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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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From Week to Week

As Mr. Douglas Reed predicted would be the case, the exterminated Jews, always providing that they are of importance, are beginning to pop up everywhere to prove that the reports of their death have been exaggerated. Amongst the *revenants*, the first to be greeted ecstatically with a biography by the "B."B.C. is the "late and great" Leon Blum (*vide* Elias publications) accompanied by Dr. Schacht, ("the most oleaginous rascal I have ever encountered") "who could only explain his incarceration by the fact that he was so anti-Hitler." Now that the killing has stopped for a while, there ought to be a good deal of amusement to be extracted from listening to our radio-educators saying their little piece to music.

"Professor Wernher Sombart was led to investigate the origin of the "Capitalist" spirit, and in course of analysing Max Weber's theory of the relationship between Puritanism and the development of Capitalism, came to the conclusion that all the elements of Puritanism which really contributed to the growth of the Capitalist spirit were drawn from the Jewish religion. . . With the realism of the modern German savant, Sombart lays down the principle that the man of business can have no other object than the making of profit." [Money profit—*Editor*.] "System, expediency, and calculation are his three guides. These fundamental postulates of Capitalism are to be found in the Jewish religion. The relationship of the Jew to Jehovah is not a filial or a loving relationship. Judaism, in its essence, contains no trace of belief in Divine grace, and no mysticism, properly so called. The intercourse of Jews with their Diety is sober, mechanical, and business like; all their acts are believed to be entered in a celestial ledger, the good deeds on the credit, the bad deeds on the debit side. Even interest is reckoned. The Old Testament scarcely mentions other reward for righteousness, or punishment for unrighteousness, than the gain or loss of temporal goods. . . The body of economico-political doctrine known as 'Liberalism' [capital initial] was largely built up by Jewish, crypto-Jewish, or pro-Jewish writers. . . and to-day (1913) half the Socialist Party in the German Reichstag is composed of Jews."

—*The Hapsburg Monarchy*, Wickham Steed, p. 151 *et seq.*

That the antagonism between Judaism and Social Credit is fundamental and religious could hardly be better expressed than it is in the following quotation from a review of Wernher Sombart by Dr. Jacob Fromer, in *Die Zukunft* for October 28, 1911, p. 113:—

"Nothing in the Jewish religion is done for nothing; everything has its reason and object. This original trait of cool-headed piety runs from the Patriarchs by way of

Mosaism and Talmudism uninterruptedly down to the present day. There are no essential differences between the service of Abraham to Jehovah and the religiosity of the pious men who predominate in the Ghetto. Both are based on a *do ut des* system, and are diametrically opposed to the Christian Doctrine of unearned grace."

Now graft a national dividend, or the theory of unearned increment, on that stem.

No, Clarence, not a moment is being lost. The *Sunday Express* says the Prime Minister says he is well aware that unemployment was caused last time by taking reparations; "everyone" agrees that there must be no dumping (on you) of valuable war surplus which you have already paid for: it must be dumped in the sea first: we mustn't allow prisoners of war to do work which would provide our war heroes with work at their own expense: for a long, long time, Dr. Hugh Dalton insists, charity begins abroad; and generally speaking, and in a few short, well-chosen words, the same old London School of Economics Socialist economists with the same old policy will repeat the same old racket with the same old results, ably supported by the "Socialist-Monopolist" Parties. And, having between them, after better men had defeated Germany in 1918, sponsored deflation, fraternised with German bankers and Socialists, disarmed this country to a greater extent than Germany was disarmed, connived at the evasion of every item of the Treaty of Versailles, opposed the fortification of Singapore while supporting the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, organised a General Strike, and opposed re-armament when war was certain, and screamed for war when it would have been suicide, they are now claiming to have demonstrated their outstanding qualifications to reconstruct "Britain" on the Socialist principles which we have been fighting for six years to destroy.

The Registry is the Intelligence Department, or Gestapo, of a Government Department. All correspondence goes first to it and is opened, read, and distributed. All files of internal memoranda are kept by it.

From an interesting article on the war-time building in the Mall, known as the "Citadel," in the *Sunday Times* of May 13, we learn that the Admiralty Registry is in charge of Mr. H. D. Samuel.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, who was a conscientious objector in the first phase of this war in 1914-18, says he has prevented any Fifth Column from coming to the surface in this phase. Personally, we should consider the Home Secretaryship well above the surface.

By the kindness of a friend in America, we have

received a copy of the magazine *Liberty* for March 24, 1945. Incidentally, we notice on the initial letter of the title, a minute Star of David, almost invisible without a magnifying glass. You may have seen it on the jeeps.

The feature article, advertised on the cover, is entitled "America Needs a Strong Britain" [*sic*].

We need not pay too much attention to the obvious suggestion that if America didn't need "Britain" it wouldn't matter what became of her. A more important assumption is that "America," by which is meant the United States, is so obviously in the forefront of civilisation that her leadership is not merely unquestionable, but that it is almost blasphemous to question it.

