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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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## From Week to Week

With the announcement of Mr. Churchill's care-taker Cabinet of Jews and near-Jews, and the arrival in London of Mr. Joseph Davies (no, the name is not David Josephs, but it might be) to represent President Truman, we are disabused of any lingering doubt as to who wins the peace. There are still discordant notes, however, and we find General de Gaulle (bearing in mind his background) difficult to place. There is always a tendency, in considering the forces at work in the politics of confusion, to overlook the immense, if temporary part which mere personal temper may play. De Gaulle has some reason to dislike the treatment he received at the instance of the United States; and he gives the impression of being, at the moment, more anxious to embarrass Washington than to assist Great Britain. It has always been said of him that he was playing a dangerous game with the French Communists, who are, of course, the other end of the Big Business *Comité des Forges* see-saw rocked by the Grand Orient; and the situation has close resemblance to that in Italy prior to the March on Rome. His financial measures would gladden the heart of Counts Volpi and Pirelli, and must make Dr. Schacht feel that he has not lived in vain. The announcement that "the Government" will control the distribution of credit cannot fail to raise an ecstatic shout that Social Credit is coming.

The only difference between the modern taxing Governments, and the mediaeval robber barons of the Rhine, is that modern Governments are more powerful and more rapacious. This is not meant to be a wise-crack; it is simply an assertion that the end does not justify the means. Even if it were true, which it is not, that the objective of modern taxation is the general good, there is neither moral justification nor pragmatic excuse for the advancement of the general good at the *imposed* expense of one single individual. That is the colossal fallacy which was propagated by the "Old Testament" and exposed by the New Testament. Only a debauched public intelligence could connect "social security" with the disappearance of personal protection from robbery, and fail to recognise it for what it is—blackmail.

WASHINGTON.—The greatest glut of food America has ever experienced is expected after the war, says the Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee (Mr. C. Cannon).

And if you do as you're told, Clarence, they may make the less eatable parts into Spam and exchange it with you for whisky (rate of exchange, one tin Spam equals two bottles whisky) and any high-grade products they can't make themselves. So listen to the cooing of the shortage-

birds. Some people call them bureaucrats.

"But examination shows that the chief cause of the shortages is not due to man-power problems. They are due to the bunglings of the bureaucrats, and the blighting ineptitude of the Federal [Australian] Government. Before the bureaucrats got their stranglehold over primary production, Australia was producing enough food for 12,000,000. Now we can't feed 7,000,000."—*New Era*, Sydney, April 13, 1945.

The only comment we have to make on the foregoing paragraph is as to the use of the words "bungling" and "ineptitude." How long does the *New Era* suppose that the bureaucracy would maintain its stranglehold without shortages?

The elementary facts of the present situation are two. The first is the vital need of the Labour Cartel to drive the populations into the Trades Unions at any price, and use them for political purposes. This involves sabotage, low output, slacking, and absenteeism, and is well illustrated by the coal situation. How are you going to get a Labour majority if you don't manufacture Labour? And the second is that government means restriction, and the more government you have the more restriction you will get.

So let's all vote Labour, and hurrah for perpetual shortages, more bureaucrats, and more controls. National Socialism, and guns, not butter. That's what you've been fighting the Germans for, Johnny. Hitler said he'd beat you in the end.

General Eisenhower has established his headquarters in the Head Offices of *I. G. Farben*, at Frankfort. And very natural, too. "The handsome, ultra-modern building it now occupies is little damaged by war" [*Scotsman*]. Now, isn't that remarkable?

"I think" said Sidonia "that there is no error so vulgar as to believe that revolutions are occasioned by economical causes. They come in, doubtless, to precipitate a catastrophe, but rarely do they occasion one. I know no period, for example, when physical comfort was more diffused in England than in 1640. England had a moderate population, a very improved agriculture, a rich commerce; yet she was on the eve of the greatest and most violent changes she has yet experienced... Admit it, the cause was not physical." —*Comingsby*. Benjamin Disraeli, p. 290.

"Instead of the function of governing, for which it is so radically unfit, the proper office of a representative assembly is to watch and control the government; to throw the light of publicity on its acts; to compel a full exposition and justification of all of them which any one considers questionable, to censure them if found condemnable,

and, if men who compose the government abuse their trust or fulfil it in a manner which conflicts with the deliberate sense of the nation, to expel them from office, and either expressly or virtually appoint their successors."

—John Stuart Mill. *Representative Government*. Chap. V.

The foregoing paragraph is quoted as an example of Liberalism. As a sentiment, it is not only unexceptionable, but it is penetrating—until you enquire for a definition of "the deliberate sense of the nation."

