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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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From Week to Week

Mr. Emanuel (God with us) Shinwell, the Minister of Fuel and Power, has informed the miners that he is not going to threaten them. It is of course, the general population, and in particular, those who do not belong to Trades Unions, for whom threats are reserved. But he is going to hold the National Miners' Union responsible for discipline. We doubt whether the implication of this is generally appreciated. A Trades Union was originally an organisation representing, and solely interested in, the economic interests of the employé, *qua* employé. Under manipulation from outside, it has developed into a political machine. Mr. Shinwell now takes it a step further. It no longer is to represent the employé it is to impose the will (it is irrelevant to the argument that the immediate objective is desirable) of the employer, the State, on the employé. Just like Russia. Well, they've been asking for it, and they've got it. It will be most interesting to see how they like it.

Progress, 1945:

Monte Carlo: "Compared with the smart, cosmopolitan crowds of well-known people in pre-war days, the visitors offer a remarkable character study. From their appearance and behaviour, and the negligent way they throw their money about, one presumes that they represent the Black Market at its very slackest." — *Sunday Times*, August 26,

"The Government will give you full employment and guarantee your income provided you will let it use your money as it pleases; if you will buy for your own use what it lets you; at the price it asks; or let it do the buying for you; if you will save as much money as it says and let it invest it as it pleases; if you will work at whatever it says; and for as much as it says you can be paid; and if you will hear, read and think what it tells you and keep your mouth shut." — Dr. Virgil Jordan, *Full Employment and Freedom in America*.

Rosenberg was in Moscow in 1917, eagerly studying the "Wise Men of Zion" and comparing them with events. Konrad Heiden comments "It is understandable that the first attempt at a State directed revolution should have been made here. Through this conspiracy, Russia became the spiritual mother-country of modern fascism... the task was to drive the (German) Government to revolution. But how? This time it looked as though the orders had come directly from the Wise Men of Zion. Two refugees from Russia devised the plan, Alfred Rosenberg, and his friend, Max Richter." — K. Heiden, *Der Fuehrer*, p. 108.

We understand that Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., calls herself an Independent, just as various Socialists call themselves Progressive Tories. While the name has an unpleasant association with Cromwell's psalm-singing hypocrites, there is obviously no law (so far) against its use. But Miss Rathbone's suggestion that we can *all* easily bear further cuts in our food supplies for the benefit of the dear continentals, does seem to be an infringement on the prerogative of the Collectivists to acquire merit by disposing of other people's property.

We should raise no objection whatever if the lady cut her own rations to, or even beyond, the danger point; in fact, resignation might even be tempered by a certain dash of anticipation. And if she would form an association, including, for instance, Dame Sybil Thorndike (who thinks we ought not to have grapefruit until the Hottentots have radios) and Lady Astor (who is so pleased that everyone gets whisky before the Scottish who make it) and they would organise, strictly for their own benefit, a forty, or even eighty, days' total abstinence from food and drink, nothing would please us better than to see that nothing interfered with them. Could our admiration for the growing cult of minding other people's business go further?

After Gamelin, Reynaud. A steady stream of Freemasonic, "Republican" propaganda is being circulated throughout the American Press for the purpose of attributing France's downfall to Petain and Weygand. In his *Memoirs* Paul Reynaud remarks "We know the sort of things that Petain said to Darlan, *who came of a republican family associated with Freemasons*." (Our emphasis.) That seems to explain a good deal about Darlan which was not self-evident, including his killing by a French patriot. As the *Memoirs* are primarily for American consumption, M. Reynaud represent General Weygand, whom he associates with Petain as the scapegoat, as saying "Everything is lost as the result of the British retirement at Arras." So evidently our idea that the Battle of France was lost by reason of the German breakthrough at Sedan, hundreds of miles to the south-east, is just one of those war-time delusions.

The Americans, one hundred and fifty strong, who landed by plane near Tokyo to prepare for the surrender of Japan, were entertained to a magnificent six course lunch with wine, by the Japanese.

This ought to convince Miss Rathbone that supplies should be diverted at once to Japan so that the Japanese can continue to support the Americans in the style to which they are accustomed.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* commenting on a state-

ment by Rear-Admiral Brown, U.S.N. (ret'd.) that the United States had probably made more enemies than friends by the war, observes that this is not new and proceeds "By 1912, when the European crisis became tense, we thought of ourselves as a sort of impartial judge of the moral order of the West. We were so neutral in this moral crisis that we ached, and we were sure that such lofty judges must be liked, or at least that they incurred no active hostility. Sometime after 1914, we discovered our mistake. . . Likewise in Asia, Yankeephobia is not confined to Japan; it has millions of adherents in China and elsewhere."

While we doubt very much whether it will receive it, the *Chronicle* deserves the gratitude of its public for bringing into the open a fact of which everyone is cognisant, yet few understand. We are vitally interested in this matter; we are being dragged, completely without general intention on our part, at the tail of "Americanism" and are certain to be involved in its inevitable consequences.

