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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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From Week to Week

We notice meditatively that the Federation of British Industries, an institution just about as representative of "private enterprise" as the Bank of England, remarks in its memorandum to the Government that it does not wish to challenge the Government's Mandate for the nationalisation of key industries. Odd, isn't it? Anyone who will take the trouble to investigate the proxy votes which elected the minority "Labour" Party will be able to convince themselves that the casters of the votes were instructed by the Service voters to vote for the "Labour" Party because they would be demobilised quicker. The F.B.I., with an intelligence service said to be superior, and supplementary to, that of the Government, wouldn't know that, of course; or that at least 30 per cent. of the votes cast for "Labour" were anti-restriction votes because the voters thought that the Socialistic legislation between 1935 and 1945 was "Conservative" and they didn't like it.

Now, Clarence, why is the F.B.I. so resigned to Nationalisation?

"In rejecting natural Law, Englishmen also denied the colonist's contention that there were metes and bounds to the authority of Parliament. The authority of Parliament was, in their opinion, unlimited; the supremacy of Parliament had come to mean to Englishmen an uncontrolled and uncontrollable authority. Indeed, the divine right of kings had been succeeded by the divine right of Parliament and Parliament was displaying 'a kingly fondness for prerogative.' It was the refusal of Americans to bow before this new divinity that precipitated the American Revolution." — *Origins of the American Revolution*, J. C. Miller, p. 217. [By "natural," Common Law, is meant. Editor, T.S.C.]

Cf. Professor Laski; "The pivotal principle of the British Constitution is the supremacy of the House of Commons." So what?

The following letter appeared in the *Scotsman* of February 20, 1946:

Food Crisis

Redcoll, Longniddry, East Lothian,
February 16, 1946.

Sir,—In your "Latest News" column the other day, an announcement was made to the effect that the Government had bought several million pounds of processed vegetables from Australia for the use of the famine-stricken peoples of this country and, presumably, of Europe.

I should like to let the consumer in this country know that more than the above quantity of vegetables has been ploughed in for manure or fed to stock in this area during

the past four or five months, and this in spite of the fact that an up-to-date processing factory was standing idle in Scotland during that time, with its former employees presumably on the "dole."

If this is an example of Government control, there is no wonder we have food crises, coal crises and housing crises. How can the Government expect farmers to be interested in their appeals to sow spring wheat, or any other doubtful crops, when they allow this to happen to the good food which they asked us to grow last year?

If things do not improve, I should not be surprised if the next crisis were a Government crisis.—I am &c.

JOHN HOWIE.

The curious insolence of the "Labour" intelligentsia, and particularly that inner group representing the proletariat of Eton and Christ Church or Kings, is well illustrated by the reply of Lord Pakenham to the very competent speech in the House of Lords by the Duke of Bedford on February 6.

Lord Pakenham is 40 years of age and his record, if not specially distinguished, is intriguing. He was in the *Conservative* Party Economic Research Department from 1930 to 1932 (the period of gestation of P.E.P. and many other significant policies). He is brother and heir presumptive to the Earl of Longford, an Irish peer, and was the defeated *Labour* candidate for Oxford City at the General Election. It was evidently necessary to have him in the Government, however, since he was immediately created a peer in his own right. He was Personal Assistant to Sir William Beveridge from 1941 to 1944 while prospective *Labour* candidate for Oxford City.

The Duke of Bedford is 58 years of age. With great courage he sponsored a peace movement, with which we did not agree, at a time when to do so was actively dangerous. While his economic views are not original to him, nor does he make any suggestion that they are, he publicised them when they were ridiculed in the circles with which Lord Pakenham was then associated and actively opposed and suppressed by the "Party" whose cause Lord Pakenham has espoused. The kind assurance that the speech of the Duke is not "regarded as that of a crank, or necessarily crazy," besides its exquisite choice of language, conjures up a delightful fantasy of the Vicar of Bray assuring King Charles of his distinguished consideration.

Most students of affairs will have noticed that when some particularly crooked policy is in process of being foisted on the hapless public, certain clichés appear from nowhere in particular, and circulate as "the done thing." At the moment the favourite phrase appears to be "whether we like it or not." This is tacked on to anything obviously unpleasant

and is evidently intended to produce an atmosphere of resignation to the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. We recommend that it should always be met by the retort "We don't like it, and we intend to give it a hard life."

The case of Lord Pakenham, and others like him, emphasises the insanity of supposing that a change to a Conservative Government or any other proprietary brand, is of any importance. Either we have a fundamental change of principle, or we are finished.

The deputation to the Food Minister of Members of Parliament asking that miners should be better treated than the rest of the community is a proof that we are moving swiftly along a well planned road, and that so far from the "Famine" being disliked by our totalitarians, it is, like the housing shortage, an essential to the establishment of new "Principles" of social association. John Stuart Mill envisaged this situation quite clearly a hundred years ago, and was in no doubt of the outcome.