The definitive characteristic of either an individual or a nation is (objectively) "tone" or (subjectively) "taste," because this decides everything else by a continuous process of refusal and acceptance. No one can fail to recognise the mass attack on the "tone" and "taste" of these islands from alien sources; the ridicule of our institutions, the broadcasting of ugly sounds and scenes, interspersed with "music" suggesting the devil's barnyard, and the steady suggestion that in order to survive, we have to discard our native way of life. This phenomenon, which appeared before the war, but became immensely accentuated on the formation of the coalition in 1940 and was evidently part of the bargain for Socialist support to Mr. Churchill, is clearly connected with the Socialist-London School of Economics—International Cartel drive represented in Canada by the C.C.F., in Australia and New Zealand by the "Labour" Party, and in the United States, by the New Deal. It is not wholly successful; but it is very vicious, and dangerous.

The new Secretary of State for Scotland is the Earl of Rosebery, whose family name is Primrose, and whose mother was Hannah, daughter of Baron Meyer de Rothschild. (Red-shield).

It is announced that Hamburg will shortly be able to unload ten thousand tons per day. Yes? Of what? for whom? at whose expense?

In view of the imprisonment without trial for several years under Regulation 18B, of persons who, before the war, had been said to be friendly with Germans, we trust that those professors and others who have openly advocated underground and anti-British relations with the Soviets will be carefully noted, in case our relations with that Power should unfortunately deteriorate.

It is nothing less than appalling to observe the general unconsciousness of the constitutional position into which we have allowed ourselves to be manoeuvred.

"In 1909 we had a House of Lords which we regarded as part of the bedrock of our Constitution, and its impregnable bulwark, whereas all the time it never rested on any more stable basis than this, that a Radical leader had only to come into office, to bring in a Bill for its abolition, to call on the Crown to create Peers, and there was an end of its existence. So that, far from being founded upon rock, it was not even founded upon sand, it was established upon straw." —*The Tory Tradition*. Lord Willoughby de Broke. p. 108.

Suppose the Football Association elected a new set of Directors, and they forbid football, confiscated all the footballs and playing grounds, made ping-pong compulsory, and abolished elections. Who would you blame? Or

wouldn't you?

Do you realise that everything you possess, everything which constitutes the way of life to which you are accustomed, is at the mercy of an electorate which has been steadily debauched by misinformation, in order that it may destroy itself?

## The Authors of the Plan

"We are well aware that not a few of them (the peoples of the Soviet Union) groan beneath the yoke imposed on them by men who in very large part are strangers to the real interests of the country. We recognise that many others were deceived by fallacious hopes. We blame only the system with its authors and abettors who considered Russia the best prepared field for experimenting with a plan elaborated years ago, and who from there continue to spread it from one end of the world to the other."

—*Divini Redemptoris*, Encyclical Letter of Pope Pius XI. (March 19, 1937.)

The most important document proving that the Jews have been the real rulers of Russia since the Bolshevik Revolution is the one drawn up by the American Secret Service and transmitted by the French High Commissioner at Washington to his Government. It was published on the 6 March, 1920 by the Paris paper *La Documentation Catholique*, which has been described as "one of the most authoritative and objective Catholic periodicals in the world." The English Correspondent of this paper has stated that: "there seems no good reason why we should give greater credence to the repudiation of the document by the Chief of the U.S. Secret Service than to the assertion of *La Documentation Catholique*: The authenticity of this document is guaranteed to us. With regard to the exactness of the information which it contains, the American Secret Service takes responsibility."

This U.S. Secret Service document was also quoted in 1920 in a supplement to the paper *La Vieille France* which added: "All the Governments of the Entente were aware of this memorandum drawn up from the data of the American Secret Service and sent at the time to the French High Commissioner and his colleagues." The memorandum is also to be found in Mgr. Jouin's book *Le Peril Judeo-Maçonnique*, Part 3, pp. 249-251, with the added remark that the Jews have placed obstacles in the way of its publication, so that the great majority of people are unaware of its existence. The document is divided into eight sections. The following seven sections are quoted from pages 89, 90 and 91 of *The Mystical Body of Christ in the Modern World* by Rev. Dr. Denis Fahey, C.S.Sp.:

"SECTION I.—In February, 1916, it was first discovered that a revolution was being fomented in Russia. It was found out that the following persons as well as the banking-house mentioned were engaged in this work of destruction:

Jacob Schiff (Jew); Guggenheim (Jew); Max Breitung (Jew);

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. (Jewish Banking-house) of which the following are the directors: Jacob Schiff, Felix Warburg, Otto Kahn, Mortimer Schiff, S. H. Hanauer (all Jews).

