

# THE SOCIAL CREDITOR

## FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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### WHO WON THE LAST PEACE?

By R. L. N.

In spite of German propoganda to the contrary, there can be no doubt that the Allies won the last war. The winning of a war, however, is no guarantee that the succeeding peace terms and arrangements will prove to be to the advantage of the victors; it has become increasingly plain that in 1919 the victors of 1918 were in their turn defeated and robbed of all but the empty name of victory. To say that the pen was mightier than the sword is to understate the case; the sword is not even yet quite sure what hit it, or whether there was a battle at all—much less, who won it.

The last Peace was expected to provide a land fit for Heroes to live in—and before five years had passed it was bitterly remarked that only heroes could perform that feat. It was to be an enduring peace (“the war to end war”) and twenty-one years later we are once more fighting the same enemy. It is no defence to say that the present war was forced upon us by the enemy; the last peace left things in such an intolerable state both here and abroad, such a vicious muddle was made of both social and economic conditions, that within ten years of its being signed war was once more inevitable. By way of preparation for it, over two million acres of arable land were allowed to go out of cultivation and the produce of the remainder restricted, shipyards closed down, ships and textile machinery scrapped, war-ships scuttled, and the news of German rearmament suppressed, on Earl Baldwin’s own statement, so that the Conservative party might win another victory at the polls. By way of good measure, an unemployed army of not less than one million, and at times over two millions, producers with their families and dependents existed miserably upon a dole insufficient by any estimate to maintain life in health and decency.

These were the outward and visible

signs of our defeat—the terms imposed upon us by the winners of the peace. In addition, they exacted a monetary indemnity, not fixed in amount but nicely calculated to draw from us the uttermost farthing in perpetuity. (It will be clear that military peace terms have throughout history been lacking in imagination).

In 1913, the total indebtedness of Government and Local Authorities was £1,356,600,000, or a little under £30 per head. Total Government revenue from taxation was £154,753,000 which is equivalent to a taxation per head of £3/7/10, to which must be added £1/14/7 in respect of rates, making a total of £5/2/4 per head, or £20/9/4 per average family of four persons.

In 1932, the total indebtedness of Government and Local Authorities was £9,301,541,000, or a little over £200 per head. Total Government revenue from taxation was £733,019,000, equivalent to a taxation per head of £15/16/4 to which must be added £3/12/6 in respect of rates, making a total of £19/8/10 per head, or £77/15/4 per average family of four persons. In other words, taxation increased almost fourfold since 1913, yet in spite of the sums devoted to debt reduction, the total debt was increasing even before the present war broke out.

In discovering who is responsible for a given situation it is a sound procedure to apply the old test, “*Cui bono?*”—“Who benefits?” By this means, it is easy to see that the major beneficiaries under the last peace terms were the creators and controllers of money, and that it was their actions to protect their monopoly which not only created conditions which rendered another war inevitable but also made us less capable of prosecuting it successfully. The disabilities under which we suffered during the late lamented peace were financial disabilities pure and simple, and

had no counterpart in the fertility of our soil or the strength and industry of our people.

Just as wars tend to become bloodier and more devastating, so do ensuing truces impose terms ever more rapacious and intolerable. Even before the present war began, Lord Stamp promised us, in regard to taxation, that “we ain’t seen nothing yet”, and there is no reason to suppose that he was indulging in idle phrases. To judge from the financial methods now being used to prosecute the war (Income Tax at 7/- in the £ to start with) and plans for the yielding up of national sovereignty after it is ended (Federal Union) the next peace is going to begin where the last one left off. Our one chance of winning the next peace, and of ensuring a brighter—indeed, a very bright—future for humanity, lies in an aroused and enlightened public opinion intent upon freedom for the individual to allow him to construct for himself the kind of life he wants to lead.

If we did not know it intuitively, if all history did not teach the same lesson, there are more than enough examples and warnings in the world to-day to show that individual liberty, economic and political, is the one remedy that will bring enduring peace and true progress to the distracted inhabitants of this planet. History has

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been for the most part a record of battle, murder and sudden death—and it has been truly said that “a happy people have no history.”

It rests, then, with ourselves, for we shall unquestionably get the kind of

peace we have collectively deserved. The war must be won, but that is only half the battle; the peace must be won also, if it is to be more than another uneasy truce. If it is a real peace, a peace in which men and women are not

regimented by hunger or by force but are free to live their lives according to the measure of their own abilities, then this war, terrible as it may become, will not have been wholly evil, and those who perish in it will not have died in vain.

## Letters to the Editor

### NUISANCE-VALUE

Sir,

Among my papers I have come on the enclosed critique of the book “Searchlight on Social Credit” by Hiskett and Franklin. It is from *The Spectator* of April 21, last.

There are undoubtedly graver fallacies than those of Major Douglas, and there are also fallacies for which there is less excuse. *Der Stürmer* expresses a more disastrous error than does the *New Age*, and the advocates of the Flat Earth theory can find fewer extenuating circumstances, in the shape of the complexity of their subject matter, than can the Social Crediters. But surely no fallacy not actually possessing the minds of men in power can ever have been a more pestilential nuisance. Anyone who has ever tried to ventilate a question of public interest, from nursery schools to collective security, knows the nuisance value of Social Credit; the endless time-wasting interruptions at public meetings, the irrelevant dissertations which clutter editorial desks and wastepaper baskets, and—for the unwary who allow themselves to be drawn into casual controversy—the Serbonian bogs of textual criticism. Over and over again the thing is scotched; over and over again, with that vitality proper to low-grade and amorphous organisms, it reconstitutes itself. Metaphorically speaking, it combines the attributes of the jelly-fish, the hydra and the mosquito; with the added proviso that even as the merely irritating mosquito may carry the deadly germs of malaria or of yellow fever, so the Social Credit creed may, as the present authors demonstrate, carry the disastrous seeds of an atavistic anti-intellectualism.

The strength of Social Credit has a twofold source. As Mr. Keynes himself has pointed out, Major Douglas placed his finger firmly on the weak spot of our economic order—the circulation and management of purchasing power. It is true that having done so he offered a diagnosis “about as helpful as a mistake in the multiplication table,” and prescribed a remedy considerably worse than the disease; but at least he recognised that something was wrong—and that, to the man in the street, represented a considerable advance on the suspectedly apologetic analysis of orthodox economies. Moreover, the remedy was simple. It had the same appeal as that so successfully made by advertised specifics against rheumatism, bad legs and the common cold. Its justification might be even less, but in the absence of a test the appeal held good.

... intellectually discredited times without number, the movement still holds and

collects adherents.

... a book which only knowledge of the resources in evasion possessed by Social Crediters forbids one to hail as the last word on the subject.

The above seems to me very interesting, as showing the exasperated impatience produced on the theoretical, purely intellectual mind by something “real”, something based on facts that cannot be argued with.