We are confident that this proposition is one which will have to be faced. But in the meantime, we publish without comment the following extract from an article in the *Ottawa Journal*, which by an odd coincidence, reached us from an entirely different source by the same post:

"'New York, New York, it's a helluva town' is the opening line of the opening song of the newest musical show..."

"It is a helluva town these days. The war has got it down. New York is crowded, ill-humored, and selfish; it is tired of pushing and shoving, and it is expressing that discontent by more pushing and shoving... There is a belligerency abroad in New York, and to a lesser extent in Boston, and perhaps in all large American cities, that puzzles a visitor. There are few smiles. The elevator man... stands there, sullenly, lying in wait for the forgetful one who doesn't call out his number... that all this should happen in this great land of liberty is perhaps not accidental. A Chicagoan tells me that Chicago people are about as bad. It seems that the process of freedom or American democracy is going through a phase of mistrust and contempt, made more acute by the strain of war."

The subject for discussion is tool-power politics.

Mr. de Valera's type of mind and theory of statesmanship fits neatly into the rôle for which Ireland was cast by Karl Marx, or by those for whom he spoke and worked. A man who will base his policy on the obsession that one of a group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean has been singled out for conscious and continuous oppression without, and against, reason, by the inhabitants of another, for a period of seven hundred years, is a pathological case, quite probably by inheritance from his Portuguese-Jewish ancestry. But the transfer of the headquarters of Grand Orient Freemasonry from Prague to Cork at the outbreak of war; the complete subservience of Irish Finance and banking, to Wall Street "advice" and control, and the retention of supreme office by Mr. de Valera, are all of a piece with the indisputable fact that the "Irish question" would have been solved and forgotten long ago if it had not been purposely kept insoluble by outside interference. How long the Irish will "play," is a question for themselves... We suspect, however that Mr. Churchill was serving notice.

A grim comment on d'markrazi as worked is afforded by Mr. Mackenzie King's tactics in regard to the coming Federal Election in Canada. The date, June 11, has been timed to coincide with a tremendous Victory Loan Campaign, the end of the European War, the later stages of the San

90

Francisco Conference (which will be featured as a triumph for Mr. King) and—perhaps most important—seeding time for farmers. Meetings are useless; no one has time in June to attend meetings; so the campaign will be fought by radio, with Mr. King in control of the radio. The "C".B.C. have allotted 5½ hours per week to the Liberals (Mackenzie King), 4 hours to the Conservatives, 3½ hours to the C.C.F. (Socialists) and one hour each to the Social Crediters and the Communists.

As the Communists are openly supporting Mackenzie King, and the C.C.F. have a working arrangement with him, he gets ten hours of radio time to one of his only real opposition, the Social Crediters.

"Bernard [Baruch] and Hartwig were rummaging in their attic at Camden [South Carolina]. Opening an old trunk, they found the regalia of a Knight of the Ku-Klux-Klan. It belonged to their father, in whose veins, according to family records, flowed nothing but Jewish blood."

—Bernard Baruch by Carter Field, p. 2.

You thought the Ku-Klux-Klan was a bigotedly anti-Jewish organisation, like the Hitler National Socialist Party, didn't you, Clarence. Think that one out.

PARLIAMENT

House of Commons: May 8, 1945.

STAFFS (REDUCTIONS)

Mr. Higgs asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what Ministries have reduced their personnel this year; and will he give the reduction figures.

Sir J. Anderson: As the answer contains a table of figures, I will, with my hon. Friend's permission, circulate it in the OFFICIAL REPORT.

Mr. Higgs: In view of the great reduction in the number of contracts which is being placed, is the Chancellor satisfied that the reduction of personnel has been satisfactory?

Sir J. Anderson: I am doing everything I can in the matter, but it is too early to say whether I am satisfied.

Following is the answer:

Taking the latest available figures for Government non-industrial staffs—namely those for January 1, 1945—and comparing them with the corresponding figures for January 1, 1944, the undermentioned Departments have shown a reduction in numbers. Part-timers are included, two part-timers being reckoned as the equivalent of one whole-timer. Departments with staffs of less than 2,000 are excluded.

Department.	No. of staff at 1-1-44.	No. of staff at 1-1-45.	Amount of reduction.
Ministry of Supply	66,395	61,584	4,811
Ministry of Food	42,276	38,241	4,035
Ministry of Labour and National Service	39,827	37,096	2,731
Inland Revenue	37,229	36,791	438
Ministry of War Transport	15,955	14,961	994
Postal and Telegraph Censorship Department	10,702	9,861	841
Customs and Excise	9,397	9,171	226
Home Office and Ministry of Home Security	7,413	6,269	1,144
Board of Trade	6,106	6,043	63
Ministry of Fuel and Power	4,953	4,894	59
Ordnance Survey	2,004	1,887	117

NEW INDUSTRIES (LICENCES)

Mr. Wootton-Davies asked the President of the Board of Trade (1) if his regulations provide for any appeal against a regional decision prohibiting a firm commencing a new industry;

(2) if he has applied the system of licensing shops also to industry;

(3) under what powers his Department has prevented the establishment of a metal industry in Heywood.