The root of the matter is that in the main, the United States is populated by masses of second-generation descendants of the under-privileged. Like the Russian peasant, a change to the machine-tool civilisation imported from nineteenth-century England, without any background of comparison, has assured them that with them wisdom was born.

We are very fully conscious of the question which the machine has raised; there are perhaps special reasons why we are more than doubtful whether it is that far-off event to which all creation moves. In the meantime, it appears obvious that whatever advantages the machine-age offers are to go to America, and whatever dangers it involves are primarily to be experienced by "Britain."

A Short Essay

AT SECOND-HAND, IN FAVOUR OF THE REVIVAL, FOR
POLITICAL PURPOSES, OF WIT (AND LEARNING).

Defoe "stood in the pillory on the last three days of July, 1703; but he turned on his persecutors the disgrace intended for himself by a short 'Hymn to the Pillory,' that caught the fancy of the people. Although not, so to speak, politically with him, the mob, having no fixed opinions of its own, turned with applause to the fearless prisoner who could

"Tell them the men who placed him here
'Are scandals to their times:
'Are at a loss to find his guilt,
'And can't commit his crimes.'"

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PARLIAMENT

House of Commons: August 20, 1945.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS

(continued)

General Sir George Jeffreys (Petersfield): . . . Indeed, politically and historically, the claims of the Arabs to political predominance in Palestine cannot, I think, be contested. They have been there, I am told, for 1,300 years, at any rate. There is very little doubt that they are the descendants of the race who were there right back before the original Jewish immigration into Palestine.

Both as the Mandatory Power and in view of Moslem opinion, both in the Middle East and in India, we are bound to uphold the rights of the Arabs and not to allow sympathy for Jewish wrongs in Europe, which we all have on both sides of the House, to cause us to do less than justice to the Arabs in an endeavour to do justice to the Jews by conceding all that the Zionists desire. Can we not bring the leaders of both parties together? . . .

Mr. Norman Smith (Nottingham, South): . . . Under Bretton Woods, His Majesty's Government would find themselves compelled to abdicate all financial control in favour of an alien authority not resident in this country, and not answerable to anybody at all. Talk about Fascism! Once bound by the fetters of Bretton Woods we shall be unable to strike them off because Article XI of the Bretton Woods Final Act empowers this international authority not only to declare economic war against us but even, as part of its belligerent operations, to instruct our own Dominions to boycott and blockade us.

On the whole question of deflation, I think it is axiomatic that under modern conditions the gold standard must necessarily stereotype depression. Whereas the world's supply of gold cannot be expanded rapidly in the nature of things, unless by a fortuitous development like that of Klondyke, the world's supply of goods can be expanded very rapidly. Indeed, already in 1944 the output of British industry was up by 40 per cent. over that of pre-war, and the output of America was up by nearly 100 per cent., notwithstanding the fact that in both countries there were millions of men in the Services who were unemployed in the economic sense of the word. It is a very sobering reflection that the America of 1944, with 11,000,000 of her best citizens unemployed in the economic sense, should have been able almost to double her industrial output. The rest of the world is very much concerned with the use which America will make in the next few years of her immense productivity. I would remind the party opposite that the productive capacity of our own country has been very substantially increased during the war, with the result that we have it in our power very greatly to improve our standard of living.

The Washington correspondent of *The Times* said recently that America had it in her power to double her standard of living, but there can be no great increase in the standard of living if in the future trade and industry are to be hampered by the gold standard. If a relatively fixed amount of money has to distribute an increased quantity of goods—the money being controlled by the gold standard and the quantity of goods by technology—there is a condition

of things necessitating a falling price level. When our industry is governed by the gold standard and the falling price level, not only does our tremendous National Debt become very much more burdensome, but also do we have to reckon with permanent deflation and chronic depression, with which we were all too familiar between the wars—depression for which the Leader of the Opposition accepted full responsibility on behalf of the Conservative Party, when in 1932 he confessed in this House his own mistake of 1925, precisely this mistake of putting us back on the gold standard, which he did, as he confessed at the time, on the advice of outsiders—not indeed on the advice of Professor Laski, but on the advice of the financial experts of whom I am perfectly certain history will record that their advice was inevitably and invariably wrong.

I would submit that the British Government's decisions on commercial policy really ought to precede decisions on financial policy. Bretton Woods would begin by telling us engaged in British industry and agriculture, and all the people engaged in the politics, industry and agriculture, of every country of the world: "Here is a rigid, cast-iron financial system over which neither you nor your legislature has any control whatever. You have to make all your activities conform with the requirements of that system." Whatever else that might be, I submit it is not democracy. I devoutly hope I have not come to this House to play a game of political football in which the referee is somewhere across the ocean. I think it would be more suitable for the nations severally to assess their potential prospective export surpluses and import requirements, and get together—through the Council of Foreign Ministers or in some other way—to devise the exchange of goods for goods either through bilateral or regional clearing arrangements. Bretton Woods begins at the wrong end altogether. I can account for Bretton Woods only on the sinister supposition that the financial controllers are desirous of using the instrument of finance in such a way that Labour Governments here or elsewhere shall not pursue an expansionist industrial policy.