I almost hesitate to suggest your reprinting the extract lest it should turn the heads of some of your readers: for I take it to be unadulterated praise of Social Credit. It is surely a clever piece of “superior” journalism; yet the writer is so amusingly mystified and baffled—like a thin-nosed collie trying to deal with a hedge-hog!

Just so—one can't escape the comparison—did the Roman *Intelligentia* write about the Early Christian Church. To Tacitus it was a “pestilential superstition”; which comes well from one who, whatever his private beliefs, or unbeliefs, were, stood for one of the most corrupt and superstitious state religions that ever existed.

“Nuisance-value” is a new one to me. In the sense in which it is here used I hope I possess it and I will study to possess it. It is always valuable to get a glimpse of how one appears to one's opponents. Am I smugly blind in being unable to detect in all this clever diatribe one single sword thrust that gets home? Frankly, I can't. Even “atavistic anti-intellectualism” is no more than a very “modern” squawk of indignation.

The moral of it all is, try to be intelligent, but not “intellectual”: don't be superior but endeavour to be right: hold on to the real and the factual, and don't be content with being just clever. Have faith, which to judge by the result before us, has nuisance-value for those who have less faith, or none.

Yours, etc.,

NORMAN WEBB.

*Hollybrook, Randalstown;*  
*February 24, 1940.*

Mr. AMERY and  
Mr. WELLS

Dear Sir,

Mr. Howard Jones will be interested to learn that the Rt. Hon. L. S. Amery, M.P., has taken the trouble to write to the *Western Mail* to distinguish his views from the “uncivilised” ones of Mr. H. G. Wells (February 23, 1940). Even more significant is the Editor's footnote to Mr. Amery's letter, in which a most blatant and unsuccessful attempt is made to whitewash the bloodthirsty sentiments of Wells. “It is clear,” says the Editor, “that Mr. Wells discussed what might have been done in 1918 . . .” but unfortunately for the Editor, Mr. Wells after referring to 1918 writes in the present tense.

Then on February 19, in the *Western Mail* appeared two paragraphs from “Westminster,” the London Correspondent, upholding the “British” institution of Freemasonry. This is how he opens.

“Nazi propaganda is now attempting to cause disaffection among Britain's friends by attacking and misrepresenting national institutions and organisations. British Freemasonry has come in for attack by broadcast and other forms of propaganda and there is a stupid attempt to attribute political and religious influence to it.”

Then follows the eyewash.

It would be interesting to know if other provincial dailies have been squealing in similar fashion.

Are we treading on their corns? Well keep on treading.

Yours, etc.,

PASCO LANGMAID.

199, *Heathwood Road, Cardiff;*  
*February 25, 1940.*

### MAKE A HABIT

of always pulling a trial subscription form out of your pocket—by accident or design—when you meet a new acquaintance—“Oh, yes, I'm collecting these things. What about filling up this form, and trying out for yourself what England's most important journal has to say!”

## News and Views

No, Clarence, Lord Stamp's Christian name isn't "Sacrifice." Lord Stamp hasn't got a Christian name. He signs himself just "Stamp."

Josiah, or Joshua, his first name, comes from a Jewish bandit who persuaded the yokels that the sun and moon stood still for him. There are far more yokels now than there were then.

Being trained as a professional Tax-Collector, Lord Stamp is Chairman of the L.M. & S. Railway (£12,000 a year), President of the Abbey Road Building Society, Director of the Bank of England, etc., etc., etc., and Vice-Chairman of the London School of Economics.

You didn't know that the main object of railways, building societies, the Bank of England and the London School of Economics ("With proper psychological preparation . . . much higher taxation") is taxation? Well, you do now.

You still don't see why he is called "Sacrifice" Stamp? My little woolly lamb, I hate to break it to you!

The world's biggest racket is "Soak the rich." There's billions in it. All the national and international gangsters are dropping everything to take a hand. Banks and Insurance Companies, swollen bureaucracies, all helping along the good work. "Rich" (Official)—£180 per annum, and over. Concealed reserves, exempt.

Any serious objection to it? Well, only bribery and corruption, war, plague, pestilence, and famine, battle, murder, and sudden death.

The only answer to the allegation that the Protocols of Zion are a "Forgery" seems to be that given by Lewis Carroll when asked his opinion on the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy. He replied "The Works of Shakespeare were certainly not written by him. They were written by another man of the same name."

### TAX BONDS OR—THIS?

A plan for the setting up of machinery to perpetuate Anglo-French unity after the war was explained by Commander Stephen King-Hall recently to a fashionable French audience in Paris.

"When the enemy beyond the Rhine is conquered," he said, "a new enemy will arise inside our frontiers. Business

## Freemasons Lodges Bill Withdrawn

*The following announcement appeared in "The Times" of February 7, 1940, and, so far as can be ascertained, in the late London edition only:*

Intimation is made in the Parliamentary proceedings that the Freemasons Lodges Bill promoted by the United Grand Lodge, will not be proceeded with.

*The rest of the paragraph described the objects of the Bill, which was printed in full in "The Social Crediter" of January 13, 1940.*

men will demand the abolition of Government control and the destruction of the machinery of war. In so doing they will be asking for the abolition of the machinery of collaboration between France and England."

"When this war is over we must see to it that for a long period—at least two generations—no State in Europe has the possibility of running amok," he said.

"The responsibility for this task falls in the first place on Great Britain and France. We must create in the minds of our two peoples fidelity, loyalty, respect, and real affection for a country which will be neither French, nor English, but Franco-British."

The danger was that once peace was obtained people would exclaim, "Thank God; let's get back to normal life."

"We must make our peoples understand that to return to normal life is to sow the seeds of a third war. Each of us will have formidable problems—financial, political, and economic—to solve after the war. It is essential that we should not attempt to solve these problems within the national framework only.

"Steps should be taken at once for setting up a new department at the Foreign Office and the Quai d'Orsay, exclusively devoted to working out the ways and means of Anglo-French co-operation in peacetime.

"I would set up a Joint Consultative Council, 50 per cent. French and 50 per cent. English. This service, which would function at once, should do for Anglo-French co-operation what the Dominions Office does for relations between the Dominions and Great Britain. They would be the embryo of what in peacetime could become a permanent piece of administrative machinery, responsible to a committee of Ministers specially

concerned with Anglo-French relations."

Are we, then, fighting for a mongrel country neither French or British and the perpetuation of the bureaucratic restrictions that are ruining the livings of so many, and paralysing the trade of the country?

Think again Commander King-Hall. That is not the way to win the war.

The individual must hold the promise of *something* in the future worth fighting for.

### ARMING GERMANY

According to the Washington correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, the increase during the four months of war in 1939 over the same months in 1938, in American exports to the thirteen neutral countries which are capable of acting as middlemen for Germany is to the value of £17 millions, while the increase in exports to Britain and France was only £6,500,000.