Mr. Dalton: In the case referred to by my hon. Friend, a licence was refused by my Department, on the advice of the Regional Board, under the Location of Industry (Restriction) Order, 1942. The applicants have a right of appeal to me.

House of Commons: May 9, 1945.

**BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR
(REPRESENTATIONS TO RUSSIA)**

Mr. Manningham-Buller asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs what facilities are granted to members of the British Embassy and the British Mission in Moscow to travel to and in Poland, Silesia and the part of Germany occupied by the forces of the U.S.S.R. in order to make contact with liberated British prisoners.

Miss Ward asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he will publish the agreement made with the Soviet authorities for the treatment of British prisoners of war liberated by their armies, and the details of the representations which have been made in respect of the violation of the agreement.

Mr. Law: I will, with permission, answer these Questions together. The text of the agreement was issued shortly after it was signed and appeared in the Press on 13 February. His Majesty's Government's main grounds for complaint have been the absence of adequate facilities for visits by British officers to first collection points, hospitals, and other places in forward areas where it was known from reliable reports that British prisoners were collected, and the slowness with which the prisoners have been concentrated and moved to the port of embarkation. There have also been a certain number of exceptional cases where our prisoners have suffered hardships, including robbery of their personal possessions. It is these matters which have formed the subject of representations to the Soviet Government.

Miss Ward: Has the right hon. Gentleman had any answer to the representations which have been made?

Mr. Law: We are continually pressing the Soviet Government on these points, and I hope, now that there is actual contact between Soviet Forces and the Forces of the Western Allies, that it will be much easier to get a satisfactory settlement of them.

Captain Duncan: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that British officers are not allowed to see British repatriated prisoners of war until they reach Odessa; and will he make representations that British officers should be allowed to get in contact with these escaped British prisoners of war much further forward?

Mr. Law: Yes, Sir.

BROADCASTING (FUTURE POLICY)

Mr. Petherick asked the Prime Minister whether, in

view of the termination at the end of 1946 of the charter of the B.B.C., he will cause to be set up a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament to consider the future of broadcasting in the United Kingdom.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir John Anderson): I have been asked to reply. The future of broadcasting in the United Kingdom is at present under consideration, but my right hon. Friend the Prime Minister is unable to make any statement on the subject at the moment.

Mr. Petherick: When is a decision likely to be reached; and when would it be advisable to put down another Question?

Sir J. Anderson: My hon. Friend might make a personal inquiry on that matter. I could not give a date at present.

Sir Percy Harris: Does my right hon. Friend realise that the House of Commons takes a great interest in this matter and would like to be associated with any changes that are proposed?

Mr. Ivor Thomas: By whom is the consideration being made?

Sir J. Anderson: The matter is under Ministerial consideration at present. I might observe that we have some time in which to consider this very important matter. I quite recognise the interests of the House in it.

Mr. De Chair: In view of the possibility of a General Election this year, will my right hon. Friend consider the possibility of appointing a Royal Commission? Parliament might be very much pre-occupied, and it is interested in this matter.

Sir J. Anderson: I will take note of that suggestion.

Sir Henry Morris-Jones: Will my right hon. Friend take into consideration that Wales desires to be treated fairly?

Mr. Woodburn: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that the public would resent very much the B.B.C. being turned into an advertising agency for patent medicines? I hope that he will take that fact into consideration.

Sir Herbert Williams: Will my right hon. Friend ask his numerous colleagues at San Francisco to report on the very much better system they have in America?

GENERAL ELECTION (PAPER SUPPLIES)

Mr. Burke asked the Minister of Supply how many tons of paper and board have been allocated for the General Election; if it is to be distributed under direction of the Paper Controller, through members of the Paper Merchants' Association or through an individual firm; and what is the price to be paid per ton.

Sir Richard Acland asked the Minister of Supply by what machinery or procedure will candidates for election to Parliament secure envelopes in sufficient quantity and sufficient time to enable them to circulate their views to the electors.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Supply (Mr. John Wilmot): The Government have given instructions that paper—including envelopes—is to be made available for the General Election at the rate of one ton for each candidate for a constituency of up to 40,000 electors, with an extra five hundredweights for every additional 10,000 electors;

(Continued on page 7)