Another possible explanation of Bretton Woods is the explanation that the people concerned are desirous of perpetuating a system of competitive overseas investment by private individuals which we on these Benches regard as being to say the least, a cause of disharmony in the world. The economic convenience of Bretton Woods is only too clear from the point of view of a creditor nation that might wish to export its own unemployment problem by selling its goods to other countries and refusing to buy their goods in exchange. Such a creditor country, acting in accordance with the orthodox doctrine of the favourable balance of trade—the amazing and astounding doctrine that one has a favourable balance if one parts with more than one gets—will proceed to sell its goods, say, in Great Britain and take payment from them by using the resulting sterling to buy shares in valuable British companies, a predatory proceeding which Article 6 of the Bretton Woods Final Act would encourage, but which would certainly undermine international goodwill. We were never such a creditor country. When we were investing freely abroad, at least we opened our ports to enable our debtors to pay us in goods.

We are now a debtor country. If we ratify Bretton Woods our external war debt of about £3,500,000,000 will

no longer exist in blocked sterling, to be repaid in goods as and when that can be done; it will exist in the form of dollars or gold, which we shall never be able to get hold of except we pay the price of reducing catastrophically the standard of life of our own people. An international financial setup like that of Bretton Woods is bad if it can exist only at the cost of rendering inevitable default on international indebtedness. The House will remember the unfortunate controversy about the American debt in the last war. Great Britain never did default on the American debt in the last war. What we borrowed from the Americans was neither gold nor dollars; it was goods. If we had had an intelligent international financial setup, and had been permitted to repay in kind, that debt would have been on the way to liquidation long ago.

I am glad that the interests of this country at this very difficult epoch, when international relations are so tangled and complicated are in the very capable hands of my right hon. Friend who, in his ample person, manages to combine not only statesmanlike qualities—I am not sure what they are—but also downright horse sense which he has learned in the rough and tumble of industrial life. He may have to deal with some persons who may not always see the British point of view. There are persons responsible for the financial policy of great nations who take the extraordinary line that a certain country should export a torrent of goods and import only a trickle, making good the deficiency by a continuous and cumulative process of overseas investment; there is no other way of making good the deficiency....

I would like to say this in conclusion. I hope that British international policy will be to buy from those who will buy from us; and I hope that His Majesty's Government, which is committed in its policies to bulk purchase and import boards—which Bretton Woods would forbid—and which is committed in the Gracious Speech to the maintenance of a high level of home agricultural output—which Bretton Woods would render impossible—will reject all specious pleas for compulsory multilateral international trade under monetary sanctions, pleas which can mean only that private enterprise shall buy what it likes and sell where it can, having no regard to the international trade balance, and leaving any disequilibrium to be corrected by the creation of international indebtedness on commercial account, a process which would bring quick retribution at the hands of the monetary Fund proposed by Bretton Woods.

Let us face up to the implications of the fact that Free Trade has gone, never to return. Let His Majesty's Government preserve the right to recourse to what are often condemned in financial quarters as discriminatory practices. Let His Majesty's Government reserve the right to enter into bilateral trade arrangements with our Dominions and with Soviet Russia. Let His Majesty's Government revive and extend the sterling area. Those are practical alternatives to the appalling international thralldom which is Bretton Woods, a thralldom that would poison world harmony and would have the effect of frustrating the declared intentions of the British electorate, intentions so admirably interpreted in the Gracious Speech. I commend those alternatives to my right hon. Friend above the gangway.

Mr. Fanner (Leicester, West): ... I speak in reply to the hon. and gallant Member who has preceded me with

(Continued on page 7)

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Great Britain and U.S.A.

While exercising that restraint so continuously enjoined upon the British, and so joyously repudiated elsewhere, we still think that a cursory recapitulation of the relation of this country to the United States of America is advisable.

In 1938 a flood of abuse was directed against Mr. Chamberlain for attempting to avoid war. When, in 1939, we did declare war on Germany, we were promptly informed that all supplies were strictly business, and we stripped ourselves of £2,000,000,000 of overseas investments to buy inferior material including practically useless aeroplanes. We then handed over our best designs, built at our own expense factories in the United States which could quite well have been built elsewhere, handed over our manufacturing processes and carried on a single-handed war with Germany, the contribution of France being a liability rather than an asset. The magnificent, if short-lived contribution of Poland, is another matter. For some not very obvious reason, we diverted the channels of our food supplies to U.S.A. and we took delivery of nearly inedible "lunch hams," spam, and other goods at ruinously inflated prices, of a quality which would never have been accepted in America. For three years, the military, as distinct from the manufacturing, contribution of the United States was negligible. Not a bomb fell on her shores, and until the final years of the war, not an American aeroplane raided Germany. Nevertheless, with the whole hearted co-operation of the "B."B.C., the impression has been successfully disseminated that the Empire which declared war at the frenzied appeals to "Stop Hitler," and carried it on single handed for over a year at a time when the German Reich, with its command of Europe, was a far greater power than the United States, has really only played a minor part in the defeat of "Nazi-ism" (never if possible called Socialism) and is committed to a minor rôle in the settlement.