There can be no doubt that the Russian revolution, which broke out a year after the information given above

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## The Contribution of 'Johannesburg' to World Peace (II)

The new Union Parliament, which Smuts had laboured so hard to bring into being, hastened to introduce the un-British institution of conscription the blessings of which have been enjoyed by Prussia (Smuts: "I look upon the Germans as the most cultured race in the world") for more than two centuries. We might note in passing that the Federation of Australia—launched largely through the efforts of Jewish politicians—had been followed by the introduction of conscription at the Antipodes; that New Zealand, whose formative years had been completely dominated by the Jewish journalist-financier-politician Julius Vogel, also adopted this Prussian system; while the cause of compulsory military service in the U.S.A. during the first phase of the World War had no stauncher advocate than the Californian Congressman, Julius Cahn, who was born at Kuppenheim, Baden, Germany.

But no amount of conscription could prevent the divided loyalty of the 'South-Africans' from showing itself on the outbreak of the 1914-1918 war, and one of the first tasks of General Smuts was ruthlessly to suppress pro-German rebels amongst his own former colleagues of the Boer War. He was then appointed to lead the South African troops against the Germans in German South East Africa; but his ignorance of, and impatience with, scientific staff-work proved so disastrous that he was hastily recalled by Botha and sent to England.

"Those responsible for war propaganda had seen his value... he left South Africa in a volley of curses and... arrived in England in a whirlwind of applause."\*

In London where 'Jo'burg was richly represented in the many new Government departments which had sprung up, mushroom-like, in the early part of the war, Smuts was introduced to the Zionist leaders who were just then 'converting' the Rothschilds and their clansmen to the pious Ghetto-dream of a wholesale return of the Jews to Zion. Smuts assured Weizmann, the Russian Jew, who had been brought over to England by the Monds early in the century, and whose features so strikingly resembled those of Lenin, that "one of the great objects for which we fight is to provide a National Home for the Jewish people." In the autumn of 1917 Jacob Schiff wrote from New York to Zangwill that, "I find myself getting more and more in favour of an autonomous Palestine under British suzerainty" and went on to point out that the 'Jewish Pale of Settlement' which the Revolution had abolished, had of necessity been a cultural centre from which the "beautiful ideas of Judaism" had spread to the four corners of the world. He hoped Palestine might prove another such centre for world Jewry.

The *coup d'état* of October, 1917, brought a 99 per cent. Jewish administration to power in Russia. In November of the same year came the Balfour Declaration,† and a few days afterwards General Allenby, who had been afraid to publish the news of the Declaration to his troops, among whom were thousands of Arabs, entered the sacred city of Jerusalem.

\**Grey Steel* by H. C. Armstrong, p. 276.

†Mr. Balfour received in due time an Earldom which has passed on to his nephew, the present Grand Master Mason of Scotland.

It was at this time that Smuts, now a member of that Imperial War Council of which Sir (now Lord) Maurice Hankey was the secretary, began to work on his pamphlet dealing with the Mandatory System. He explained how a neutral body like the contemplated League of Nations could better administer the Conquered Territories than the Victorious Powers themselves. His work was widely studied by the peace-planning experts of the various countries, and Colonel Repington, the military writer, wrote in his *First World War Diaries* (Vol. II. p. 495): "Wilson wants to apply the Mandatory Scheme advocated by General Smuts in his pamphlet on the League of Nations, and our Dominions hate it, as do the French." We recall the statement of the Zionist historian, Jesse Sampter (*vide Guide to Zionism*, p. 21), that "the League of Nations is an old Jewish idea" and the view recorded by the Zionist, Leon Simon, in a draft for the Palestine Mandate written by him in March, 1918: "it is fitting that one of the powers should act for the League as sovereign of Palestine during the period that must elapse before the Jewish nation can grow to full maturity."

Early in 1918, when Smuts was treating, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, with the Austrian Ambassador, Count Mensdorff, at Geneva, the British Military administration in Palestine received news that a Zionist Commission was on its way to act as liaison between the British and the local Jews. Sir Ronald Storrs, first British Governor of Jerusalem, who was later appointed Governor of Malta, and who, in his retirement, has been prominently connected with that semi-occult movement the Bahai, received at the seat of Government Major Ormsby-Gore (Lord Harlech); Major James de Rothschild (recently appointed Assistant Minister of Supply); Lieutenant Edwin Samuel (subsequently Minister for India); Mr. Israel Moses Sieff (Marks and Spencers; Zionism; P.E.P.); Mr. Leon Simon (recently director of the Post Office Savings Bank); and finally Dr. Chaim Weizmann, then as now President of the Zionist Association. In his Penguin-published booklet *Zionism and Palestine*, Sir Ronald Storrs gives us a most illuminating glimpse of how these "eminent Jews" whose influence can so easily be traced behind all the national-self-determination propaganda leading up to the Peace Conference, behaved *vis-a-vis* the democracy of their own people, the Jews of Jerusalem:

The intrepid Commissioners soon advanced (to our admiring sympathy) upon the organisation of the Jewish community, not without a measure of success. The exclusive use of the Hebrew language was *imposed* [my italics] upon the Jews with a severity sometimes irritating to others, but in my opinion entirely justified by results. (*op. cit.* p. 54).