"A fixed rule, like that of equality, might be acquiesced in, and so might chance, or an external necessity; but that a handful of human beings should weigh everybody in the balance and give more to one and less to another at their sole pleasure and judgment, would not be borne unless from persons believed to be more than men, and backed by supernatural terror." The law of the pendulum is not so inevitable in politics as is sometimes contended. But it is not going to be "the aristocrats" who adorn the lamp-posts this time.

"Nowhere is the loss of the belief in the specific values of British civilisation more manifest, and nowhere has it had a more paralysing effect on the pursuit of our [1944] immediate great purpose than in the fatuous ineffectiveness of most British propaganda. . . The main cause of the ineffectiveness of British propaganda is that those directing it seem to have lost their own belief in the peculiar values of English civilisation, or to be completely ignorant of the main points on which it differs from that of other people."

— *The Road to Serfdom*, von Hayek, p. 91 abridged edition.

It is evident that the various Masonic events which are focussed on February 18, 1946 include a concerted onslaught on Spain and, later, Portugal. It is important not to be misled by propagandised views for or against General Franco in this matter. The truth about Spain is nearly as difficult to come by *in this country*, as the truth about Russia, with the important difference that there has never been, at any time, the slightest difficulty in going to Spain to form one's own conclusions. But what is at stake is entirely independent of General Franco, and is an extension to nationalities of the conception of the Omnipotent State which was set forth by the *Economist* some years ago: "There is no restrictive penumbra of individual rights that can never be touched by government in administrative matters whatever the circumstances. There is no limit to the power of ruling which can and should be taken by a government freely chosen by the people. . . ."

It should particularly be noticed that this conception of concentrated and unrestricted non-national sovereignty is essentially that put forward by Professor Toynbee, but care-

fully excluded from application to Russia, and it is purely Judaeo-Masonic.

The only comment which seems applicable to the Nationalisation-of-the-Bank-of-England comedy, with which we join the names of the new Board of Directors, is the idiotic but nevertheless less expressive Americanism; "Well, for crying out loud!" If a racket like this had been attempted by a so-called Conservative Government, the heavens would have opened. Or has it?

Our dear old friend Sir Otto Niemeyer is there; Mr. Siepmann, who we think, if our memory does not mislead us, was liason between the Bank and the Bank of International Settlements which lies low and says nuffin; doubtless a place is being kept warm for our other old friend, Sir Theodore (Gift of God) Guggenheim Gregory; Lord Catto of Doggo and Catto, (Lord Keynes—Doggo—having left for Bretton Woods) as Governor; and a block of charming and high-minded gentlemen representing most of the financial houses, for good measure complete the cast. It is one of those rare occasions on which words fail us; something fresh is required to describe the bankisation of the nation, the swallowing of the tiger by the Old Lady, wreathed in smiles.

We have no wish to be more unpleasant than usual on the subject; but we await with curiosity the pronouncements of the currency reformers in regard to the situation as it develops.

"When a slaver arrived at Boston, your pious Puritan clergyman offered public prayer of thanks that 'A gracious and over-ruling Providence had been pleased to bring to this land of freedom another cargo of benighted heathen to enjoy the blessings of a gospel dispensation. . . . The first Abolitionist paper was published in Tennessee by Embree. Benjamin Lundy, his successor, could not find a single Abolitionist in Boston. In 1828 over half the people in Tennessee favoured Abolition. At this time there were one hundred and forty Abolition Societies in America—one hundred and three in the South and not one in Massachusetts. It was not until 1836 that Massachusetts led in Abolition—not until all her own slaves had been sold to us at a profit, and the slave trade had been destroyed" [by Great Britain, Editor, *T.S.C.*]

— *The Clansman*, Thomas Dixon.

We are, frankly, puzzled by the appalling mess which this Administration is making of British affairs, because we have always believed that the only function of Party Politics was to enable the real, hidden Government to rob alternate halves of the population. But, at the moment, there is something missing in that theory. To take only one small instance, there are nearly two million badly needed "workers" using up invaluable materials in making munitions described by Mr. Lyttelton as being "as obsolete as the cuirass or blunderbuss."

There are some first-class rogues in the Administration, but they are not all rogues. Is it just that we are being ham-strung by hidden traitors under cover of the naive ignorance of our nationalists?

"One half of the world seems to be constantly occupied in mucking up the other." — Wilson Steer.

PARLIAMENT

House of Commons: February 18, 1946.