It is quite time that block figures of millions of pounds and billions of dollars were excluded from this discussion. Anyone not bemused by them can see that we are immensely poorer, and the United States is immensely richer from this war. The contribution of the British Empire must obviously have been, as it has been, immensely the greater, and it is quite time a realistic balance sheet was presented.

If the best contribution we can make to the discussion is to talk about increased exports without considering what

the unit purchase price of those exports will be in competition with an American production capacity which we have done our best to build up, then it will not be long before the atomic bomb will dispose of all our problems.

Resistance in Australia

(From Our Correspondent)

Canberra, August 21.

With 'peace' the Government has given up some non-essential controls, and has promised rapid demobilisation and thousands of houses. At the same time the Services are clearly reluctant to give up their strength. The Bank Acts come into operation to-day—the Commonwealth Bank is now nationalised. The Government's main anxiety appears to be to retain price-control. In operation, a price-subsidy has been combined with a rigorous profit control, and the administration of the system has evidently caused so much irritation and interference that businesses which no doubt really do recognise the benefits of price compensation are 'conditioned' against the whole system. The Government exercises the powers under National Security legislation, which lapses in due course; its attempt to gain the power permanently was defeated by the referendum; and it is now trying to persuade the States to cede the power to the Federal authority. A Premier's Conference is in session now. The first day displayed a restlessness by the States to get back to their old powers, but it is too soon yet to discover how the land lies. The States appear to be opposing the Federal plan to unify railway-gauges, and are putting up a good case.

The Government won the Freemantle bye-election by a comfortable, though reduced majority. The 'Liberal' opposition is quite bankrupt as regards policy. They offer 'maximum' employment, plus 'freedom,' against Labour's 'full' employment 'with every assistance to private industry, which will have to provide the bulk of the employment.' There will be no direction of labour; but the Manpower Offices will change their name, and give assistance in finding employment. Labour offers non-contributory social security, Liberals contributory. Labour has nationalised the Bank and abolished the Board in favour of a Governor; Liberals will restore the Board. Labour has nationalised the interstate airways; Liberals condemn the action, but promise no restoration.

The N.S.W. Branch of the B.M.A. has asked its members to sign a pledge not to prescribe from the Formulary under the *Pharmaceutical Benefits Act*, and to forward to the Council all stationery received in connection with the scheme. The *Sydney Morning Herald* has taken the Branch to task for defying the Law. The Victoria Branch, with the Government, have issued a writ from the High Court to restrain the Commonwealth Government, on the grounds that all health matters are a State concern. An M.P.A. has been formed, and is placing the issue on a broader basis as being merely a segment of a larger scheme. What it has to say looks like having a good reception.

We hear more of the intentions of the British Government from Mr. Laski than from anyone else.

The Satanization of Japan

It is not too much to say that the consequences of the activities of Mr. Schiff, his firm, and his associates were: (1) The inauguration of an Asiatic war complex, accompanied by a delusion that the day of the white man was over, not merely in Asia, but everywhere. 'Pearl Harbour' was conceived in New York.

— C. H. Douglas: *Programme for the Third World War.*

And 'New York' was conceived in Frankfort-on-the-Main which for centuries was the capital of Ashke-Nazi Jewry; which was the ancestral city of the Jewish ruling families of Rothschild, Schiff, Schuster, Speyer, etc., seat of the Federal Diet of the German Confederation created by the Congress of Vienna, dominated by Metternich who was 'advised' by Solomon Rothschild; centre of the Intellectual-Liberal-Masonic revolution of 1848,* the failure of which scattered 'German' intellectuals, 'like a rain of nettles,' across the Western World; home of Schopenhauer, the philosopher of Blind Desire and Doom; head-quarters of the greatest German Electrical Combine, the Allgemeine-Electrizitaetsgesellschaft, which was directed by the Rathenaus, and of I. G. Farben, the chemical trust, from whose offices the German-descended General 'Ike' Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander of the Second World War, is now 'reconstructing' the 'U.S.'-controlled slice of Germany along the best Talmudic lines. Frankfort, in fact, has for ages, been considered a model of 'municipal' government. Its present mayor is a Jew.