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The Canvass

Before the country succumbs to the inducement to fight an election on the question who staged the 'fight' (the 'party' presumed most generally not to have done so being 'victorious' and thus able to sweep the same ground from under the same feet as their 'rivals' would have done, had 'political conviction' taken a different course), we would remind our readers that it is they, almost alone, who now stand between a *coup d'état* of the modern variety and some chance of making political democracy a workable proposition. As we use it, this is no loose phrase capable of being twisted into its opposite. We mean by political democracy an Order, not a disorder of society, and an order directed to the firm planting of every man in his own rights, which no man can take from him, and sufficient to enable him to pursue a consistent policy, or an inconsistent policy if it pleases him, holding himself, and held by virtue of the order of society, responsible for the results which are the natural outcome of his policy, or lack of it, a just order, in which all men pay as just a price for their bread and butter as for their indiscretions, in which, if only the image and superscription belong to Caesar that is all Caesar will get, in which Caesar cannot shelter behind the Caesar Idea monstrously expanded in the lunatic mind of Caesar's dupe. We do not mean "that degeneration of the democratic theory which imagines that there is a peculiar inspiration in the opinions of the ignorant."* Nor do we mean any of the things which spring from this disastrous misconception. We see no valid reason why men, free from manipulation and obstruction of an obviously artificial nature the very cunning and secrecy of which condemn it, should not live at least as well in an age of steam and electricity as they did in the days of man-slaves and oxen—and of course we include the man-slaves and the oxen, well knowing that even a self-respecting ox has to-day its quota of political grievances, even if they have not been brought to the notice of the House of Commons (wherein, as is well-known, the cattle are misrepresented less specifically).

This is by the way. If our ancestors for thousands of years had not been animated by a like conviction we should not have been here, and the point is not now a diagnosis of the sickness from which the world suffers but a potentially effective strategy to meet the invader into the last territories still held by human rights.

There are still electors. The political wirepullers can, and are going to, make all of them vote for the same

*John Buchan: *Augustus*, cited in Part II, Chapter II. *The Brief for the Prosecution*, by C. H. Douglas.

policy if they vote at all. The noble and possibly determined words of the Prime Minister are, unfortunately not remedial to that position. It isn't Mr. Churchill who is going to fight the election, but the Party (there is only one Party, just as there was only one *Partei* in Germany and just as there is only the Party in Russia). The Party is staging the election, not because the Party fears another Party. What the Party fears is us. There is nothing else left for the Party to fear. Quite evidently it does not fear the damnation which awaits it when 'victory' has crowned its many centuries of satanic preparation. If it did it would be the ally not the enemy. In other words it would never have been. Its whole being was and is conceived in a monstrous misunderstanding of the nature of the Universe. It cannot be appeased. It can, in the nature of things, only defeat and

The Treadmill

"In the 700 tax offices throughout the country there are over a million letters from or about the affairs of taxpayers which have stood on desks untouched for more than a fortnight. That averages out at about 1,500 in each office—1,500 taxpayers in each District waiting for a question to be answered, an allowance to be made, overcharges of tax to be put right, or for a repayment of tax.

"Each day that passes the total of letters waiting for attention mounts higher. More come in than go out. Work in tax offices is like a treadmill.

"For some weeks now I have visited men and women engaged in this seemingly hopeless task; in overcrowded offices cluttered up with books, papers and cards. Offices that are dirty, drab and disappointing. I have seen taxpayers standing like sheep in a pen, three and four deep at the counter—waiting their turn. There is no privacy for them. . .

"The unjustified optimism of Ministers about P.A.Y.E. must no longer cloak the true position."

—A. L. N. D. HOUGHTON, GENERAL SECRETARY
 INLAND REVENUE STAFF FEDERATION, in *Taxes*,
 April, 1945.

REDUCE

THE NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS TO
 20 per cent. BELOW THE 1931 FIGURE!

destroy or be itself defeated and destroyed. The people of England have, in their hands, one weapon. They can possess themselves of others, but not yet: not now. The weapon they have is the weapon of refusal. The Party cannot compel them to vote, and, if they do *not* vote, it cannot be pretended that they are themselves the authors of the miseries designed for them.

It is suggested that there are easier ways of going about this job than the way proposed by the Secretariat. We know it. There has been, throughout history an easier way. In the welter of corruption which is upon us, we should be wise to seek more than proof of the intentions of any individual politician before explicit assent is given by a single elector to his claim to represent him. No one ever got up-hill by going down-hill; but it's much 'easier'.

"Preface to San Francisco"

By WATSON KIRKCONNELL

[Interest in the following article by Professor Watson Kirkconnell, head of the English Department in McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, centres as much in the fact that a leading Canadian evening newspaper, the *Toronto Evening Telegram* of April 14, featured it, as in the personality of the writer, who is attracting wide attention in Canada. In addition to many other books and pamphlets, Dr. Kirkconnell wrote *The Seven Pillars of Freedom*, an outstanding exposure of the Communist menace in Canada. We are indebted to him for his ready assent to our request for permission to republish the article in England.]