Sales to Russia before the war average less than £1 million a month: since the war they have averaged more than £2 millions a month, the increase being chiefly in copper, wheat, petrol, rubber and tin.

### BUT NOT FINLAND

"A proposal to permit a loan of \$30 million (£7,500,000) to Finland for the purchase of military supplies in the United States was overwhelmingly defeated in the Banking Committee of the American House of Representatives (states Reuter). The Bill is now pending before the House Committee."

—*The Times*, February 26, 1940.

Are American tears for Finland crocodile tears?

Mrs. PALMER'S PAGE

## YOU CAN'T HAVE IT BOTH WAYS

There is an interesting game you can play with *The Times*. You take a pencil and underline all the points which appear to you to be particularly interesting. Then you compare them. You must not omit the fashion columns or the recipes, nor that third leading article written in the impeccable yet ponderously humorous style we should expect from a performing elephant.

This is what I found on February 19:

"There may be workers, for example, who are admittedly underpaid and who cannot be told that we refuse to consider a demand for a rise until the war is over. But surely, our people are a sensible and experienced race. If they are given the facts they will, more often than not, reach the right conclusions. The outstanding fact is that with an expenditure of six or seven million a day we are getting poorer, not richer."

—Sir Samuel Hoare, at Nottingham.

Now Labour—the men of flesh and blood, of reasonable ambition and high patriotism who are vitally Britain—is really, though not always articulately, asking for equity.

—Leading article.

The amount of wool that is being bought by those who can ill afford it to knit comforters, mittens, etc., for the soldiers and sailors shows the spirit of the people.

—From a letter.

Another pastel outfit is in a pale shrimp-coloured wool with a fine silk cord embroidery used to define the design. This is made to measure at eighteen and a half guineas.

—Fashion article.

Cook two cupsful of tinned sweet corn in a double boiler for 20 minutes. Strain and mix with a cupful of well-seasoned Béchamel, then turn into a greased baking dish. Cover with bread crumbs. Moisten with cream, and bake to a golden brown.

—Meatless recipe.

"If we make it a personal ideal in every home to reduce the consumption of unnecessary food so far as

possible, and to exclude rigorously any waste, then we shall be making a magnificent contribution to the winning of this war."

—Sir Samuel Hoare.

I began my article to-day in humorous mood, but now I feel both angry and ashamed. For I remember a fact that Sir John Orr has made public, and that not even *The Times* can deny.

It is that at the present day one third of the people in this country cannot afford to buy the food necessary for minimum health requirements.

To these people *The Times* newspaper is an insult. If what Sir Samuel Hoare says is true, that we are getting

LONDON  
LIAISON GROUP

A special re-union meeting will be held on April 5, 1940.

Speakers: DR. TUDOR JONES.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL.

Time and place will be announced later: enquiries to Mrs. Palmer, 35, Birchwood Avenue, Sidcup, Kent.

poorer and poorer every day, it means either one of two things, or both:

- (a) That there is a serious shortage of food and clothing.
- (b) That there is a serious shortage of purchasing power which cannot be remedied.

Social Crediters know this to be nonsense. Sir Samuel Hoare's speech makes the Socialist-Communist case unescapable from the standpoint of "orthodox" economics: all food and clothing must be strictly rationed and the "rich" must be heavily taxed until all are reduced to the same standpoint of living as the "workers"—and how dare *The Times* publish meatless recipes that are made palatable by the lavish use of cream, milk and eggs, puddings sweetened with honey, or descriptions of beautiful frocks?

It has been said that the plan now being followed in Great Britain:

... requires for its successful development a section of the population which is permanently and of set purpose treated unfairly and in whom a sense

of injustice can always be roused, and in fact justly roused. . . . In the United States this process is termed "playing both ends against the middle," and is, of course, used as a basis for increasing taxation. While, at the same time, the progress of the industrial arts is towards greatly increased real wealth, any estimation of the extent to which this is so is naturally far beyond the capacity of the uninstructed individual, and is concealed by diverting productive capacity to useless avenues."

—C. H. Douglas.

Sir Samuel Hoare stands condemned for confusing the difference between "money" and real wealth. We may be spending 6 million a day in "money", the vast bulk of which consists of bank credit created out of nothing; but we are winning the war (let us hope) with the output of our factories and the produce of our fields. Is this becoming less and less every day? If so we had better sue for peace while there is time.

But it is not so. The call for sacrifice—even to the extent of buying knitting wool that we can't afford—is the mechanical result of holding fast to "orthodox" economics. It is a cry that camouflages a reality which is being grasped more and more by those who have any contact with the way things work (instead of the theories on which they ought to work). It is being born upon them that they should receive as well as give, and that the stringent regulations which have been introduced on the pretext of the war are not all efficient or necessary. They deprive the individual of much that makes life worth living. These feelings are crystallising round a concrete demand for interest-bearing bonds in exchange for taxes.

No one can have it both ways; and you, Sir Samuel, cannot have it either way.

If you are going to stick to *your* way, as set forth in your speech, the logical outcome means that you, Sir, shall make a "sacrifice" commensurate with that of the struggling middle-aged clerk whose income-tax did not allow him to buy the overcoat or shoes he needed this winter.

Anything else is sheer hypocrisy.

B. M. PALMER

## "FOR BRITAIN"

The Editor,  
The Social Crediter.

Sir,

I write on behalf of those with whom I am associated to thank you for the favourable review of the above contained in your issue of the 17th inst.

The Anonymous Group will be grateful for the courtesy of space at a later date to answer in detail some of your reviewer's criticisms.

Meantime it may be explained that the futility of a demand for a judicial commission of enquiry was recognised soon after the booklet was in print.

To rectify this mistake a letter was addressed to Sir John Anderson and sent to him with a copy of the booklet under reference.

I now enclose a copy of this letter for favour of publication.

An acknowledgement dated February 12, 1940, has been received intimating receipt and that the letter and enclosure "shall have attention."

Yours, etc.,

GUY N. ANDREWS.

For the Anonymous Group.  
Shortacres, Crowborough, Sussex;  
February 19, 1940.

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson,  
G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., M.P.,  
Secretary of State for the Home  
Department and Minister of Home  
Security, Whitehall, S.W.

Sir,

I address you as the only member of the Cabinet who is a trained and qualified administrator and as such will, no doubt, be well versed in the genuine international political and economic history of the past 25 years.

As Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security responsible for the maintenance of the King's peace and the internal well-being of the community, you are doubtless anxious to leave no stone unturned for the safe-guarding of the population entrusted to your care, both against Air Attack and every other contingency, including Bolshevism.

Under the circumstances, I am enclosing herewith a booklet *For Britain* which is being circulated by a group with whom I have the honour to be associated.

The contents of this booklet will, I think, be self-explanatory to the politically intelligent.