MINE CARS (SPECIAL LICENCE)

Mr. T. J. Brooks asked the Minister of Fuel and Power why a special licence has been granted to the United Steel Company, Limited, Sheffield, for the manufacture of their special mine cars for the British pits, and what subsidies have been granted to the United Steel Company towards the erection of their factories and for the provision of plant for the marketing of this product.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Fuel and Power (Mr. William Foster): The decision to manufacture a drop bottom type of mine car not previously produced in this country, carried with it the need to accept the establishment here of a sole agent of the American makers of the pattern selected. The advice to the Sanford Day Company to select the United Steel Company was determined by the facts that regular tub production capacity was fully absorbed, that the United Steel Company had suitable capacity available and that that capacity was situated in a development area. The transaction has been on ordinary commercial lines, and no special licence or subsidy of any kind has been granted.

Mr. Brooks: Is it not a fact that this steel firm has in the past, only supplied raw material, and now it is being asked to supply this manufactured material? Why is this arrangement made in America? Is it American money or are there American people on the Board, or what? We ought to know.

Mr. Foster: If my hon. Friend will put down a Question—

Mr. Brooks: I have put down a Question.

Mr. Foster: If my hon. Friend will put down a Question asking for the information for which he has asked in his supplementary question, we shall be prepared to look into it and answer it. I have no information on the point.

Mr. Brooks: Is my hon. Friend aware that there are at least half a dozen firms in this country making these cars? Here is a steel firm which only manufactured the raw materials. Have the other firms been asked? If not, why not? Why this foreign influence?

Mr. Foster: I can assure my hon. Friend that the Ministry has been and is at the moment encouraging British firms to produce their own types of cars for this purpose.

Mr. Brooks: Might I ask another question?

Mr. Speaker rose—

Mr. De la Bère: I think the hon. Member for Rothwell (Mr. T. J. Brooks) was right.

EXPORTS

Mr. J. McKay asked the Minister of Food the comparative allowances of food recently exported from Britain to other countries, in terms of calories, but in British weights and measures, indicating the quantity of each food separately.

Sir B. Smith: Particulars of the quantities of food exported from the U.K. to all destinations in 1945 are now being assembled and will be published by the Board of Trade early in March.

February 19, 1946.

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Charter

Mr. Janner asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the fact that the B.B.C. Charter has not previously been renewed without a thorough investigation by a committee of inquiry and that important changes in broadcasting policy and technique have taken place during the war, he will now give an undertaking that before the current Charter is renewed an independent investigation, in the public interest, will be made by a competent and representative committee.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Attlee): No, Sir. His Majesty's Government have given the fullest consideration to this matter and have decided that no independent investigation is necessary before the Charter is renewed.

NATIONAL INSURANCE (INDUSTRIAL INJURIES) BILL

Lieut.-Colonel Byers (Dorset, Northern): We went into the whole question of this Clause very carefully on the Committee stage. The Government gave the impression at that time, if my recollection is right, that this was the sort of thing that could be laughed off, that they did not intend to use these powers, that the powers were not as wide as they appeared to be—in other words, the usual arguments. I suggest to the Minister with all respect that there is a good deal of feeling about any Government taking such exceptionally wide powers as are conferred on inspectors in this Clause. They are wide powers, and I hope that the Minister will appreciate and admit that. I cannot understand, and I would like the Minister to give an explanation, why the inspectors under a Bill of this nature require greater powers than the police possess. It seems a remarkable thing that in the case of industrial injury it should be sought to arm the inspectors with greater powers than we are prepared to give to the police. Does this mean that we are prepared to give the police these powers in the near future? If so, then we are denying some of the elementary principles of British justice. If we are not seeking to do that, why should these powers be given to these specially favoured people, the industrial accident inspectors?

This Parliament has a big job to do in the future in safeguarding the liberties of the subject. I believe that will be one of our main tasks; I do not mean just because we have a Socialist Government in power, but because, having entered upon a planned economy, there will naturally be a desire on the part of the Executive to have things tidy, to have things made easier for their inspectors as against the individuals in the State. It is the task of Members on all sides of the House to resist these attempts to encroach upon the liberties of the subject. I would ask for one specific answer: Why should these inspectors of accidents require greater powers than we are at present willing to concede to the police? . . .

Major Boyd-Carpenter (Kingston-upon-Thames): It is reassuring to those of us who sit on these benches to see hon. Members below the Gangway on this side at long last coming forward in defence of the liberty of the subject.

