the people, thereby crushing initiative, destroying free enterprise and robbing the individual citizen of his rightful liberties and privileges under our democratic constitution.

"And be it further resolved that the people be aroused to the peril of this trend towards a totalitarian National Socialist State before it becomes entrenched as the basis of the post-war order and we find, too late, that while fighting German National Socialism overseas we have become enmeshed in its destructive toils at home under cover of some other label."

Such as social security and other schemes emanating from the London School of Economics.

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