In London, the local department of the I. G. Farben, the 'Imperial' Chemical Industries, founded by the son of Ludwig Mond, of Cassel, Germany, has judiciously placed its Head Offices at a distance of two minutes from the 'British' House of Commons, and several of the office-holders both of the late, and the 'new' government, including Sir Stafford Cripps, nephew of Mrs. Sidney Webb, the 'mother' of Fabianism, and Dr. Hugh Dalton, present Chancellor of the Exchequer, and former Ernest Cassel lecturer in the University of London, conduct, or conducted, their ministries from the Thames-side buildings of I.C.I.

Sir Ernest Cassel, of Cologne, Germany, was perhaps the most powerful of the Ashke-nazi Jews who were members of His Britannic Majesty's Privy Council at the outbreak of the First World War. Of his colleagues and co-racialists in that august assembly, which virtually ruled the country during the war through ever multiplying Orders-in-Council, we may mention Sir Herbert Samuel (Marconi Scandal, High Commissioner of Palestine, Leader of the 'Liberal' Party); Sir Alfred Mond (T.N.T., Wartime Commissioner of 'Works'; 'Rationalisation' of Industry; Palestine Salt Mine Monopolist; I.C.I. and 'Peace'-in-Industry); Sir Edgar Speyer (Frankfort-City-of-London-New-York 'banker'; deprived of British citizenship for fraternising with the enemy during the war); Sir Rufus Isaacs (Stock Exchange; Marconi Scandal; Lord Chief Justice; Chief Negotiator of Undisclosed Financial Deal with New York Sanhedrin, 1917; Ambassador to Washington; Viceroy of India; Director of I.C.I.); Sir William E. Goschen (Leipzig-Frankfort-City-of-London 'banking' and 'diplomacy'); the Hon. Edwin

Samuel ('banking'-'law'-Indian Secretaryship); Sir Harry Simon Samuel; Sir Matthew Nathan, and, towering above them all Lord Rothschild (Frankfort-Vienna-Paris-London-Berlin 'banking'; Balfour Declaration; Palestine Home of the Jews).

And making his way up towards these heights there was Sir Philip Sassoon (India-China-Japan 'banking' and European 'diplomacy,' secretary to Earl Haig; and, later, Lloyd George); and besides a host of 'lesser brethren,' as always, in the Commissariat of the Imperial armies (see chapter entitled "Parade of Honour" in Paul H. Emden's *Jews of Britain* and note that the offices of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, New Court, were the headquarters of the Central Jewish Recruiting Committee).

At the time of the first World War this country was still regarded as a Great Maritime Power, and it is significant that the rising maritime power of the East, Japan, was among the Associated and Allied Nations who battled for 'Freedom and Democracy' on our side.

It was in the memorable year of 1917 when Russia succumbed to Jewish Communism, or state-monopoly that popular feeling against Germany-in-England at last grew to such proportions that Prinz von Battenberg, Germany, who was an Admiral in the British Fleet, felt impelled to give up his post and change his family name to Mountbatten. One of his sons, who till then had been Prinz Louis Franz von Battenberg, became known as Lord Louis Mountbatten. Great Britain and Japan 'won' the first World War.

Great Britain has now 'won' her second World War, while Japan, which this time had been manoeuvred into the camp of the opposing side, 'lost' it. The final surrender of Tokyo coincided, almost to the hour, with the State-opening of the first 'Labour'-dominated Parliament at Westminster (which contained 29 Jews—as against 13 in the last one—of whom 27 are 'Labour') and rumours of Japanese defeat grew enormously in volume from the day the Socialist victory at the polls was announced. A letter-writer to the *Scotsman* (August 22) reports Councillor J. J. Robertson, a 'Labour' M.P., as stating that the final and sudden collapse of Japan was due to the fact that a Labour Government had been returned to power in this country; that Generalissimo Stalin was unwilling to commit his country to war against Japan until he knew the results of the British General Election; and that as soon as he heard that a Labour Government had been returned he declared war against Japan.

In other words, the object of the second world war had been reached: 'Britain' had been made safe for 'large-scale planning,' and Professor Laski, of P.E.P., Chairman of the Committee of the 'Labour' Party and star performer of the London School of Economics, which Sir Ernest Cassel had endowed with a view to training the Socialist Bureaucracy of the future, has been touring the Continent laying down the Foreign Policy, for the implementation of which Mr. Bevin will be 'responsible'; but the results of which will be 'paid' for, as usual, by the gentile population of these Isles. Mr. Bevin has been succeeded, as Director of Forced British Labour by Mr. George Isaacs, the secretary of the National Society of Operative Printers, and Alderman of the Borough of Southwark.

The Ministry of Fuel and Power, a large number of whose staff are former I.C.I. experts, passes from Major

*"In 1848 the Nationalist Movement of the German intellectuals flared into revolution. The best brains in the land assembled in St. Paul's Church in Frankfort-on-the-Main, to found a German Reich and give it a democratic constitution." (Konrad Heiden: *Der Fuehrer*, p. 177.)