The impending defeat of Hitler's evil regime is something for which we have all worked and prayed for nearly six years. Nevertheless, lest there should be any thoughtless optimism over the impending San Francisco conference on world order, it is vital for Canadians to grasp firmly a few of the political realities behind the discussions there. The crux of our problem is the open tendency of Stalin to dictate world settlement on his own terms, and the tendency of many Canadians to regard Soviet Russia as "progressive," "democratic" and "freedom-loving." Now a stable basis of collaboration with Stalin is most important, but such collaboration does not require grovelling adulation and the mendacious praise of tyranny.

Some of these Canadian hallelujah-singers will not mend their tune for any amount of evidence against their false performance, for their ambition looks forward to "blasting the foundations of the old society" and tasting the joys of power amid the wreckage. Others, however, may merely have been misled by pro-Soviet propagandists (Harold J. Laski, the muddled Dean of Canterbury, Edgar Snow, Anna Louise Strong, Maurice Hindus, Raymond Arthur Davies, *et hoc genus omne*), and may still be open to a reasonable presentation of evidence.

For the purposes of the present article, I shall confine myself to one phase of the Soviet state and to one only; the grim reality of the Soviet political police force and its rule over millions of hapless victims. It is important to realise from the outset that the USSR is a "police state," and that, regardless of prettily phrased constitutions, all ordinary democratic freedoms are automatically denied by that fact. These police began as the "Cheka"; presently that malodorous name gave way to the initials OGPU, and this in July, 1934, became the NKVD "National Commissariat for Internal Affairs". This vast organisation with a budget in 1937 as high as three billion rubles, controls all places of imprisonment in the USSR, including both gaols and concentration camps; it superintends all road-building, canal-building, and other engineering projects (regularly carried out by slave labour); and it maintains a check on the Red Army in order to purge any indication of independent thinking.

The existence of the concentration camps, and their forced labour, crops out even in the narratives of journalists and other observers consistently favourable to the Kremlin. Here are a few samples:

Wendell Willkie, in his press articles of 1943, stated: "We drove into Yakutsk in a heavy black Soviet limousine. Between the airfield and the town we looked for the usual concentration camp that we had seen in some other cities—half barbed wire fences, with sentry boxes at the corners."

Quentin Reynolds, in *Only the Stars are Neutral*: "A

few miles outside of Kuibyshev we passed one of the big concentration camps reserved for political prisoners. Beyond that we saw a long line of them working on a new road . . . We winced, I think, because these 800 prisoners were women."

Philip Jordan, in his *Russian Glory*: "On the flat track opposite our window were perhaps thrity women guarded by a NKVD man with a tommy-gun. They were squatting like dummies there, and had not moved for hours, for against their exposed flanks the first snows of winter had driven and there they now rested. One of the women had a baby in her arms. . . There was something terrible about them."

Walter Kerr, in his book *The Russian Army*, tells how men of a large American convoy with which he arrived in Murmansk had cheered the Russian dock workers and were shocked to receive no response: "A few hours later we found out why the Russians had failed to acknowledge the cheer. They were prison labourers, far from their homes, guarded by police with rifles and fixed bayonets. I suppose they did not care whether any country sent supplies to Russia."

William L. White, in his Report on the Russians, tells of overtaking a large column of workers on the road near Magnitogorsk: "Two things are remarkable about it. The first thing is that, marching ahead of it, behind it, and on both sides, are military guards carrying rifles with fixed bayonets. The second thing is that the column itself consists of ragged women in makeshift sandals, who glance furtively at our car."

A letter of protest against Mr. White's account, signed by sixteen pro-Soviet writers (including Raymond Arthur Davies, Jerome Davis and John Fisher), has recently been published, not in denial of the facts but on the ground that the facts "can only be understood in terms of change and historical perspective." The assumption no doubt is that there were concentration camps and forced labour in Russia before the Bolshevik revolution, and that the present regime, while carrying on traditions of slavery to which the Russians are accustomed, is gradually mitigating the system. But let us get down to figures. In 1900-05, under the Czar, there were only 15,000 prisoners undergoing penal servitude in Russia; in 1913, there were 32,757, with only 5,000 political prisoners. On the other hand, all estimates of the prisoners of to-day run to many millions. The Polish Socialist, Victor Alter, out of a good deal of personal experience, estimated numbers as high as 12,000,000. Boris Souvarine, as of 1937, states "15,000,000 condemned in the various categories would probably be the number most in accord with the facts." In his book, *The Real Soviet Russia*, David J. Dallin cites many other estimates, all high, including Alice Moats's *Blind Date With Mars* (20,000,000), and *The Nineteenth Century and After* (10,000,000 to 18,000,000). Hapless human beings, more numerous than the entire population of Canada, are herded by the bayonets of the NKVD into slave-tasks where the death-rate is appalling.

Conditions in these camps and projects are described in great detail by David J. Dallin (op. cit., pp. 189-213), based on a very wide range of reports. The following are some excerpts from accounts by former inmates: (a) (From a camp near Archangel): "We had to work in our own clothing. After two or three weeks, our suits were torn to pieces; the prisoners were half-naked. . . After twelve or thirteen hours of work in the snow-covered forests, we used to return to the barracks thoroughly drenched. In the same rags we

went to sleep. And after such nights we had to get up in the mornings in the same rags, cold, frozen, half dead. The prisoners could not wash. We used to work without respite. Sunday was also a working day."