Sir Ronald explains (p. 53) that "The mainspring of the Zionist ideal being the establishment of a Hebrew nation, speaking Hebrew, upon the soil of the ancient Hebrews, an urgent though unpublished item in the duties of the Commission was to produce certain *faits accomplis* creating an atmosphere favourable to the project... before the assembly of the Peace Conference."

At Paris Smuts and Weizmann had the satisfaction of seeing the first Mandatory project, Palestine, receive the Presidential blessing. Mr. Harold Nicolson writes (*Peace-Making* 1919, p. 237): "Weizmann the Zionist had

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### The Canvass

First reports of the Canvass to elect a policy go to show that the ear of the electors is directed towards what we have to say; that the understanding of electors and of candidates is ready; that the objective envisaged in the steps we are taking is held to be desirable; and that the success which may meet our efforts will be higher than it has ever been before in proportion to the effort we expend.

Some points to notice are the following, not necessarily in order of their importance:—

(1) We hear of printers refusing orders from the political parties. Elections are occasions when it is politic to 'employ local labour,' and the Ward Committee makes an effort to please. No one has suffered more severely from the rule of the ministries than the business man in a 'small way of business' who has managed to keep his business from extinction, except the business man who has gone under, and he, in some ways, has had a better time of it. The average party fan is not likely to repair the defects of central organisation by individual initiative, in the way and to the extent Social Crediters have learnt to do.

(2) The struggle between the local organisations and the Central Offices is keener than ever, and 'good' candidates who have a chance of election are being asked to stand down in favour of newcomers with no chance at all, whose advancement is represented as of great importance, though unexplained, in circles far removed from the Constituencies.

(3) We note with satisfaction, but without comment, a disposition to recognise that those who have not kept in step with the Secretariat have not found a path which leads to anywhere in particular.

(4) An England forced (with the assistance of Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. John Brown) to "consume the total output of mass production," even if an "adequate measure of purchasing power were in the hands of the consumers," (*Sunday Express*, June 3) does not appeal to us, and the suggestion should not distract attention from the Canvass. Beware of the Greeks *even when they do bring gifts*. This is one of the other times.

(5) Below is the text of a cyclostyled leaflet distributed by the Bristol Voters' Policy Association (Address: "Windermere," Barleycroft, Westbury-on-Trym.):—

#### WHICH PARTY SHALL I VOTE FOR IF I OBJECT

1. To being subjected to "special behaviour conditions"

by inspectors when I am sick or out of work? (Par. 67. Govt. Social Insurance White Paper)

2. To being transferred to a job away from home? (Par. 71. Same paper)

3. To being heavily penalised if self-employed? (Par. 78. Same paper)

4. To the price asked—my freedom—for the benefits offered by compulsory insurance?

5. As a doctor, to becoming a state official? (National Health Plan)

6. As a patient, to my life being dependent upon a state controlled doctor who has to think first of the regulations regarding certification *etc.*? (National Health Plan)

7. As a parent, to the interference of the state with my children, and wish to decide myself what is best for them? (Education Act)

8. As a Christian, to interference of the state in the field relative to religion? (Education Act)

9. As a farmer, to "planning" of the land from Whitehall? (Uthwatt and Barlow Reports)

10. As a citizen and ratepayer, to my local council losing its traditional powers?

11. As a small trader, to the 'concentration' of my trade in the interests of big firms?

12. As an employer, to doing the work of the tax collector under P.A.Y.E.?

13. As a worker, to direction and transfer by officials?

14. As an individual, to being prevented from exercising my initiative in trade or business unless first licensed by an official?

A vote for a Party—any Party—is a vote for all these things and many more—*because*—all the Party leaders are agreed and pledged on the main principles and it is not therefore intended that these highly controversial plans shall be made subject to the vote.

*How, then, can I vote effectively?* By placing an "O" instead of an "X" against the names of all candidates who will not place the reduction of the Civil Service to well below the figure to which it was cut in 1931 *first* on his agenda, stating why my vote is withheld on the back of the ballot paper.

By so doing you attack the common basis of all restrictions and compulsions, the army of overseers necessary to enforce them against us, the bureaucracy paid with *our* money to control *our* lives. You will then be using *your* vote to express *your* will, instead of wasting it in yielding to theirs.

Lastly, you must make known your action and the reasons for it to as many as possible.

#### "Not in 'Who's Who'"

Messrs. A. & C. Black call our attention to the Supplement printed in the current edition of *Who's Who*, which contains a list of those knights gazetted on January 1, 1945, under whose names no entries already appear in the current edition.

## More Power to her Elbow (II)

By B. M. PALMER.