Might I suggest that if the true answers to the questions contained in this booklet are elaborated and conveyed to the world at large it will not only help to safe-guard our, and perhaps, other civil populations, but may be the means of terminating hostilities in our, i.e., the British peoples', favour within a very short time.

If you do not know the true answers to these questions under reference, I shall be happy to furnish most of them, but only on an undertaking given in writing that the widest publicity is accorded to whatever facts may be divulged.

In anticipation of your acquiescence I may as well point out now that since under all existing constitutions the general public is governed primarily by the dictates of money there is a saying which runs: "Whoever controls the money of a country governs the entire nation."

This is a truism which I am sure you will accept, but even if you do not, the fact remains that it is a self-evident truth.

Now, in my opinion, it will not be very difficult to prove that, notwithstanding circumstantial evidence to the contrary, the individuals who control the money of Germany are identical or associated with the individuals who control the money of Great Britain.

That is to say, there is unity of government over both countries.

Assuming that I am correct then, it logically follows that this war and the *international chimera* A.R.P., which goes with it are all stage-managed and directed by an associated group of individuals operating in both countries.

Under the circumstances, the chief Air Raid and other precautions really necessary are to ascertain the identity of these individuals and their associates or agents in this country and incarcerate them as hostages for the public safety without further delay.

Here again, if you are ignorant of the identity of the individuals who control the money of Great Britain and their agents I may be able to assist, but only on the implicit understanding that action is taken on the above lines in

exercise of the full powers conferred upon you.

If you have travelled on the Continent you will be able to endorse the truth of Mr. Chamberlain's reiterated implication that racial hatred is a purely artificial commodity manufactured by international-Jew controlled publicity, and that only homicidal maniacs desire to kill one another.

Genuine history discloses the fact that neither a country as a nation nor an individual as a national gain anything directly or indirectly from wars or revolutions.

Only Big Business and their allies the international money-lenders really benefit and it is these combined influences exercised internationally through high-grade Freemasonry which have been responsible for most of the wars and revolutions of the past and are responsible for this war of the present, a war which is designed to lead to world revolution and must in any case do so, though perhaps not quite in the manner intended by some.

It is difficult to believe that the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary and other members of the Cabinet are not aware of all this.

While recognising the necessity enforced by a deliberately engineered world-wide economic depression, one can, pending explanation, only regard with dismay and abhorrence the cheerful manner in which they have tacitly condoned and are condoning the wanton sacrifice of British and other lives.

In conclusion, to quote Mr. Chamberlain "It is evil things we are fighting," i.e., (Ashke) NAZIISM or German-Jewish Usury.

Why not then, assuming we are prepared, call the real enemy by his real name and take common-sense action to destroy the principal weapons in his armoury which are Freemasonry and secret internationally-controlled credit, publicity and political power.

Yours, etc.,

GUY N. ANDREWS.

Shortacres, Crowborough, Sussex.

Copies forwarded to:  
The Prime Minister.  
The Foreign Secretary.  
The Lord Chief Justice.

We shall await expectantly the further communication mentioned by our correspondent.

—Editor, T.S.C.

## THE SOCIAL CREDITER

This journal expresses and supports the policy of the Social Credit Secretariat, which is a non-party, non-class organisation neither connected with nor supporting any political party, Social Credit or otherwise.

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12, LORD STREET,  
LIVERPOOL, 2.

Telephone: Bank 5260.

## INTO ACTION AGAIN

We are continually assured by Government and Press that we are a democracy. If what they say is correct then the people's will should be effective in matters of policy. The nation has acquiesced in the Government's policy of war against Germany, but there are certain aspects of Government policy connected with its measures for carrying on the war to which, most unquestionably, the people have not assented. Particularly is this the case with regard to the economic organisation of the war. The individual's hold on the means of life is not guaranteed solely by the successful protection of our national frontiers from invasion by foreigners. It is dependent even more upon access to the products of our Agriculture and Industry through the medium of an adequate personal income.

The grave threat which confronts the individual Briton at the present time is that the conclusion of a victorious peace in the military sphere, whether in the near or distant future, will mean for him, not any personal gain, but a loss of power to purchase and a serious diminution of his independence. The morale of a nation at war is not strengthened by such a prospect.

The rapid extension of the power of highly centralised interests proceeds before our eyes; and the victims who fall in the advance of the Juggernaut of Bureaucracy, Taxation and Debt are daily more numerous and articulate with complaint.

Bureaucracy interferes more and more with the daily administration of our businesses and homes.

Taxation robs us more and more of our incomes.

Debt increasingly mortgages to banking interests our capital assets,

through which we obtain our income.

We can only be a democracy if we continually demonstrate it as a fact. We must assert our policy and make the Government toe the line. And, since it is foremost in assuring us that we are a democracy, the Government should welcome the exertion of pressure upon it from its electors for a policy which defends individual security.

The individual wants a guarantee that his power to purchase the products of Agriculture and Industry, the productivity of which will be increased as a result of the war, will be secure after the war. This is a policy for the defence of individual security against the encroachment of centralised authority and the dishonest manipulation of the nation's credit by the banks.

Proposals for protecting the individual against the present effects of the issue of counterfeit money by the banks have been published in this journal.\* They are the technique for effecting the policy of security and the greatest measure of freedom, consistent with the efficient conduct of the war, for the individual. As the electorate, functionally we are concerned only with policy—our policy, more freedom in security. Brought down to concrete demand, we want lower rates and taxes without inflation, and interest-bearing tax bonds in return for rates and taxes.

In order to assist the public in defining, expressing and guiding its own policy as the determining influence over the Government of this country, the Social Credit Secretariat is about to issue certain explanatory literature. This will consist initially of a leaflet called

\* *The Social Crediter*, October 28, 1939.

"You are Entitled to a Tax Bond," a copy of which will be inserted in next week's paper, a book entitled "Tax Bonds or Bondage and the Answer to Federal Union", which is in the printer's hands and will be available shortly, and advisory circulars.

Social Crediters, in addition to exercising their function as electors, are invited to perform their now traditional function of helping the public in their locality to realise its own policy. Particulars will be sent to all who write for them.

The danger to which some of us are prone is to forget that such subversive proposals as Federal Union cannot be countered solely by argument.

They cannot.

The propaganda, which is belching forth from national publicity organs, for sacrifice of individual power to centralised national organisations and for sacrifice of national powers to even more centralised international organisations, in various forms, is designed to delude public opinion into accepting centralising ACTION which is proceeding behind the smoke screen of publicity. The world does not 'stand still' while the two sides argue it out. It moves on, and while 'centralisation' is 'in the saddle' it is centralisation which progresses.

Someone's policy must prevail: if those at the circumference—the electorate—do not make their policy prevail, then that of those at the centre—the Internationalists—will be effective. What force is to actuate the Government? The power of a few at the centre pulling strings at the centre to obtain more power while the masses (who will experience the results of their action and who have the power to stop it) have been hypnotised into acquiescence or passivity by propaganda, or the impact of the policy of an electorate pressing for the results they want?