(Continued on page 7)

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New Wine

If there were nothing to distinguish original thought from unoriginal, copied, borrowed, exploded thought, it would have no virtue. What does distinguish it, and why is it of value? Essentially it is first the intuition, secondly the awareness and finally the daring necessary to pronounce it, of hitherto unperceived relationship, or relationship not known to have been previously perceived. Life proceeds by the establishment of associations, connections: food materials with a body of some kind, ideas with a mind of some kind, the soul with a soul of a kind. The hen must recognise the seed, the mind the idea, and so on. The familiar is easy; the unfamiliar not so easy. Bacon's phrase comes to mind: the establishment of a just relationship between the mind and things. If the minds of men were justly related to, e.g., the truly terrifying threats of Messrs. Attlee, Morrison, Churchill, Templemore (if the newspaper headings are a true index), Bevan, Shinwell, etc. etc., etc., their political machinery; Life in general; the outcome would be different from what it is. Something would go. Quite possibly the gentlemen we have named and many others we have not named would go, and go a long way, treading insubstantially the attenuated medium which is at present replaced by the prone bodies of the population they exploit (not necessarily in only their own interest). The virtue of ideas not at present possessing the minds of people in general lies in the blessedness of such an event. Not only we but many others would like to see it. The desire is general, not peculiar. We quote a Catholic writer on the point: "They... find one... conviction crystallising itself: 'Money shall not be our Authority: we will not be ruled by money, especially secret money.' We are furious at the suspicion—and more than suspicion now that instances of corruption are so many and hideous—that money is behind all alleged forms of government, and behind half our governors. We do not believe that those whom we have entrusted with the power really possess it. *Someone else does*—a rich group behind the 'governmental marionettes.' This is a very dangerous state of mind, indeed, because people feel that they are helpless really to correct the rich managers, and so see no way for it but to destroy the whole consolidated 'civilisation,' hoping to start something better on the ruins." (C. C. Martindale: *A Call to Catholic Action*, 1935, Vol. 1. pp. 138-9: emphasis in original.) The ten years now past since this book was published show how dangerous a state of mind it is into which the world has fallen. "Hoping to start" will not, however, get it out. The money system, as operated is completely independent of anything else but its own postulates. It is, for example, completely independent of 'greed.' It is a pure mechanism, like a car speedometer, which 'runs out' to unity, and then repeats. It can't do anything else. Morality comes in, and it is vital, when the mechanism is understood and is used for a conscious object. Whether the

Social Credit movement achieves its end or not, it has been homogeneous and consistent in moving on from mechanisms to motives. Not only Social Credit but this aspect of Social Credit is an instance of original thought. It is absurd that the world should expect that it should be in every respect but its originality indistinguishable from familiar thought. Whatever Demos may think about it, the Universe will not be compressed into a nutshell to spare headaches. One does not put new wine into old bottles. If *The Social Crediter* were moulded to the unjust relationship between the mind and things it would be, however comfortable, useless. In an unjust relationship between the mind and things, it is not things which are wrong, but the mind: we have to find minds to fit the reality we are expressing, not to find expression to fit the wrong minds which, alas, populate so large a territory of the world.

And the Zulus

A correspondent has sent us the following leading article from *The Zululand Times* for January 3:—

MEALIE CONTROL BOARD INDICTED

During the holidays the public of Zululand have been made aware of a position of affairs that has never previously happened in Zululand—Natives queuing up in their hundreds at the various Stores hoping to be able to purchase food. It is a pitiable spectacle to see these unfortunate people struggling to obtain food for themselves and their families. Many native women walk 50 or 60 miles calling at stores *en route*. It has been the custom of natives from the earliest times to look to the storekeeper for his food supplies, and traders never failed them, even during drought periods. But since control methods have been introduced there has been nothing but chaos in the "Controlled" method of supplies to Native Trading Stores. As a result the position has steadily deteriorated and to-day it has assumed alarming proportions. It is a tragic state of affairs when food is unobtainable because "calculating" controllers have through utter ineptitude brought hunger to thousands of natives. The harrassed storekeeper has made frantic efforts to keep abreast of the cascade of control measures; he has endeavoured to clarify the position to the controller in order to obviate a famine in supplies. The responsibility lies at the door of the Mealie Control Board, as it is well known thousands of bags of mealies rotted in the Free State which could have been made available to storekeepers. We hope Mr. Morris will take this matter up with the Minister immediately. The Zululand Chamber of Commerce are to hold a special meeting next Tuesday to discuss the position.

"8 and 8"

The February issue (No. 2) of *Round the World*, the Glasgow journal edited by Colm Brogan, refers to the sign for the eighth letter of the Hebrew alphabet scrawled on walls in Germany and infers that Nazi-ism has not been killed. It speculates as to the meaning of the sign, "8 and 8", or "HH", Acht und Acht, or Watch and Ward or Heil Hitler.

A correspondent writing on February 10 from New South Wales, refers to what must be a similar if not the identical sign in Australia. "It can be seen around the congested areas, mostly where the refugees from Hitler's tyranny have rested, a mark made upon the walls, not unlike the letter 'H' with the cross piece extending beyond the uprights."