Mr. Pink Geranium is in charge of the office where our young friends are drawing graphs of estimated post-war demand, and other highly important "trends".

As soon as the return of men from the army in large numbers gives the controlled Press an excuse to discuss the urgency of making work (and one evening paper has already printed scare headlines concerning the imminent dismissal of 3,000 from the M.O.I.) we shall once again be entertained by articles "Is the Woman's Place the Home?" or "Do we want Women in Industry?" and so on and so forth. Mr. Pink Geranium will, of course, put in a word; and among other things I think he will express his deep appreciation of the "loyalty and devotion to duty of the women in his office—their accuracy, and attention to detail quite equal to, if not exceeding that of the men staff," and so on; and all the equalitarians will shout "Hear, Hear!"

And the whole position as stated will be a completely false antithesis.

It is by no means desirable that there should be a Women's Section in the Social Credit Movement; attempts at such an organisation would be retrogressive. Nevertheless, it is a fact that by far the largest area of unplanned activity is now in the domain of women at home. It is not suggested that for this reason all women "ought" to be at home, but that there they will be less regimented than almost anywhere else. Life there may not be more pleasant, in some ways. But that is another question.

When writing of the present state of the world in his book *Social Credit*, Major Douglas observed that "the picture presented to the mind of any thoughtful observer must be that of a bridge which has been reared through the agency of scaffolding and false-work. Its completion has been delayed and its lines obscured by the failure to remove the structure which has enabled it to be built, but which is no longer necessary. The people of the world are clamouring for admission, and many of them are supported by the false-work. The problem is to get the false-work away without precipitating into a catastrophe the swarming multitudes who regard it as the real structure. Unfortunately, a number of the foremen working on the bridge seem themselves unable or unwilling to distinguish the structure from the scaffolding."

The women at home are, many of them, married to men who are supported by false-work; but any woman whose eyes are at least partly opened to the meaning of social credit cannot but be thankful that her own work is directly related to reality. She is working directly on the structure in the midst of the scaffolding, be it never so small a job. She can often see, with grief, that the real structure is beginning to wear away, although countless hours of toil are being expended on the false-work, as the foremen give orders for its strengthening and thickening. I think that such a woman, whose sight is clear, can live her life in such a way that at least a few of the "swarming multitudes" may be influenced by her example.

The truth first expressed by Major Douglas has been put in another way by John Macara;—"Beyond the hideous fantastic world of compulsion built up by the power-maniacs, still lies untouched the world of reality. In this real world,

if man make the right associations, satisfactory results will flow to him. If he associate a grain of wheat with fertile soil, water, warm sunshine, and then wait while natural forces operate, he will reap a thousand grains. . . Profit is embedded deep in the world of reality. It is the great inducement to effort. . . Life itself is pure profit." (*The Social Crediter*, August 29, 1942.)

The war in Europe is supposed to be over, and we are told that for a time (probably indefinite) we are to have less food and less clothes: we may have money in our accounts, but we may not have our houses redecorated, or use our cars for more than a short distance, or at a lower rate than 2/6 a mile (including tax). In fact, now that the shooting war seems to be over, there is a blankness before many—what are they to look forward to? This is a very dangerous state of mind, and we ourselves must avoid it at all costs. The world of reality is so hidden in the false-work that at times we can hardly see it; but we must do the best with what we have, and remind ourselves every moment that it is the binding back of action to policy that counts. We must do our best with poor quality and inadequate supplies to keep up a standard of cooking; we must clean and distemper our own homes, because this is our own part of the real structure that is under our charge, and we have to mind our own business, though never in the history of the world has it been made more difficult for us to do so. In fact, we have to do our own work superlatively well, before we can hope to begin to help anyone else; and it has got to be done without grumbling, which is no help to man nor beast. Grumbling is no substitute for the pressure of a sanction. Keepers do not object to the roaring of the lions, it merely dissipates their energy. Better by far make the best lives we can for ourselves under the present totalitarian régime and save our strength for the points where our pressure may be felt.

All this seems a straight and narrow way, but it is the only way into the kingdom. The way will *not* be found through Mr. Pink Geranium's office.

All these things, it seems to me, are closely connected with a correct understanding of the meaning of work, and of the meaning of time and the relationship of both to Policy. We read in *Economic Democracy*:—

"There is absolutely no concrete difference between work and play unless it be in favour of the former—no one would contend that it is inherently more interesting or pleasurable, to endeavour to place a small ball in an inadequate hole with inappropriate instruments, than to assist in the construction of a Quebec Bridge, or the harnessing of Niagara. But for one object men will travel long distances at their own expense, while for the other they require payment and considerable incentive to remain at work."