Counter-action to Federal Union, to be successful, must consist not only of the dissemination of facts which will immunise sufficient people to the propaganda of the Planners, it must take the form of an active expression of the will of the electorate for results which will decentralise power (power and the benefits of power are inseparable). For this reason action to decentralise power over policy must go hand in hand with the exposure of Federal Union.

JOHN MITCHELL.

# KINDERGARTEN

By TUDOR JONES, Sc.D., M.D., F.R.S.E.

*Annotations to Protocol Number 16 of the 'Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion' (Marsden).*

'Thinking' is probably a process whereby propositions are elaborated by bringing instruments (tools) to bear upon certain given raw materials. When completed, such propositions (the "symbolic formulations" of Head) are submitted to judgment, which is largely a matter of pure habit (although Bradley calls it intuition). This judgment takes three forms: 'Yes', 'No', and 'I don't know: I am confused; I don't understand.' The submission of both proposition and judgment upon it to experiment has nothing to do with thinking. Indeed, it is a practice so suggestive of mistrust of thinking as to explain, if not completely to justify the enmity shown by Thinkers towards Scientists.

If it is true, as I believe, that the normal individual gains possession of his full equipment of mental instruments (tools) certainly before he is seven years old (when his father's hat first fits his head, but his small face looks silly underneath it), any cause tending to limit the acquisition or to impair the utility of such instruments would have to operate during the early years. Each 'mental tool', once acquired, is placed in some recognisable position in the mental 'tool rack', its uses are soon mastered, and later development is merely a matter of the accessibility of suitable raw materials and the will to do something with them.

The nature of the 'mental tools', the existence of which I have asserted, is almost wholly unknown (unless the late Lord Sydenham was right in thinking that the authors of the Protocols were distinguished by the possession of knowledge "of a rare kind, embracing the widest field", and, unless, in addition, knowledge about this matter was included). The only work I know which contains so much as a hint is Sir Henry Head's "Aphasia" in the Oxford Medical Publications. It is there shown conclusively that, whatever these fundamental 'thought tools' are, they are *not* anything at all like what they are commonly supposed to be by 'the grammarians' (as Head calls nearly all those who preceded him as investigators of the phenomena of speech). Head's work, I may say, is distinctly unpopular in medical and psychological circles, where its propositions evoke Judgment

Number 3 almost unfailingly, just as the A plus B theorem is supposed to do among Economists—perhaps it does.

Not only because Life is usually simpler than Art, but for other reasons outside the scope of this article, I think the *number* of the 'thought-tools' acquired by the average man is small. All artificial machinery (the machinery of engineering plants) can be reduced to a few elements, plates, cylinders, discs, cones, and so on; and all tools to a few primary kinds, chisels, saws, rollers, hammers, etc. I should be surprised if most men were discovered (if this enigma is ever solved) to be possessed of an armamentarium of half a dozen weapons (whatever they are). The 'genius' is probably a man with one instrument beyond the common number, and this he uses with the same unconscious ease with which other folk use the rest. At the same time, more or less in the same way as a carpenter, lacking a chisel, might sharpen a pencil with a saw, I think many men go a 'thought-tool' short.

This conviction with a fragment of the evidence leading to it, was published in an early number of this journal over the signature of Anna Gammadion. To quote:

It is as though a kind of 'anti-self-preservation' instinct were being developed which ensures that in whatever circumstances of difficulty the individual human being may find himself, he will more and more certainly turn the blind-spot of his mind towards it and unerringly select the most effective means for rendering himself incapable of coping with it.

That is, of course, exactly what thorough students of Douglas would expect as the outcome of the continuous operation of the reign of finance, and it may account for the small proportion of young persons in the Social Credit movement. Douglas was only just in time. Another decade or two, and collapse or no collapse of the debt-structure and the political order which it imposes, there could have been no *movement* and nothing but 'free', charming and highly intelligent young persons walking about with fully developed blind-spots where, among us, there are one or two sense-sensitive retinas.

This 'blind-spot' (corresponding in

physical vision to the place where the optic nerve joins the retina and records no part of the field of vision) is, I am convinced, not merely an inability to see the truth of an allegedly unpopular social or political doctrine. It applies to everything: it is as though all the young man's pencils had to be sharpened with a saw, and all similar operations dealt with in the same unsatisfactory way, because he lacked a simple cutting instrument.

University 'teachers'—except for a very few specialists—are not education-theorists or indeed educationists at all; but observation of many recent generations of university students (medical) convinces me that they behave increasingly as though they have been deprived of at least one of the standard mental instruments—not just that the scholarship-holders or the 'self-taught' or the foreigners have been deprived of it; but as though *all* of them had been forced on without a particular and necessary instrument for full intellectual development. There are now *some* of the characteristic operations of the mind which *none* of them can perform, which, indeed, they do not know to exist; but which, nevertheless, their fathers performed easily and habitually. Years before I read the Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion (who, Lord Sydenham said, had "knowledge of a rare kind, embracing a wide field?"), I had formed the opinion that, nowadays, something was *done* to the child at school, which, by accident or design, produced this result of which I have written above. For this reason Protocol Number 16 seems to me an even more sinister document than it may appear to others with less minute knowledge of the innumerable details which it covers unseen. It begins:

In order to effect the destruction of all collective forces except ours we shall emasculate the first stage of collectivism—the universities, by re-educating them in a new direction. Their officials and professors will be prepared for their business by detailed secret programmes of action from which they will not with immunity diverge, not by one iota. They will be appointed with especial precaution, and will be so placed as to be wholly dependent upon the Government.

I should say that has been

done. The mechanism *whereby* it has been done is sufficiently intricate and 'long-term' in character as largely to hide the fact of its existence from curious eyes, while at the same time ensuring that the curious eyes shall not be many or open. One university principal in England, when it was suggested to him that the real *policy* of the universities was the debasement of the intellectual currency, remarked dryly that 'we must strive to retain those liberties we still possess.'

The second paragraph, dealing with the elimination of 'constitution-concocters', "busying themselves with questions of policy in which even their fathers never had any power of thought" may be viewed, like most other things, from two points of view; one that of the apparent, and the other that of the real. The governing sentence is in the next paragraph: "We must introduce into their education all those principles which have so brilliantly broken up their order." The late Sir Norman Lockyer (1903) told the British Association that "After Jena, which left Prussia a 'bleeding and lacerated mass,' the King and his wise counsellors, among them men who had gained knowledge from Kant, determined, as they put it, 'to supply the loss of territory by intellectual effort.' . . . After Sedan—a battle, as Moltke told us, 'won by the schoolmaster'—France made even more strenuous efforts . . ." Did they avail?