Reflections on Soviet Russia

(Concluded)

By BRYAN W. MONAHAN*

"Man ought to be One." That is the policy promoted everywhere by the Jew. Since the publication of *The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion* there can be no doubt that the policy is a conscious policy in Inner Jewry; but it is probable that the ordinary Jew is quite unconscious of it. That is not to say that he does not know it; the idea is there, in his Unconscious, where it influences all his activity. How this has come about may be appreciated by a survey of Jewish education, condensed, in what follows, from *The History of Education*, by E. P. Cubberley.

The Hebrew people left Egypt about 1500 B.C., in the Exodus, to inhabit the land of Canaan. From a wandering, pastoral people, they gradually changed to a settled agricultural people, and began the development of a regular State. Unwilling, however, to bear the burdens of a political State, and objecting to taxation, a standing army, and forced labour for the State, the nationality which promised at one time fell to pieces, and the land was overrun by hostile neighbours and the people were put under the yoke. After a sad and tempestuous history, which culminated in the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans in 70 A.D., the inhabitants were sold into slavery and dispersed throughout the Roman Empire.

These people developed no great State, and made no contribution to government or science or art. Their contribution was along religious lines. Alone amongst all eastern people they early evolved the idea of one omnipotent God. The religion that they developed declared man to be the child of God, erected personal morality and service to God as the rule of life, and asserted a life beyond the grave. It was about these ideas that the whole energy of the people concentrated, and religion became the central thought of their lives. The Law of Moses became the law of the land. Their literary contribution, the Old Testament, pictures the various migrations, deliverances, calamities, and religious hopes, aspirations and experiences of this Chosen People.

Just before their country was over-run and they were carried captive into Babylon, in 588 B.C., the Pentateuch had been reduced to writing and made an authoritative code of the laws for the people. After their return to Palestine in 538 B.C. the study and observance of these laws became the most important duty of their lives. A race of scribes arose to teach the law, interpret it, and apply it to the daily lives of the people. In time the scribes superseded the priesthood, and become the leaders (rabbis) of the people. "The voice of the rabbi is the voice of God," says the Talmud (written by the rabbis after 70 B.C.). By most Jews it is held to be next in sacredness to the Old Testament. [1]

Realising after the return from captivity, that the future existence of the Hebrew people would depend upon their moral unity rather than their military strength, the leaders began the evolution of a religious school system to meet the national need. The leaders provided the instruction and made it compulsory. In 64 A.D. the high priest ordered the establishment of an elementary school in every

village. Reading, writing, counting, the history of the Chosen People, the poetry of the Psalms, the Law of the Pentateuch, and a part of the Talmud constituted the subject matter of instruction. The child was taught the Law of his fathers, trained to make holiness a rule of his life and to subordinate his will to that of the one God, and commanded to revere his teachers and uphold the traditions of his people.

After the destruction of Jerusalem and the scattering of the people, the school instruction was naturally more or less disrupted, but in one way or another the Hebrew people have ever since managed to keep up the training of rabbis and the instruction of the young in the Law and traditions of their people, and as a consequence of this instruction we have to-day a homogenous people who, for over eighteen centuries, have had no national existence, and who have been scattered and persecuted as have no other people. History offers us no better example of the salvation of a people by means of the compulsory education of all.

From this summary it is clear that there is a mechanism by which Jews have been maintained as a unity—a nation in every sense except the geographical one. And behind the mechanism is the policy—State policy. When this fact in its setting is grasped, the difficulties in the way of appreciating the relationship between world events and Jewish policy are resolved. History is largely the record of the attempts of one nation after another to gain dominion over the world. But the methods available to the nation without a territorial base must differ from those available to nations with countries to support their armies. That is the setting of Jewish State policy, having no country and no army, the Jewish State can only advance its policy by utilising the countries and armies of others.

To dismiss this question without examination is to court final catastrophe. That the existence of a Jewish State policy is denied by and large by Jews (but not by all Jews; Dr. Theodor Herzl, for example, admitted it—see his evidence before the British Royal Commission on Alien Immigration in August, 1902) is exactly what is to be expected, just as Hitler denied aggressive intentions. Moreover, the ordinary Jew is as ignorant of the secrets of his State's foreign policy as is any other ordinary national. And this ordinary Jew is used in furtherance of his State's policy just as the ordinary soldier is used by his Government; on him fall the casualties of 'anti-Semitism,' a 'battle' by which the main cause is advanced because it maintains the dispersion of the Jews and the means of forcing immigration barriers. It is quite evident, for example, that if Palestine were made a national home for the Jews, and all Jews were compelled to return to it, the utmost resistance would be raised. The easy adoption of the 'nationality' which suits his immediate purpose is one of the greatest assets the Jew possesses.