Lloyd George, the son of a Welsh solicitor, who was intimately connected with the Zionist organisation in 'business' and with the above-mentioned Ashke-nazi Jews in 'politics,' to Emanuel Shinwell (who is not to be confused with Silkin, also of the 'government'). Shinwell was groomed for his present eminence when he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Mines of the previous 'Labour' Administration. As 'nationaliser' of the coal mines, he will now complete the work begun by that 'rationaliser' of Industries, Sir Alfred Mond (Lord Melchett) between the wars, and thus hand over complete control of the fundamental industrial raw material of this country, to the super-national 'interests' who control I.C.I. and the Bank of 'England,' which 'Labour,' in accordance with the declared wishes of Lord Montagu Norman (who first appeared in 'business' as the agent of the International Banking Firm of Brown, Shipley and Co., controlled, in part, by the family to which belongs the 'Conservative,' Col. Clifton Brown whom the 'Labour' Government hastened to re-elect as Speaker) will lose no time in 'nationalising.'

The hero of the hour is the erstwhile Prince Louis Franz of Battenberg (Lord Mountbatten) who after the last war married the favourite grand-daughter of Sir Ernest Cassel; lives in Cassel's London residence, was a Captain of the Royal Navy at the outbreak of this war, and has been startlingly promoted, over the heads of far more experienced men, to becoming Admiral of the Fleet and Supreme Allied Commander in the Far East, in which position he has had the valuable assistance, *inter alia*, of Herren Nimitz and Spaatz. From this we may, or may not, be entitled to conclude that it is impossible under modern conditions to keep world wars going for a sufficient length of time to achieve the purpose for which they are started, *i.e.*, the gradual 'socialisation' of the world, unless the key military positions in both camps are staffed by Germans, or by 'Anglo-Americans' of German descent.

The militarization—'modernisation'—was the term in current use before 'Pearl Harbour'—of the once peaceful Japanese people has been the work of centuries, but throughout the influence of 'Frankfort' is, if at times with difficulty, discernible: the *Jewish Encyclopaedia*, which was published in the U.S.A., but is the work chiefly of Ashke-nazi scholars, has an interesting illustration of a very early type of Jewish Japanese, or Japanese Jew, who in a peculiar way looks both a Jew and a Japanese, and is the companion picture, as you might say, of the Chinese Jews who became assimilated to such an extent that for centuries they were cut off from the World Jewish community but, not therefore forgotten, by its leaders. One wonders what part these harbingers of "western" civilisation played in bringing from China to Japan the official state-religion of Emperor-worship. However this may be, there is little doubt that it was through the gateway of China that the 'revolutionary' ideas of the West first reached Japan.

Mr. Harry Paxton Howard writes in his *America's Rôle in Asia* (p. 83) that every educated Japanese knows that the very title of the Emperor, as well as the name of the National Religion (Shinto) and the name of Japan itself (Nippon) is Chinese. Mr. Hugh Byas, who was the Tokyo correspondent of the *New York Times* states in the introduction to his book *Government in Assassination* that the Japanese did not develop a written language of their own till they came into contact with Chinese civilisation in the fourth and fifth century of our era. They adopted the

Chinese ideographs which were unsuited to their type of language, and the result has been a confusion which haunts the Japanese to this day. "The Japanese language to-day is probably the clumsiest instrument used by any nation" (p. 6). Like German, the clumsiest thought-instrument in Europe, the Japanese language lends itself to abstractionism. In the chapter significantly entitled "The Words of the Army," Mr. Byas writes:

"The effort to understand the mind of the army by reading what soldiers write, is hampered and often baffled by the Japanese propensity for veiling actions and intentions in misty phraseology... the difference between words and things is so great that what the soldier says often seems to have little relation to what he means."

The modern conscripted army of Japan is mainly recruited from the vast class of agricultural small-holders, from what we should call in Europe the Lower Middle Classes, which, as Douglas has pointed out, are peculiarly susceptible to outside influences and ideas of 'greatness.' The Army had "modelled itself on that of Germany."* (General Karl Haushofer, who visited Hess and Hitler in their Landsberg prison—where *Mein Kampf* was written—and who furnished Hitler with his *Lebensraum* theories, was married to a Jewess and spent some time before the last war in Tokyo "on a diplomatic mission"†). "Marxist" theories, and Communist jargon have found their way into the officers' messes, and many of the officers have worked their way up from the ranks. In Germany, as in Japan, the lower middle-classes succumbed easily to the magic contained in long unwieldy words. William B. Ziff‡ says:—

"Against the miraculous German word, *Kultur*, the Japanese pose the mesmeric term *Kokutai*, an untranslatable reference to the entire scheme of Japanese civilisation by which the superior destiny of the divinely ordained Japanese people is expressed."