*The fourth paragraph.* Classicism, as also any form of study in which there are more bad than good examples, we shall replace with the study of the programme of the future. We shall erase from the memory of men all facts of previous centuries which are undesirable to us, and leave only those who depict all the errors of the government of the *goyim*. . . .

A multiplicity of subtleties underlie the fifth, which restricts the individual to *one* calling; the sixth is simple: the public is, all the while, to be instructed 'in the market place' concerning the ruler's *beneficent* initiatives.

The seventh begins "We shall abolish every kind of freedom of instruction." But it is the last paragraph of the Protocol which inspired this article, and which reveals 'knowledge of a *rare* kind':

In a word, knowing by the

experience of many centuries that people live and are guided by ideas, that these ideas are imbibed by people only by the aid of education provided with equal success for all ages of growth, but of course by varying methods, we shall swallow up and confiscate to our own use the last scintilla of independence of thought, which we have for long past been directing towards subjects and ideas useful to us . . .

The remaining sentences deserve a book to themselves:

. . . The system of bridling thought is already at work in the so-called system of teaching by *object lessons*, the purpose of which is to turn the *goyim* into unthinking submissive brutes waiting for things to be presented before their eyes in order to form an idea of them. [Marsden here omits something] . . . In France, one of our best agents, Bourgeois, has already made public a new programme of teaching by object lessons.\*

What elementary 'thought-tool' is it that is destroyed, or its development inhibited, or its acquisition prevented by this delightful method of instruction, so popular to-day, so pleasing that it turns the school into a garden—French without tears, Greek without grammar, employability without knowledge and understanding? I do not know; but I know that it is destroyed without leaving a trace behind it, and that it is important.

\* According to the Report (1933) of the Consultative Committee on Infant and Nursery Schools, under Hadow's chairmanship, J. V. Andreae (1619), J. A. Comenius (1633) and later writers (Leibniz, the Edgeworth and Pestalozzi down to Froebel (1782—1852)) viewed education up to the age of six as the training of children within the home by the mother and the nurse. The infant school (the first recorded founded at Waldbach in Alsace in 1769) is the work of the past 170 years.

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## Benjamin Franklin on Jewish Immigration

*Excerpt from the Journal of Charles Pickens of South Carolina of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of 1789 regarding the statement of Benjamin Franklin at the Convention concerning Jewish immigration.*

There is a great danger for the United States of America. This great danger is the Jew, Gentlemen." In every land the Jews have settled, they have depressed the moral level and lowered the degree of commercial honesty. They have remained apart and unassimilated, and they have attempted to oppress and strangle the nation financially, as in the case of Portugal and Spain.

For more than seventeen hundred years they have lamented their sorrowful fate. Namely, "They have been driven out of their motherland," but Gentlemen, if the civilized world should give them back Palestine, and their property they would immediately find pressing reasons for not returning there. Why? Because they are vampires, and vampires cannot live on other vampires. They cannot live among themselves. They must live among Christians and others who do not belong to their race. If they are not expelled from the United States by the Constitution in less than a hundred years, they will stream into the country in such numbers that they will destroy us, and change our form of government for which we Americans shed our blood, and sacrificed our lives, property and personal freedom.

If the Jews are not excluded within two hundred years, our children will be working in the fields to feed Jews, while they remain in the counting houses, gleefully rubbing their hands. I warn you Gentlemen, if you don't exclude the Jews, your children and children's children will curse you in your graves. Their ideas are not those of Americans, even when they lived among us for ten generations. "The leopard cannot change his spots." The Jews are a danger to this land, and if they are allowed to enter they will imperil our institutions. They should be excluded by our Constitution.

*(The original of this copy is in the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia.)*



## THE JEWS

In a letter recently written to a correspondent, the Director of Political Strategy said:

"Regarding the Jews, the main point about them is that they are not Christians. The Christian policy is towards "an expanding world in which human personality is obtaining ever new reaches of freedom and fulfilment," that is to say emphasis is laid on the value of the individual. The Jewish policy, as evident in their religion, their business dealings, their organisation and their history is always centred on the domination and direction of the many by an extremely small minority. This policy has found its ideal instrument in the existing vicious use of Finance. It is true that many "non-Jew individuals" exercise the same control, but both historically and in present day fact, the root of this control is Jewish."

## RUSSIA FORECASTS

"During 1940 or 1941 America will enter the war", said an article in *Pravda*, official organ of the Russian Communist Party, quoted on the Moscow wireless,

to-day.

"The United States is walking the same way as in 1915", the article added. "The similarity of her attitude is extraordinary."

"The American capitalists are disappointed that war business is about to come to an end without having rightly started. They would prefer to join the Allies in the war to preserve the possibility of big profits."—*A.P. in "Liverpool Echo," February 2, 1940.*

## ALBERTA ELECTIONS

The General Elections will be held in Alberta on March 21, thus forcing two simultaneous campaigns—federal and provincial.

The House passed Budget expenditures amounting to \$21,000,500 (£5,250,125), resulting in an estimated deficit of \$1,170,000. The Government announced their intention to continue the payment of half the interest on provincial bonds. The Government have secured the passage of the Bill permitting the application for a charter for the Provincial Bank, and are setting aside \$500,000, the capital required by the

Federal regulations. There is no allowance in the Budget for this amount.

## PAYING IN THE DARK

A Treasury minute issued recently said it would not be desirable in the public interest to disclose through the estimates the nature and extent of the war effort.

Provision for the Navy, Army and Air Services, and for the Ministry of Supply and certain other services, will be made by a token sum of £100 for each vote.

The token vote will provide the House of Commons with the usual opportunities for discussion.

The numbers of men required for each of the Services will not be given, as vital information might be disclosed to the enemy. Votes will be presented asking for authority "for such numbers as his Majesty may deem necessary."

Other services for which a similar procedure will be followed include Ministries of Food, Shipping, Economic Warfare, Information, Home Security and Agriculture.

# THE "PRUSSIAN" HERITAGE

## ANTI-SEMITISM IN GERMANY

On the face of it, it seems very natural and understandable that the Jews of this and other countries at war should take a very active part in launching the war against "Hitlerism" which has treated large numbers of their brethren with such conspicuous lack of regard. Such internationally directed attacks by World Jewry against autocratic tyrants have been so recurring in Jewish history as to have become almost traditional.

Why? Is it sheer good nature? Or do they get something out of the fall of an autocrat that they do not get in any other way? And if so are they not under the suspicion of at least setting the seed of autocracy in fertile ground and so modifying the moisture and the heat that growth becomes inevitable?

### FIRST REICH: PRUSSIANISM

There have been Jews in Germany for more than a thousand years; when the Roman Empire became the 'Holy Roman Empire' with a German prince at its head, they were first invited ('for the sake of sorely needed revenue'), with promise of full protection, to return to those places from which they had shortly before been expelled; and then, when they had acquired some property, they were again driven away. These episodes, says the *Jewish Encyclopaedia*, 'thenceforth constitute the history of the German Jews.'