Thus Soviet Russia is to be viewed as another territorial base of Jewish policy. Super-imposed on the normal will to domination of the Russian State—that will-to-dominate which is the inevitable concomitant of political centralisation of social power—is its deflection to serve the will-to-domination of the State-without-a-country. That deflection of national policies is worldwide, and its purpose can be identified behind its manifestations, which vary in every country according to circumstances. The control of national

*Earlier instalments appeared in *The Social Crediter* for January 12 and 19, February 23 and March 2.

finance by international; the biasing of internal news by the control of international news-agencies; and the warping of internal politics by the local agents of international political organisations; these are, perhaps, the chief means employed in the service of the end. No doubt many agents are unconscious of the significance of the parts they play; but Professor Arnold Toynbee, when he said "We are engaged on a deliberate and sustained and concentrated attempt to impose limitations on the sovereignty and independence of the fifty or sixty local sovereign independent States. . . It is just because we are really attacking the principle of local sovereignty that we keep on protesting our loyalty to it so loudly. The harder we press our attack upon the idol, the more pains we take to keep its priests and devotees in a fool's paradise, lapped in a false sense of security which will inhibit them from taking up arms in their idol's defence. . . we are working discreetly, but with all our might, to wrest this mysterious force called sovereignty out of the clutches of the local national states of our world. And all the time we are denying with our lips what we are doing with our hands. . . But. . . supposing the present generation of mankind is defeated in the end, after all, in the strenuous effort which we are making to centralise the force of sovereignty? . . . I suggest to you that history is likely to repeat itself here, and that once again what Prussia is to-day, France and Great Britain and Italy, yes, and even the United States, are likely to become to-morrow. For the sake of the peace and prosperity of the world I devoutly hope that my prophecy will prove correct," he evidently knew what he was doing, even if it is still possible that he didn't know why he was doing it. But a careful examination of the text makes it clear that he spoke from knowledge that another war would be brought about, if necessary, in order "to centralise the force of sovereignty." It proved necessary, and the international machinery was set in motion.

And now exactly the same thing is going forward again. Russia is being prepared as the potential aggressor, and the world situation is being presented as the alternative "more war" or "peace under the centralised sovereignty of UNO armed with exclusive possession of the atom bomb."

The policy behind "centralisation of sovereignty" is the collectivisation of mankind—"human unity"—and its rule by function, the supreme function of ruling to be personified in the Jew, who ultimately is to staff the International Organisations to which ownership of 'nationalised' industries and assets are to be transferred. The Money-Power, which is super-national, and predominantly Jewish, holds a lien on virtually the complete physical assets of every country, through national debts; and 'nationalisation' of assets is, in effect, fore-closing on the mortgage.

There is not a great dissimilarity even in the manifestations of the policy. The immediate objective is the division of populations into two parts: proletarians, and bureaucrats. We have already seen how the collectivisation of farming in effect converts the peasant into a proletarian, by making him dependent on the arrangements controlled through the bureaucracy. In Russia, the process of collectivisation is utterly ruthless, elsewhere more stealthy, and in Russian-occupied zones, intermediate. This latter case is instructive. Russian policy is always and everywhere collectivisation of agriculture, but the means vary. Where there are large estates, the land is first parcelled out in small allotments to the peasants, who are thus used to dispossess the land-

lord. But where the land is already in the hands of peasants, these are forcibly collectivised. In the former case, once the landlords are disposed of, the peasants, politically powerless, are collectivised later.

In England, the general policy of collectivisation is being pursued under cover of legal forms—a cover increasingly transparent, so that the shape of the virtual dictatorship that has taken over is becoming more easily discernible. England now has its Five Year Plan and government by decree, and the true function of Parliament—the restraint of monarchy—has been abolished. The prerogatives of the Crown have been usurped by the Executive, which is now unrestrained by traditional Parliamentary procedure.

There can be little doubt that the culmination of the world-plot is near. Though little time remains to avert catastrophe, there is time enough.

A big scheme can be upset much more easily than a small one. Hitler's victory was lost because small parts of the big plan went wrong. And so the world-plot can be upset. If the people of any country re-assert their sovereignty over their Government, and force an exposure, the big plot will fail, because its programme must remain a secret programme until it succeeds. World totalitarianism depends on subordinate totalitarianism in each component country; and resistance to totalitarianism anywhere compels disclosure of the forces promoting totalitarianism.