It may not be wholly irrelevant to point out that until the first world war the bulk of the Jewish world population, who have furnished the majority of influential Socialists ("state") advocates, were educated in Talmud Torahs dedicated to the adoration of Jehovah (in Japan: "Emperor"-worship) and spoke Yiddish, which, structurally, is a German dialect, found in its 'purest' form in that sector of Germany of which Frankfort-on-the-Main is the centre, when they did not speak German, and that until 1914 most, if not all, intellectual Jews on the Continent of Europe were pro-German, considered Germany as their spiritual Fatherland, and worshipped at the altars of Hegel, Marx, Schopenhauer, Nietzsche and Wagner, all of whom figured prominently in the *parnasse* of Literary Nazi Germany. This open Pan-Germanism of European Jewry was, in fact, one of the chief causes for the growth of anti-semitism in the Universities and amongst the professional classes of the small nations surrounding Germany.

The 'Shinto' religion and the cult of Deutschland Ueber Alles (as epitomised in the military saying "Gott mit uns") both lead to state-worship. Mr. Ziff (*op. cit.* p. 78)

"The modern makers of Japan have turned Emperor-worship into a cult, which like the fanatic pagan exercises

*Hugh Byas: *Government by Assassination*, p. 131.

†Konrad Heiden: *Der Fuehrer*, p. 225.

‡William B. Ziff: *The Gentlemen Talk of Peace*, New York, 1944, p. 78.

in German, is a genuine binding agent in the national social system... among this highly *intelligent and mechanised* people the idolatrous worship of the State has reached the point of narcissism." (My italics.)

And, as in Germany, the cult of the State has led to suppression of individuality resulting in nervous instability. The Kaiser's Germany could boast the highest percentage of child suicides in the world. Suicide is, as we know, an important part of the Shinto religion, which has been defined as "an aspect of nationalism."

"Like the Germans" says Mr. Ziff (p. 79) "the Japanese are essentially unsure of themselves, emotionally unstable and given to sudden explosive expressions of violence."

Similar to Germany, he continues, Japan is ruled by fears and hatreds "in which the British prominently figure." The anti-British feeling in the army and navy date from the cessation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, which was a tremendous blow to Japanese 'face.' It was brought about by pressure from the U.S. 'Government' (i.e., Schiff-Baruch). We are further informed that both Axis Powers regard Russia as their predestined enemy, but we must not forget that the "Communist"-inspired rebellions in the large Chinese cities are as often as not directed 'against the British.'

In the expression of their fears and hatreds the Japanese and the Germans adopt a pattern of conduct so similar as to suggest 'a close exchange of views' (p. 80.) Mr. Ziff instances the 'face'-destroying stripping of English men and women which has its counterpart 'in standard Teutonic practice in the Slavic East,' as well, we may add, as in the 'Slavic' practices of the Red Army in 'Soviet'-occupied Central and East Europe. In these matters the Prusso-Japanese administrators apparently proceed with the same 'intelligent' and earnest attention to detail as they reveal in loftier aspects of their world-conquering efforts. In this field of endeavour, it seems likely that Shanghai, the head-quarters of the Sassoons in the Far East, serves as a clearing-house of 'ideas.' Shanghai is called the 'city of fear' by the 'American' journalist Hallett Abend in his book *Japan Unmasked*. (Bodley Head, 1941). He writes, p. 282:—

"The Japanese [who occupied the city outside the International Quarter] in some cases are making use of the abilities of the trained Jewish refugee scientists and engineers, for Japan is under-supplied with expert technicians."

Mr. Abend further reveals that, at a given moment, and to the great surprise of the French and British hosts, two hundred male refugees 'from Hitler's tyranny' went to the German-Consul-General "and asked to be sent back to Germany to fight in Hitler's armies." The underworld of Shanghai received an enormous influx of refugees from 'Hitlerised' Europe:—

"The foreign brothels of Shanghai are now nearly half occupied by Jewish girls from Central Europe and there is a brisk 'White Slave traffic'... there is more and more crime in which the refugees are implicated..."

At the outbreak of this war the internal structure of Japan was a perfect example of pyramidal control. As in Germany, Big Business, Banking and Government were controlled by a General (Commercial-Military) Staff of experts. War had become the National Industry and the Army occupied a position of central importance.

"The Japanese industrial structure," says Mr. Ziff, "is largely a banking capitalism in the hands of a number of monopoly groups... These... have vastly increased their power by mutual cartel agreements creating what is probably the most impressive capitalist control structure of a single national economy in the world."

Cartel is a German word meaning a manufacturers' union to keep up prices, and Germany is the fatherland of the modern cartel which was financed by the Frankfort-controlled German banks with a view, as Lord Melchett tells us in his *Industry and Politics*, to 'overcome the threat of over-production.'

"Tokyo," says Mr. Ziff, "treats these immense trusts as if they were extensions of the Government. The Government now directs all economic life by methods which are closely related to those of state socialism."