In Prussia they were allowed to live almost undisturbed. Frederick the Great, who was an ardent admirer of the French revolutionary writers and Master of a Berlin Masonic lodge, 'utilized the commercial genius of the Jews to carry out his protectionist plans'. His military motto was "attaquer, attaquer toujours." The funds for his Seven Years War of constant attack were furnished by the Jewish firm of Itzig, Ephraim and Company of Berlin. As the father of modern Prussianism his portrait is to be found in most German military academies and hangs over Hitler's desk in his study at the 'Braune Haus' in Munich.

### SECOND REICH: KAISERISM

Prussia was one of the first states to grant political equality to her Jews and by 1867 all other German states had followed suit. The emancipation had everywhere been sponsored by the local Liberal party which in 1869 brought about the federation of all German states. The chief political advocate of this proposal was Prince von Bismarck.

"From 1867 Bismarck allied himself with the Liberals, to which party most of the German Jews belonged . . . and obtained from them the parliamentary support in founding the new Empire."<sup>1</sup>

The second Reich was founded on the strength of the national enthusiasm on the Prussian defeat of the French

in 1870. Prince Bismarck, who took a prominent part in the Peace negotiations at Versailles, was accompanied by Baron von Bleichroeder, whose firm for many years managed the private finances of the Hohenzollern family. Bleichroeder arranged with the French branch of the House of Rothschild for a payment by France of five milliard francs.

A few years later Germany experienced her first severe financial crisis on a modern scale. The depression felt throughout the Reich was particularly favourable to the growth of anti-semitism. Professors of history, Christian pastors and conservative men of property, alarmed at the rapidly growing Jewish infiltration, proceeded to form an anti-semitic party with a very 'scientific' 'racial' programme. A number were elected to Parliament and commanded the respect of their audiences until a series of 'internal' scandals brought about their eclipse. Old Bismarck (by now conservative and retired) remarked that the conservatives in their attempt to fight socialism with anti-semitism 'had got hold of the wrong insect powder'.

Jewish infiltration continued apace and Jewish institutions grew stronger with every passing year. The German Central banking system, which had been established after the revolutions of 1848, developed rapidly after 1870.

"We must credit the Warburgs, the Wolfs, the Rathenaus and their close associates for building up the Jewish financial system in Germany. Real control began in the late seventies as the result of financing state ownership of the railway. As the business of Germany grew and the liquid capital increased the control became more and more centralised in Jewish hands, until in the last half of the last Kaiser's reign the banking cabal controlled the state. It was the state."<sup>2</sup>

Closely allied to the central banking system was the centrally directed business or kartel (trust) system under which the German retailer soon became a mere agent who had to conform to the rules laid down by the banker-directed kartel. In much the same manner the German citizen soon had to conform to such an amount of restrictive ('verboten') legislation that he became a mere cog in the bank-cum-trust directed 'state'. This decrease in the personal liberties of the people was accompanied by an enormous increase in the territorial possession of the Reich. The result on the German people of all this 'Imperial' expansion is summarised by Major Douglas in the following passage from *Economic Democracy*, (p. 23.):

"The external characteristics of a nation with a population of 65 millions have been completely altered in two generations, so that from the home of idealism typified by Schiller, Goethe and Heine, it has become notorious for bestiality and inhumanity only offset by slavish discipline. Its statistics of child suicide during the years preceding the war exceeded by many hundred per cent. those of any other country in the world. . . . Its commercial morality was devoid of all honour, and the external influence of Prussian ideals on the world has undoubtedly been to intensify the struggle for existence along lines which quite inevitably culminated in the greatest war of all history."

Both Jews and Nazis look back at the 'greatness' of this period with longing and admiration.

### THIRD REICH: HITLERISM

After four years of war against 'Kaiserism', the Kaiser was compelled to abdicate and went into peaceful exile in

Holland. But his former financial advisers did not abdicate. On the Kaiser's departure Prince Max of Baden became Chancellor and in drawing up his manifesto to the German people he was helped by Max Warburg, the Kaiser's adviser-in-chief. To the ensuing Peace Treaty of Versailles Max Warburg sent his Jewish partner Dr. Carl Melchior, who was the only one of the six German delegates who was not a 'politician'.

At Versailles he met Paul Warburg and Bernard Baruch who represented the 'American' interests, and later Paul spent some time with his brother Max. At this time Max received a letter from Paul's senior partner, Jacob Schiff of New York:

"Paul is now with you, who, with his clear intelligence and the vast experience he has acquired from his membership on the Federal Reserve Board, and otherwise, can no doubt be of much aid to you in formulating plans for the future."

The monetary policy pursued by the German Central Bank during the following years led to the greatest and most ruinous inflation of all times. The individual states, which under the Emperor had been allowed to keep at least some privileges, were at this time deprived of the last vestiges of independence.

It was when the inflation had reached its high water mark that Adolf Hitler, one day in 1923, launched his first unsuccessful revolution against 'the system'. Shortly afterwards Hjalmar Schacht was called to the office of President of the Reichsbank in order 'to Stabilize the Mark'. His attempt, unlike Hitler's was successful. Hitler had spent a 'disillusioned' youth in Vienna, had served in the war in some insignificant position, and then emigrated to Munich. He has himself admitted that when he first entered politics he received financial support from certain Jews; and as early as 1920 Captain Roehm, with the connivance of the authorities, smuggled both arms and funds to the young Nazi party, from the Reichswehr. Hitler consequently, cannot make any claim to any degree of 'self-madness'.

Schacht's policy in stabilizing the mark resulted in radical cuts in the public expenditure and the sacking in one year of hundreds of thousands of clerks and petty officials.

It is not unnatural that the victims of these two distinct policies—inflation and economy—should find each other in the ranks of the 'anti-semitic' Nazis, and in the following period Schacht was the constant target of the chief Nazi organ, the *Voelkischer Beobachter*. Its editor, Herr Rosenberg, the Nazi expert in matters Jewish, went so far as to stigmatise Dr. Schacht as a disguised Jew from Budapest.

Schacht inaugurated a policy of extensive foreign borrowing, the first big loan of 800,000,000 marks being granted to Germany by a Committee of Experts with the American financier, Dawes, at its head. From then till 1929 America alone invested six billion dollars<sup>4</sup> in Germany, the largest foreign investment undertaken by any country. Many vast industrial undertakings (such as the Opel works) became completely American-owned.

At the end of this period Schacht negotiated the Young plan, which settled heavy annual payments by Germany, ranging from between 1½ and 2½ milliard marks, continuing until 1988. This arrangement succeeded in uniting all the various National parties into a solid *bloc* against the 'system'.