The world picture is complex, and there are many elements that are difficult to fit into the pattern. But it is a human world, and a mechanical perfection would in this, as in all things human, be inhuman. No boxing match, much less a war, and still less a secret war, can be planned beyond a few principles. In this sense, there is no plan to dominate the world; there is only a constant purpose energising diverse mechanisms; there is a policy. The policy has been shared, or stolen, by one nation after another; but no nation has held it so long as has the Jewish nation, because no nation has maintained so long a corporate identity allied to a profound religious conviction and a mystic national purpose, and a homogeneous conception of all other men as Gentiles, without respect to race, colour or creed. To the Briton, a Greek is a Greek; and the Jew an American; but Briton, Greek and Negro are to the Jew indistinguishably Gentile, and the sooner miscegenation obliterates the differences by which Gentiles themselves distinguish each other, the sooner human 'unity' will mirror the Unity of God.

"Internationalism" writes C. H. Douglas, "with its corollary of a World State (of which the happily defunct League of Nations was one attempt and the Bank of International Settlements another) is one end of the scale and self-determination of the individual is the other. It clearly cannot tolerate anarchy. The smaller the genuine political unit, the nearer you are getting to self-determination of the individual. The horizontal trust, whether commercial or political, but especially the latter, is an abomination just as internationalism is an abomination. The ultimate ideal of such a policy is a world full of robots, each with a numbered time-check, all subject to the same 'laws.' It is materialism rampant, a denial of individuality and spiritual values and is the outcome of a cultural hatred which is, in essence, purely destructive. It is a matter of less than no consequence under what national or racial label it is found—it is of the Devil.

"The best and only way by which any race can escape

the certain consequences of association with it is for its representatives publicly to denounce it and for its members to cease to support it."

International Socialism, one guise of which is Communism, has been aptly described as Jewish Fascism; the task remains to destroy Fascism in this its inner citadel; this time not by blood-shed and terror, but by patient and resolute exposure of the facts, and the righting of their consequences; by the decentralisation of sovereignty until the individual, both Gentile and Jew, is sovereign and secure in his own rights—the achievement of the order of Society which is Social Credit, or applied Christianity.

PARLIAMENT

(Continued from page 3)

I trust I shall not be indiscreet if I express the hope that their loyalty to that most important cause will flame steadily and not merely be an intermittent flicker. As the hon. and learned Member for Montgomery (Mr. C. Davies) has pointed out, the powers taken, or proposed to be taken, under this Subsection are enormous, and the House are surely entitled to some explanation from the Government of the necessity which demands that inspectors under this Bill shall be given powers so wide, and, I hope, so exceptional. If it were some question concerned with the military security of the State I am certain there would be the greatest criticism, certainly from hon. Members opposite, about giving to any inspecting authorities such tremendous powers as are proposed to be given here. What necessity is there?

I hope the House will be told what danger is anticipated. What reason is there for giving these inspectors these tremendously wide powers, which go further than the right to interrogate; those whom there is reasonable cause to believe know something about the matter can be compelled to sign a statement. Mere physical presence on the premises is sufficient to render a person liable to be held up and compelled to sign a statement. The House will appreciate that the paragraph reads,

"... every person whom he finds in any such premises or place, or whom he has reasonable cause ..."

etc. There is, therefore, if I understand it correctly, a liability on any person who is physically on the premises concerned, with nothing else whatever to connect him with the cause of the trouble, to await the attention of the inspector. As has been pointed out by the hon. and learned Member, this is a matter of the criminal law, since under a subsequent Subsection a failure to comply with the instructions of these inspectors, however unreasonable, constitutes a criminal offence for which the man concerned can be brought before a court and fined.

I will say again that this House is entitled to an explanation of the reasons for these enormous powers. ...

Major Boyd-Carpenter: I asked the hon. and learned Gentleman whether he agrees that a man may be compelled to answer questions, under penalty, the answers to which might forfeit to him any benefits under this Bill.

COAL INDUSTRY: OUTPUT

Squadron-Leader Hollis asked the Minister of Fuel and Power what surplus there was towards the target of 8,000,000 tons of extra coal at the end of December, 1945.

Mr. W. Foster: Up to the week before Christmas about half a million tons had been obtained towards the supple-

mentary winter target of 8 million tons. This gain was wiped out by the setback during Christmas week. This was due in part to the fact that in most districts there were three days' holiday instead of the normal two.

SUPPLIES AND SERVICES (TRANSITIONAL POWERS)

Major Boyd-Carpenter: I would invite attention very particularly to Regulation 53, on which remarkably little was said by the right hon. Gentleman. No doubt in the exercise of that tactical and Parliamentary skill of which he is a master, he did not attempt to justify taking these powers. I would repeat the question that has already been put from these benches: what is the necessity, what is the overwhelming need, which causes the Government to take powers to requisition every chattel in the country. What is the emergency which they apprehend? What crisis have they foreseen which calls for these enormous powers in time of peace? I do not believe that it is fully realised, least of all by hon. Members opposite, that they are participating, as accessories after the fact, in the taking by the Executive of powers which this House has denied to successive Sovereigns over the centuries. We are entitled—and this applies with even greater emphasis to hon. Members opposite—to know what is the justification, what the need, for taking these powers in time of peace. We have been given none. We have been told none at all. We have heard from the right hon. Gentleman, with respect to the requisition of land, that there is convenience therein for certain of his colleagues and for certain Departments. That may be so, but we have not heard a word as to why it is necessary to take these powers to requisition chattels. Though it be comparatively late in the evening and though we are hamstrung by these methods that the Government, for their own reasons, have seen fit to adopt for taking these powers, we are entitled to have an answer on this.