(b) (From Kolyma, in Eastern Siberia): "Owing to the cold and dampness, most of them suffer from kidney trouble. They also suffer from swelling of the legs, open sores on legs, on arms, and around the ribs, as well as from scurvy. Many go blind. How high the death rate is is difficult to ascertain, but I know from one prisoner who was in my company that in his camp he belonged to a special group whose duties consisted only in digging graves."

(c) "A sad picture: Slowly, almost invisibly the mass of silent dirty men in torn clothing moves—going to work or returning from it. Every now and then someone in the crowd slips and falls on the snow or into the mud. Nobody stretches out a hand to the fallen; you have to save your own energy."

(d) "The conditions of work for men: Twelve working hours a day. Those who do not complete their assigned tasks within this time remain at work until they do. If the period over which someone failed to complete his task extends to over one week, he is considered guilty of deliberate sabotage. The prisoner is then locked in an isolation cell and condemned to death without trial."

Such is the state of freedom in the USSR. What happens when the Soviets take over non-Soviet territory is still less clearly understood by most Canadians. An eloquent exhibit is an order to the NKVD in Lithuania, dated November 28, 1940, and now in the possession of the international Red Cross. This order called for the prompt and systematic "liquidation" of all Lithuanian army officers, policemen, members of parliament, clergy, merchants, bankers, business men, higher civil servants, Red Cross workers, Polish refugees, and all other citizens of foreign countries. (I have the full text of the document on file). The sequel was thus reported to Churchill and Roosevelt by the spokesmen of these three little states: "Tens of thousands of our people were murdered without trial, and more than 100,000 were deported in cattle trucks to Siberia or to Central Asia... Families were torn apart—wives separated from their husbands and children from their parents."

The situation on the return of the Soviets in 1944 was still more dreadful. On August 20, 1944, Mr. Salnais, the Minister of Latvia in Stockholm, reported to Mr. Zarins, Minister in London, by radiogram: "During last weeks the number of Latvian refugees here increased by more than 200 persons, amongst them women and children, all fleeing German occupants as well as Bolshevik invaders. Latvian roads are full of refugees, their situation indescribably terrible. Refugees give evidence that both occupants—Germans in still occupied districts and Bolsheviks in newly invaded places—apply most cruel terror and criminal methods by torturing and totally exterminating local population... Information received directly from the underground organisation that on August 6 the Bolsheviks drove together on the field 630 inhabitants of Laudone and vicinity and killed them with machine-guns, no consideration being given to children, old age or sex. Eyewitness, teacher K., escaped by simulating death and lying on ground among corpses till darkness... The outrageous actions are completed not so much by the intruding (Red) army, which is worn out and demands provisions, as by Cheka (NKVD) forces, who follow in the

footsteps of the army."

In Poland, the NKVD has similarly taken over, and has filled such abattoir-camps as Majdanek with the heroic officers and men of the Polish Home Army. Earlier, in 1939-41, the NKVD had deported 1,500,000 Polish citizens from Eastern Poland to slave-camps in Siberia and other parts of the USSR, and to-day the process has been resumed in full swing over the whole of Poland. Mass murder and deportation are the order of the day.

Why should so many Canadians—teachers, ministers, journalists, CBC commentators, citizens in many walks of life—assume that, in all this, Russia is freedom-loving, progressive and more highly civilised than the rest of the world? In the Baltic States—where the absence of the Orthodox Church removes any need for phoney propaganda—the Soviets have been exterminating with equal ruthlessness the Protestant churches and clergy of Estonia and Latvia and the Catholics of Lithuania. Rule by the NKVD means the extinction of human freedom.

There is tragic significance in Mr. Churchill's offer of British citizenship to the 150,000 brave Polish soldiers, sailors and airmen who are fighting on Britain's side in this war. If a strong, free and democratic Poland were really being set up by the Yalta agreement, these gallant men, who have fought for nearly six years for the freedom of Poland, would be the first to throng happily back to it. Instead of this, scores of them are now committing suicide in despair. Apropos of the suggestion that some of them should be welcomed to Canada, the *Canadian Tribune* (Communist) of March 3, 1944, remarks: "Since when is Canada to become a garbage can for all the scum fleeing liberated Europe."

In view of the appalling record of the NKVD, in view of the reign of terror that it is now extending from Russia to Russia's neighbours, and in view of the enthusiasm with which this is being greeted in the Communist press of Canada, there is significance in a news item in the *Hamilton Spectator* for November 6, 1944, reporting on an LPP rally in Hamilton: "After a lengthy eulogy of Russian ways, Mr. Buck said that he hoped that the Russian revolution would be duplicated in Canada."