And again:—"There is absolutely no future for inefficiency as a cult—the whole promise of a bright, probably a very bright, future for the world, lies in doing the best possible things in the best possible way." And then there is the passage in *Social Credit* concerning the vital difference between knitting a jumper because of the satisfaction of knitting a jumper—and knitting jumpers ten hours a day, six days a week, fifty-two weeks a year, because unless this is done the mere necessities of existence cannot be obtained.

A close study of *Economic Democracy* and *Social Credit* will help to free us all from the Marxist delusions con-

nected with the buying and selling of time and labour (and there are few of us entirely free) and from the even more widely spread delusion that "work" and "play" can be separated into water tight compartments. If we are really honest with ourselves concerning the moments when we are happiest, we shall come to some strange conclusions. There is a lot to be said for the simple and congenial task that occupies the hands while leaving the brain free to think. How can we hope for a personality well-balanced between "What does", "What knows" and "What is" if we devote the whole of our time and intellect to the service of Mr. Pink Geranium?

It is only during the last few years that women have been roped into his office, and the outcome is likely to be disastrous; but those of us who are lucky enough still to be outside may show, even in these days of artificial scarcity, what a really integrated home-life might be in England. The most famous of the Dutch Interiors and such masterpieces as Vermeer's view of Delft were painted during the period of comparative prosperity after the defeat of Spain and before the invasion of Louis XIV. But their infinite calm is due not so much to this as to the complete synthesis which then existed between the daily activities of the people and their policy. It may not have been the best possible policy, based as it was on military ardour and overseas piracy, politely termed "enterprise", but it was the best for the time and place and it was integrated. Later there was a change, when the spirit of enterprise dwindled away, and Holland became the money-lender of all Europe.

John Macara has suggested that we may strike across country and establish ourselves on a saner highway. A few women following his advice may show the way to many a young girl who is on the threshold.

### 'JOHANNESBURG'

(Continued from page 3)

prepared a long series of arguments as to why the mandate for Palestine should be given to Great Britain. The President interrupted him with the words: 'Yes, I know all that. I only wish the British were prepared to take over all we want them to do.'

The first 'British' High Commissioner of Palestine was, as we know, the *Liberal* Sir Herbert Samuel, who as Post-Master General had been involved, with Lloyd George and the brothers Isaacs, in the Marconi scandal. In 1929 his former *Liberal* colleague Lord Melchett, who as Sir Alfred Mond had done so much for the Zionist cause, received the monopoly of the mineral deposits of the Jordan valley, while General Smuts had the gratification of having one of the Palestinian settlements named after him. As for the British themselves, they paid for the venture both in money and loss of prestige, not only in the Arab-speaking world, but also, as Sir Ronald Storrs noticed, among vast numbers of people in the U.S.A.

"Visiting America a year or two later, I was struck by the thoroughness with which the caricature of the British officer had been disseminated." (*Zionism and Palestine*, p. 86.)

To return to Paris, throughout the Conference Smuts appeared to many observers as decidedly pro-German. Mr. Howden Smith remarks (*Mr. House of Texas*, p. 257): "Smuts and Botha persuaded the British delegation of the

folly of breaking Germany to pieces" and the same writer informs us that the German protests on the publication of the terms of the Treaty had an immediate effect upon Smuts "who by the 16th was telling Mr. House that he and his South African colleague, Louis Botha, were considering refusal to sign, unless the Conference revised the terms to meet some of the German objections." (p. 323).

At Paris, Smuts had continuously stressed that the League was the most important decision before the Peace Conference, and it is an odd reflection that his beloved League should, some years later, have demanded a report from the South African Government on the occasion when Smuts's Government had attempted to crush a native revolt by bombing a tribe from the air, and that the League should have refused to accept as valid the explanation given.

André Chéradame in *The Mystification of the Allied Peoples*. (Ch. Herissey Press, Evreux, France) p. 144, says:—"After hostilities ceased, General Smuts showed that he was very decidedly pro-German. He gave this impression as early as April, 1919, when Mr. Lloyd George sent him on a mission to Budapest, where Bela Kuhn was in power at that time. General Smuts showed an extremely benevolent attitude towards the Magyar Bolsheviks and an altogether hostile one to the Czechs, Roumanians and Yugoslavs, as befitted a man whose mind was made up to favour the German interests in Central Europe."

With a few short intervals, Smuts was constantly in office during the long Armistice. His policy was the stereotyped one pursued by all world-politicians during the same period: collective security abroad, and 'full employment' at home. In 1933, when Roosevelt began the final socialisation of America and Hitler was appointed for the same task in Germany, Smuts received in South Africa the Very Rev. Dr. Herz, now the Chief Jewish Divine of the British Empire, and on this occasion he said of the Jews: "Let them bring their resources and talents to this country. We are sadly in need of such. . . they are a great factor in South Africa, and are going to be a greater factor."