I would say one thing more to hon. Members opposite who by their attitude to this question—I say this deliberately—of frivolous irresponsibility—[*Interruption*—]—I am glad they endorse it. By their attitude to a question which, be it right or wrong, is of transcendent importance, they have succeeded in one thing, and that is, in demonstrating to the House and to the country, the incapacity of the Labour Party to govern.

February 20, 1946.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Brigadier Rayner (Totnes): ... I cannot imagine that there is any hon. Member of the House who will not desire to help the Foreign Secretary to stand up to the Russian colossus. If the House will permit me, I will make one or two suggestions as to how we can help. Firstly, in the House, and in the country as far as we can, we should take foreign affairs out of party politics: secondly, we should do what we can to restore some balance to the one-way propaganda about Russia which has gone on for so long. Not very long ago, sitting in our mess in Germany, we heard an English girl speaking over the B.B.C. proclaim that she regarded the wearer of the Leningrad medal with more respect than the wearer of any other medal in the world. We had been dining a V.C. the night before and were very glad he was not present. We decided there and then

that it was about time all the bootlicking one-way propaganda about Russia came to an end. I told the mess that night that when I was in Warsaw in 1938 the British Consul-General was endeavouring, in every way he could, to get two Australian families out of Russia. They had sold up everything they had in Australia and had managed to be admitted into Russia, that place which they had gathered was a heaven for all working men. Six months had been enough for them. We decided that night from our own experiences that no Britisher would stand more than six months of the Russian system and standard of living...

We continue to praise an Oriental civilisation some hundreds of years inferior to our own as being perfectly wonderful, and thus we encourage the Soviet Union to be even more unreasonable in their demands. One way in which we can help to restore that balance of propaganda is by attacking the cult of the catch-phrase, those clichés and catchwords which replace principle, and which make it so easy for people not to have to bother to think. A favourite one before the war was "Collective security." A favourite one now is "Fascism." "Fascist" was a very fair description of the Italian system before the war, but it is now used generally to describe anything we do not like or of which we generally disapprove. The Russians use it a lot, whereas their system is very similar to the fascist system that obtained in Italy, and to the national Socialism of Germany. All three systems deified the State and nullified the individual. In all three the State has been held to be the monopoly of one party which has used it to liquidate all opposition. Nazism went in for a chosen *Herrenvolk*; Communism goes in for a chosen economic class. In each case the result has been the same, a collection of hard and fast classes covering the masses, the army, and various grades of political bosses. The real difference, as I think a very great many hon. Members feel, is between British democracy which allows an opposition to organise and express itself, and which recognises the dignity and freedom of the individual, and those three totalitarian systems. It is the British system which our Foreign Secretary is defending at the meetings at U.N.O. and on other occasions.

Professor Savory (Queen's University of Belfast): ... How were these confessions of these 16 Polish gentlemen extorted? One of them has escaped into Italy. His name is M. Stypulkowski. What does he say:

"While in close confinement there, I was cross-examined by the N.K.V.D. agents 141 times, 500 hours in all, while other members of this unfortunate delegation as many as 200 times. The N.K.V.D. possesses a magnificent mechanism for breaking down human resistance. Under its treatment the victim gradually loses his senses of self-criticism and self-preservation and become subject to hallucinations which make him an easy prey in the hands of his tormentors. Its object is to extract from the victim complete admission of guilt, and this explains why every person that found himself in collision with the Soviet authorities admitted one and all of the crimes attributed to him by the N.K.V.D. (This method includes the placing of the victim on a table with his hands firmly tied down, and by breaking his resistance with the aid of a powerful electric lamp shining over his head for five days and nights, as well as threats alternating with cajolery.)"

I want to get at the truth. This is the statement of that gentleman Mr. Stypulkowski, who has escaped and has given this statement at the present moment in Italy. ...

SOUTH WALES COAL EXPORTS

Mr. D. Williams asked the President of the Board of Trade recently the tonnage of coal exported from South Wales ports in 1913, 1938 and 1945 respectively.

Sir S. Cripps: The amount of coal exported from South Wales ports was 29,785,000 tons in 1913 and 14,525,000 tons in 1938. The figure for 1945 is not available.

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