All this has its ultimate meaning in Canadian political life, especially in view of the bastard alliance of Liberals and Communists in North Grey and in the Ontario Legislature and in the Canadian citizenship suddenly and mysteriously bestowed this spring by Ottawa on Sam Carr *alias* Cohen *alias* Kogan, the Dominion organiser of Tim Buck's party; but the immediate importance of it lies in the stand to be taken at San Francisco by our Canadian delegation. A world organisation for peace is vital; but shall we not insist that the system shall be built on a peace of justice, helpfulness and good will, rather than on a system in which smaller nations and their citizens shall be subjected to the peace of a badly run penitentiary?

Not in "Who's Who"

Philip d'Ambrunil and Robert Fisher Lancaster, the former "Deputy Chairman, War Risks Insurance Office" and the latter, "Secretary and Executive Officer of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd." are two of the names of twenty-six individuals knighted in January, 1945, concerning whom the current edition of *Who's Who* contains no entry.

PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 3)

the quantity to be increased by one quarter for independent candidates. [HON. MEMBERS: "Why?"] If hon. Members will allow me to proceed, I think they will see from the rest of the reply. The headquarters of the established parties will, in addition, be allowed paper at the rate of one ton for each candidate run by the party. In the case of the small parties, an additional five tons will be licensed, provided that their total quantity is not increased above 40 tons. On the announcement of the General Election, candidates will be entitled to obtain their paper on presentation to any paper merchant of a certificate that they intend to stand; this certificate will be signed by the candidate's agent. The certificate will entitle the merchant to obtain replacement of the quantity of paper supplied. There will, no doubt, be a large number of candidates, and, in order to ensure that they shall have no difficulty in securing their supplies promptly, the Paper Control will be ready to license delivery of stocks of paper in advance, upon which candidates may draw in due course, to a limited number of paper merchants with whom the parties have made arrangements. The maximum prices in the Control Orders will, of course, apply to these as to other sales.

Mr. Burke: May I ask the Parliamentary Secretary whether one firm is to do the whole of this distribution, instead of the different merchants?

Mr. Wilmot: No, I think I said that it is entirely a matter for the parties and candidates to choose the merchants whom they wish to supply the paper.

Sir J. Lamb: What will be the course adopted if a candidate subsequently retires and does not stand for election?

Mr. Wilmot: The arrangement has been made on an undertaking that the paper is only to be used for this purpose, and, if it is not required for this purpose, then the licence will be withdrawn.

Mr. Driberg: Could the Minister say a word about the specially thin paper which is needed for air-mailing election addresses to the troops abroad?

Mr. Wilmot: That is rather a technical matter, and I think, perhaps, the hon. Member had better discuss it with the Department.

Commander King-Hall: Is the Minister aware that the matter goes rather deeper, in that supplies of pulp to the paper manufacturers will have to be increased; otherwise, it is no good giving licences if the paper is not available? Secondly, is he not aware that he will require more labour for making envelopes, as that is the bottle-neck which makes it difficult to procure envelopes?

Mr. Wilmot: I think my hon. and gallant Friend can rest assured that these two matters have been taken care of.

Major Lloyd: Is it not a fact that, already, far too much paper has been used in Left Wing propaganda throughout the war, and will he not take that fact into account in the allocation of paper for the election?

Mr. Manningham-Buller: Is my hon. Friend aware that it will be wrong to regard the Common Wealth Party as either established or independent?

PALESTINE (GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMP SURVIVORS)

Mr. Silverman asked the Secretary of State for the

Colonies (1) whether survivors in German concentration camps who have relatives in Palestine willing to receive them, will be allowed to join those relatives;

(2) whether he is aware that the Jewish community of Palestine is prepared to adopt and maintain in Palestine the 800 orphaned children in Buchenwald who are without any other home or place where they may be assured a normal future; and whether these children will be allowed to proceed to Palestine accordingly.

Colonel Stanley: I am at present discussing with the High Commissioner and the Jewish Agency the question of further immigration within the White Paper limit: and I will certainly bear these important points in mind.

(After other speakers.)

Mrs. Tate: May I ask my right hon. and gallant Friend to remember that not all of these children are Jewish and that the Jewish community are not willing to accept other than Jewish children, and, therefore, the figure of 800 is not correct?

Mr. Austin Hopkinson: In view of the defeat of Germany, is there any earthly reason why all German Jews should not now live in Germany?

Mr. Silverman: Will the right hon. and gallant Gentlemen bear in mind that 999 Jews out of 1,000 at least, whose origin was Germany, will never go back there again, whether he lets them into Palestine, or whether he drowns them in the Mediterranean, as some were drowned at one time?