And under the impetus of the war, Japanese Cartelism suddenly shows its true face:—

"When the Kwantung army seized Manchukuo it broke completely with the feudal and commercial traditions of Japan and embarked on what is primarily an experiment in military state socialism. The Army has turned Manchukuo into a testing station for its social and economic theories. Agriculture has been largely collectivised. Where the state does not directly operate an industry it rigidly controls it under a five year plan which bears striking similarity to that of the Russians."

This, of course, will make it easier for the 'Russians' who have lived under a Military State Socialist Dictatorship since 1917, and whose supreme leader is now styled 'Generalissimo,' to administer this part of Asia to which 'they' are sure to feel themselves entitled as a result of their strenuous six days' war with Japan. But Mr. Ziff is wrong in stating that there is a 'complete break' between the State Socialist experiments carried out by the Japanese Army and the Feudalism of Ancient Japan.— B. J.

PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 3)

a responsibility that rests on my shoulders as spokesman for the million and a half desperate souls who have survived the most brutal tortures and the most sinister planned executions that have ever been devised by people in this world...

The Turks had denuded the country. Most of the Arab landlords—let us be perfectly plain about this matter—did not live in Palestine. In the main they lived in Cairo, and they lived upon what was produced by the fellaheen in Palestine who, to this day, are anxious that the Jewish people should settle and work with them. Do not let us have any misunderstanding about this question. It is not a question of the Arab world being incited. It is a question of certain political leaders who wanted to retain their power over the common people, endeavouring to incite others into the belief that the Jewish settlement in Palestine is disadvantageous to the Arab people.

Mr. Stokes (Ipswich): May I interrupt the hon. Member, as he is not making a maiden speech?

Mr. Fanner: It is not a maiden speech.

Mr. Stokes: On what ground does the hon. Member say that the Arab fellaheen are anxious that Palestine should be occupied by the Jews?

Mr. Fanner: Nobody is talking about Palestine being

occupied by the Jews. I said that they were anxious to work with the Jews in Palestine. Not only is that a fact but, if the hon. Member had been in Palestine and had seen them, he would know that they are happier in those districts in which Jewish enterprise has taken place and that they are most unhappy in those districts in which Jewish enterprise has not been exerted. That is not the point. What I want my hon. Friend and his friends to understand is that the Balfour Declaration stated that Palestine was to be a Jewish national home.

Mr. Stokes: No.

[After other speakers.]

Mr. Stokes (Ipswich): ... It is important that it should not go out to the millions of the Arab world, that nobody in this House stood up and tried to represent their point of view on this very great occasion. Therefore, I wish to say two or three things.

My hon. Friend suggested that perhaps I might know more about it if I had been to Palestine. May I explain that I have been to Palestine time and time again, and I number Jews and Arabs among my friends, even though I may disagree with them. I have tried to understand the problem, and to deal fairly with the House. The first thing that hon. Members should understand—and I speak particularly to hon. Members on my side of the House—is that they should appreciate that the term “Zionism” means to the Arab the handing over of the whole of Palestine to the Jews. I submit—and this will have to be discussed on a future occasion—that that was never intended in the Balfour Declaration, which provided that a home for the Jews should be founded in Palestine. The 1922 White Paper, to which the right hon. Gentleman the Leader of the Opposition wished to refer us, made no such declaration; it was never intended by the Balfour Declaration. It was not intended that Palestine should be handed over to the Jews as a whole, but that a national home should be found for the Jews in Palestine.

I would briefly recapitulate the main points. Let us remember that everybody in the world to-day has the greatest possible sympathy with the Jews. I will go so far as to say that I am the only Member in the House who has ever suggested that a proper national home, capable of providing adequate facilities for all Jews, should be founded in the British Empire. I have constantly opposed, and propose to continue to oppose the idea that we should hand over territory, which does not belong to us, to people to whom the Arabs consider it does not belong. I do not think that hon. and right hon. Members of this House know the history of this affair nearly well enough. In 1915, when the Arabs were persuaded to fight for us in the last war, they were promised the return of Palestine to them free from Turkish domination.

Mr. Cocks (Broxtowe): Not specifically.

Mr. Stokes: In terms laid down in the White Paper, and about which there is contention. Two years later in the Balfour Declaration it was agreed that the national home for Jews should be in Palestine. I want to put on record this fact, that whereas there were between 50,000 and 60,000 Jews in Palestine at the end of the last war, there are now over 500,000. At the time that the Balfour Declaration was made, the horrors perpetrated on Jews in Europe were never contemplated. The whole idea was that there should be, in conformity with Jewish aspirations, the

grant of land in Palestine. I defy anybody to argue with me that to increase the number from 50,000 to 600,000 is fulfilling the clear intention of the Balfour Declaration. I warn the House—and I hope that the earliest opportunity will be given by His Majesty's Government to allow this matter to be debated—that if there is any serious attempt to defy the provisions of the White Paper there will be a situation in the Near East which will be no less than civil war.

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