In 1919 Smuts had been painted, like his brother-politicians Wilson and House, by Sir William Orpen. In 1939 Sir Henry Strakosch, the Russo-British Jewish gold-magnate, presented this portrait, on behalf of Mr. Bernard Mannes Baruch, the present Prince of Israel, to the South African Parliament, and in the same year Smuts was once again appointed Prime Minister of South Africa, and the war broke out.

Early in the war Major James de Rothschild, M.P., suggested in the House of Commons that the African continent which had experienced a new Unity during the war should be welded into one vast Federation which might suitably be administered by a British [*sic*] official resident in Washington. Smuts, taking the hint, has since proposed several 'regional' arrangements for Africa with a view to "tidying up our show" as he expressed it. Every one of his suggestions would, if acted upon, tend to weaken the ties that bind together the British League of Independent Nations, and to strengthen the agencies masquerading behind that so obviously Masonic label 'the United Nations.'

In 1943, at a moment when it looked as though the Second World Peace was about to break out, we find General Smuts sending the following message to the South African Biennial Zionist Conference:

The United Nations, in this last year before victory, realise, I feel certain, that Jewry has played its part in hastening the end of one of the bitterest periods of human history. Your loyalty to a cause in defense of which so many nations have joined together in the creation of that splendid whole, the United Nations, has never been in doubt.

The term the 'United Nations' was officially coined by the late President Roosevelt, reputedly a Freemason of the 33rd degree, who exhorted the world to spend New Year's day 1944 in contemplation of the remarkable concept to which it refers. Like President Wilson, the first World War President of the U.S.A., who was equally a High-Initiate of the Craft, Franklin D. Roosevelt continuously consulted Mr. Bernard Mannes Baruch, who ever since he gave up his seat on the New York Stock Exchange in the memorable year of 1917 has been permanent confidential advisor to the august occupants of the White House.

1944 did not, however, bring Peace to the world but saw, on the contrary, the culmination of the 'Zionist' policy outlined by Schiff in 1917: the spiritual centre of the Czarist Pale of Settlement had been successfully transplanted onto Palestinian ground; the 'beautiful ideas of Judaism' such as 'Labor Zionism' and 'the religion of Labor' (*vide Encyclopaedia of Jewish Knowledge*) had, exactly as a generation earlier in Czarist Russia, inspired the Jewish proletariat with a fanatical belief in the right of Israel to terrorise the world into submission to their ideals; the long series of 'political' outrages perpetrated against the British administration by Zionist zealots during the last decade reached its climax with the murder of Lord Moyne, Resident British Minister in Cairo. The previous year Lord Moyne had been imprudent enough to suggest in the House of Lords a more realistic solution of the Jewish problem than that provided by the Zionist experiment in Palestine, and had even gone so far as to mention a possible Promised Land, Madagascar. His murderers were the agents of a professional terrorist gang, whose members insisted on speaking that Hebrew language which Rothschild, Samuel, Sieff, Simon, etc., had imposed on the Jewish population of Jerusalem in the spring of 1918. Eliahu Hakim, aged 23, declared: "I admit that I know Arabic, but I can only express my *ideas* properly in Hebrew."

In the spring of 1945, when at last 'Peace' has come to the harassed peoples of Europe, Field-Marshal Smuts is the Chairman of the General Assembly Commission of the United Nations Conference on International Organisation, and as such is in charge of the drafting of the New World Charter. For the opening of what the ready British wit has already dubbed the Sham Francisco Conference, the newly elected President of America, Mr. Truman, broadcast the following message. "You members of this Conference are to be the architects of the better world. In your hands rests our future."

Similarly, before flying to America, Field-Marshal Smuts warned the world in his usual gentle way that this was its last chance of Peace. Perhaps we are justified in taking the venerable Federator of Nations to mean that the Conference at the Golden Gate is the last chance for our world-politicians, and their no-longer-so-hidden backers, to 'architect' the sort of peace-arrangements to which they have accustomed us, and from which we can expect nothing but ever bigger and more devastating wars.

B. J.

THE PLAN

(Continued from page 2)

had been received, was launched and fomented by distinctively Jewish influences. As a matter of fact, in April, 1917, Jacob Schiff made a public declaration that it was thanks to his financial help that the Russian revolution had succeeded.

SECTION II.—In the spring of 1917, Jacob Schiff began to supply funds to Trotsky (Jew) to bring about the social revolution in Russia. The New York daily *Forward*, which is a Judeo-Bolshevik organ, gave a subscription for the same purpose.

Through Stockholm, the Jew, Max Warburg, was likewise furnishing funds to Trotsky & Co. They were also in receipt of funds from the Westphalian-Rhineland Syndicate, which is an important Jewish enterprise, as well as from another Jew, Olaf Aschberg, of the "Nya Banken" of Stockholm, and from Givotsky, a Jew, whose daughter is married to Trotsky. Thus the communications were set up between the Jewish multi-millionaires and the Jewish proletarians.