HYDRO-ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS (VALUATION FOR RATING) (SCOTLAND) BILL

Captain W. T. Shaw (Forfar): I enter a protest against what seems to be, in this Bill, the introduction of a new form of rating in Scotland. It seems that the profits from remunerative schemes in certain districts are to be used to subsidise other schemes which are not economical. For instance, in Perthshire you might have a scheme which would make a profit, and the rating value there would be reduced in proportion to the amount of loss incurred on other uneconomic schemes. It must be evident therefore, that people in Perthshire will have to subsidise electricity elsewhere. That sort of thing is to be done by the taxpayers as a whole, wherever there are profitable schemes. The more profits made in economical schemes, the greater will be the inducement for the Board to launch forth in other schemes. Altogether this is a thoroughly bad Bill and, as has been just said by my hon. and gallant Friend, it is a subsidy to the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board.

House of Commons: May 10, 1945.

GENERAL ELECTION

Date (Announcement Procedure)

The Prime Minister: My right hon. Friend the Lord President of the Council informed the House on 17 January that His Majesty had, on my submission, intimated that, should he be pleased at any time to dissolve the present Parliament, it would be desirable for an announcement to be made of the actual date of the Dissolution in advance of the Royal Proclamation. The constitutional period between Dissolution of Parliament and polling day is 17 days. However, His Majesty had authorised me to say that, in the exceptional

circumstances which might be expected, he was willing that an announcement of the date of the Dissolution should be made three weeks in advance of the formal proclamation. An announcement of the date of the General Election will therefore be made at least three weeks, *plus* the normal constitutional 17 days, before polling day. I have nothing to add to that statement at the present time.

Mr. Thorne: May I ask the Prime Minister whether the Government have already made up their minds as to when we are to have the Dissolution?

The Prime Minister: No, Sir, they have not yet made up their minds.

Frankfurter

The Patriot for May 17, under the heading of "The Development of Communism in the U.S.A.", quotes from an article in the *Chicago Daily Tribune* of February 20, demanding the impeachment of Justice Frankfurter, following speeches made in Congress on the day before.

Felix Frankfurter was born in Austria, and has always been noted for his defence of Communism. During the last war, when he had denounced some American citizens who had protested against Communist sabotage of war production, he earned a very strong rebuke from former President Theodore Roosevelt, who wrote to him a public letter, which said in part: "You are taking an attitude which seems to me to be fundamentally that of Trotsky and other Bolshevik leaders in Russia... You are engaged in excusing men precisely like the Bolsheviks, who are murderers and encouragers of murder, who are traitors to their allies, to democracy and to civilisation as well as to the United States."

The attack on Mr. Justice Frankfurter on February 19 last centered round his alleged intrigues to get himself and men of his Leftist philosophy placed on the international court of justice to be established under the Dumbarton Oaks programme. In the course of his speech, Mr. McGhee, a Republican, said:—

"The Press now reveals that this member of the Supreme Court has launched out on a programme of controlling this country, and probably the world, by and through the henchmen who are endowed with his philosophy.

"For some time, his tactics and conniving behind closed doors to secure appointment of men in key positions have been known. This has been done to the extent that practically every government department is now infested with those who see eye to eye with him. His intent and purpose is eventually to change the form of this government in accordance with his ideas.

"In my opinion, which is also the opinion of thousands of patriotic American citizens, this man Frankfurter, together with a few others, are the Rasputins of this administration.

"I suggest that the House Committee on un-American activities delve immediately into the actions of Frankfurter with a view to bringing impeachment proceedings against him, relegating him back to private life if possible, and sending him back to the land from whence he came. Let him teach his un-American doctrines there rather than try to contaminate a patriotic American citizenship.

"When, except when the monk Rasputin handled the Czar, has any nation experienced such influence over the entire national set-up as it is alleged that this un-American is influencing the higher officials of our country?"

Following this speech, several members of the House raised strong objection to the removal in the army of distinction between Communists and loyal Americans. Mr. Rankin, another Republican, said:—

"Communists are known to be dedicated to the overthrow of the Government. This directive (removing the bar on Communists from officer training and assignments involving military secrecy) is a violation of the law of Congress. It ought to be investigated, and the man responsible for it ought to be impeached."

Senator Bushfield commented:—

"I think it's terrible. The Communists' constitution calls for tearing down existing government. Why put Communists in a position to get the army's privileged communications? I think it's worse than dumb."

P.E.P.

Mr. Kenneth Lindsay, General Secretary of P.E.P. from 1931 to 1935, is secretary of an 'all-party' European Reconstruction Committee of Members of Parliament, with Sir Arthur Salter (also P.E.P.) as chairman.

Secret Reports on University Entrants

Candidates for enrolment in the University of Liverpool are being told to "ask your Headmaster (or Headmistress) to send me *direct* a testimonial in support of your application." The word, *direct*, is underlined in the original.

Rosenberg

Alfred Rosenberg, "high priest of Nazism" is said to have been arrested at Flensburg.

Benjamin Rosenberg, a Berlin-born Polish subject, escaped from a military escort at Fleetwood last week. It is understood that he was not on his way to an investiture at Buckingham Palace, but to internment in the Isle of Man (for the present).

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