SECTION III.—In October, 1917, the social revolution took place in Russia, thanks to which certain Soviet organisations took over the direction of the Russian people. In these Soviets the following individuals made themselves remarkable:

ASSUMED NAME	REAL NAME	NATIONALITY
Lenin	Oulianow	Russian
Trotsky	Bronstein	Jewish
Steckloff	Nakhames	Jewish
Martoff	Zederbaum	Jewish
Zinovieff	Apfelbaum	Jewish
Kameneff	Rosenfeld	Jewish
Dan	Gourevitch	Jewish
Ganetzky	Furstenberg	Jewish
Parvus	Helphand	Jewish
Uritzky	Padomilsky	Jewish
Larin	Lurge	Jewish
Bohrin	Nathansohn	Jewish
Martinoff	Zibar	Jewish
Bogdanoff	Zilberstein	Jewish
Garin	Garfeld	Jewish
Suchanoff	Gimel	Jewish
Kamneff	Goldmann	Jewish
Sagersky	Krochmann	Jewish
Riazonoff	Goldenbach	Jewish
Solutzeff	Bleichmann	Jewish
Piatnitzky	Ziwin	Jewish
Axelrod	Orthodox	Jewish
Glasunoff	Schultze	Jewish
Zuriansain	Weinstein	Jewish
Lapinsky	Loewensohn	Jewish

SECTION IV.—At the same time the Jew, Paul Warburg, who had been in relation with the Federal Reserve Board, was remarked to be in active contact with certain Bolshevik notabilities in the United States. This circumstance, together with other points about which information had been obtained, was the cause of his not being re-elected to the above-mentioned Committee.

SECTION VI.—On the other hand, Judas Magnes, subsidised by Jacob Schiff, is in close contact with the worldwide Zionist organisation, "Poale Zion," of which he is in fact the director. The final end of their organisation is

to establish the international supremacy of the Jewish Labour Movement. Here again we see the connection between the Jewish multi-millionaires and the Jewish proletarians.

SECTION VII.—Scarcely had the social revolution broken out in Germany when the Jewess, Rosa Luxembourg, automatically assumed the political direction of it. One of the chief leaders of the International Bolshevik Movement was the Jew, Haase. At that time the social revolution in Germany developed along the same lines as the social revolution in Russia.

SECTION VIII.—If we bear in mind the fact that the Jewish Banking-house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. is in touch with the Westphalian-Rhineland Syndicate, German-Jewish House, and with the Brothers Lazade, Jewish House in Paris, and also with the Jewish House of Gunzburg of Petrograd, Tokio and Paris; if, in addition, we remark that all the above-mentioned Jewish Houses are in close correspondence with the Jewish House of Speyer & Co. of London, New York and Frankfort-on-the-Main, as well as with the 'Nya Banken,' Judeo-Bolshevik establishment at Stockholm, it will be manifest that the Bolshevik movement is in a certain measure the expression of a general Jewish movement and that certain Jewish Banking-houses are interested in the organisation of this movement."

In documents published in October, 1918, by the Committee of Public Information, United States Government, Washington, D.C., the following telegram appears:

"Stockholm,  
September 21, 1917.

To Mr. Raphael Scholak,  
Dear Comrade,

Upon receipt of a telegram from the Chairman of the Westphalian-Rhineland Syndicate, M. Warburg & Co.'s Bank informs you that an account is open for Comrade Trotsky's enterprise.

Fraternal Greetings,  
J. FURSTENBERG."

### Education

"European totalitarianism is an upshot of bureaucracy's pre-eminence in the field of education. The universities paved the way for the dictators.

"The most eminent establishment of French learning was the Ecole Normale Superieure in Paris; its graduates filled the most important posts in public administration, politics and higher education. This school was dominated by Marxians and other supporters of government control. In Russia the Imperial government did not admit to a university chair anybody suspected of the liberal ideas of 'Western' economics. But, on the other hand, it appointed many Marxians of the 'loyal' wing of Marxism, i.e., those who kept out of the way of revolutionary fanatics. Thus the Czars themselves contributed to the later triumph of Marxism." —Ludwig von Mises, in *Bureaucracy*. (Yale University Press.)

"The end, therefore, for which these reforms are to be made is not educational but industrial. It is to be done not for the sake of the child, but for the sake of national efficiency and prosperity; the effect of this deflection of aim can be imagined—or rather clearly seen in the generations reared by the Dictators."

— J. B. Sandeman, O.S.B., in *The Tablet*.

### Greece

"...trouble is brewing in Greece again. A considerable organisation with large funds, and the support of British home front politicians, is conducting a preliminary campaign in London to gain sympathy for the desired revolt..." — *Review of World Affairs*, May 29.

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