Then at the Reparations discussion in April,

1929, Schacht (who in 1926 had resigned from the Democratic Party he himself had helped to found), declared—to the surprise of everybody including his own government—that Germany could make no payments at all unless the Polish Corridor and Upper Silesia were returned to Germany. The Nazis pricked up their ears, and called a halt to the anti-Schacht propaganda. It was forgotten that Schacht was a Jew from Budapest.

On February 20, 1930, the President of the Reichsbank sent a cable to Owen Young, the American financier, informing him of his intention to resign, ending with the words 'The men that matter do not deal with outsiders'.<sup>3</sup> It was consequently 'through the German Embassy at Washington that the German people learned of the President's resolve. He was given the choice of a certain sum annually for the rest of his life, or 360,000 marks for three years. He chose the latter. Exactly three years and ten days later he was back in his old post at the Reichsbank.

Officially Schacht spent the interval between the Republic and the Third Reich tending his pigs at his country estate, but he paid a visit to U.S.A. in 1930. In 1931 he was seen at a Rally of German National parties at Harzburg. During 1932, when it seemed as though the stars of the Nazis were in abeyance, their leaders found comfort in the optimism of Dr. Schacht. Goebbels wrote in his diary in November, 1932: "In a talk with Dr. Schacht I found that he absolutely supports our standpoint. He is one of the few who side quite steadily with the Leader."

The Nazis came into power on January 30, 1933, and on March 17, Schacht returned to the Reichsbank. His predecessor, Dr. Luther sailed as Ambassador to the United States. Dr. Luther did not speak English.

Hitler took over from the republic all the great centralised institutions that had been built largely by the Ghetto-liberated Jews—and improved on them. Intense regimentation was again the order of the day: but the Jewish "masses", who had done so much to render this a matter of course, were once more deprived of their privileges as German citizens and driven back into the ghetto, and thence, again, out of Germany. The first result of Hitler's anti-Jew laws was a constant flight of Jews from the country to the towns, and thence to the big cities. Those who could afford to went abroad.

But Max Warburg, the veteran banker who had played so conspicuous a part at the peace conference at Versailles, was still head of his great banking house at Hamburg. In 1935 many Jewish banking houses were still operating, including Bleichroeder's, Mendelssohn and Company, J. Dreifuss and Company, Arnold Brothers, Simon Hirschland, L. Berends and Sons and M. M. Warburg and Company; although Jewish executives in the Deutsche Bank and Disconto Gesellschaft had been "retired" in the previous years.

Hitler himself is said to get his policies from Professor Haushofer, whose wife is a full-blooded Jewess and is reported to be a great friend of Hitler's. Hitler has also said that he was very much impressed by The Protocols of the Elders of Zion<sup>5</sup>: so much so that he borrowed from them the art of revolutionary technique, the art of conspiracy and his method of exploiting human weaknesses!

#### WHERE TO?

America, Africa, Australia, where Jewish immigrants were once welcomed for their help in the development of

the resources of the land, have now, owing to the tendentious blocking of practical reform in finance (largely by Jewish financiers) developed a lopsided efficiency in production which they are concerned to "cut down" to the appropriate size of consumption. There are unemployed. They do not want immigrants in large numbers.

Nor are the emigrants of the same type as those thrown up by previous waves of anti-semitism. A far greater proportion of them are of the middle classes, tradesmen, merchants and professional folk, with a small amount of capital.

The direct results of the persecution in Central Europe seem to be:

(1) The concentration of Jews, numerically, in the United States and Palestine. The United States absorbed 43,450 refugees in 1939, which was more than half the total number of immigrants, but in 1940 there have been some efforts to stop the entrance of Jews until the end of the war.

Jewish immigration into Palestine was restricted in 1939 to 75,000 in the succeeding five years,—slightly more than 1,000 a month. From 1918 to 1932 the total number of immigrants from Germany had been less than 3,500, but in 1935 half of the total number of immigrants were from Germany and Eastern Europe. There is some evidence that Germany is encouraging the direction of Jewish refugees to Palestine—probably not without consideration of its effect on Arab-Jew relations, guerrilla warfare in Palestine and its effect on British ascendancy in the Near East. Until 1934, emigrants to Palestine were allowed to take out of Germany the requisite capital of £1,000. Later, there seems to have been German and Russian connivance in allowing the passage of Jews bent on reaching Palestine. In November, 1939, a party starting on foot from Poland intended to make their way to Odessa, with the hope of embarking there for Palestine. In Palestine constant arrests are made of "illegal immigrants" who have landed without permission.

Jews themselves regard Palestine as their natural refuge, and are applying strong pressure for a substantial increase in the quota of immigrants. In November, 1939, the President of the New Zionist organisation addressed a letter to Lord Hankey pointing out that in 1915 the late Czar had to remove all restrictions to prevent Jews entering the inner provinces of Russia. The letter goes on:

"It seems inevitable that the same course will have to be adopted with regard to Palestine as the only natural place of refuge for the Jewish victims of this new invasion."

(2) A result of the outward flow of Jewish scholars and professional people is an accelerated spread of Jewish internationalist 'civilisation' into the native cultures of the countries of their adoption.

(3) The international strain set up by the full realisation of the terrible plight of the persecuted Jews and conditions—largely produced by a few very powerful men—which make it difficult to remedy the matter, is a contributory cause of the war.

B. J.

#### References:

- 1 *The Jewish Encyclopaedia*.
- 2 Arthur Kitson in the *National Review*, March, 1925.
- 3 *Schacht: Hitler's Magician*, by Norbert Mühler.
- 4 *Germany, Fascist or Soviet?* by H. Knickerbocker.
- 5 *Hitler Speaks*, by H. Rauschnig.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS AND MEETINGS**

**Books to Read**

By C. H. Douglas:—

- Economic Democracy .....  
(*edition exhausted*)
- Social Credit ..... 3/6
- Credit Power and Democracy ... 3/6
- The Monopoly of Credit ..... 3/6
- Warning Democracy .....  
(*edition exhausted*)
- The Tragedy of Human Effort ... 6d.
- The Use of Money ..... 6d.
- Approach to Reality ..... 3d.
- Money and the Price System ... 3d.
- Nature of Democracy ..... 2d.
- Social Credit Principles ..... 1d.
- Tyranny ..... 1d.

By L. D. Byrne:—

- Alternative to Disaster ..... 4d.
- The Nature of Social Credit ... 4d.
- Debt and Taxation ..... 2d.

**ALSO**

- The Douglas Manual ..... 5/-
- The Economic Crisis:  
Southampton Chamber of  
Commerce Report ..... 6d.
- The Bankers of London  
by Percy Arnold ..... 4/6
- Economics for Everybody  
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**SOUTHAMPTON Group:** Secretary C. Daish, 19, Merridale Road, Bitterne, Southampton.

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**EXPANSION FUND**

To the Treasurer,  
Social Credit Expansion Fund,  
c/o The Social Credit Secretariat,  
12, Lord Street, Liverpool, 2.

I enclose the sum of £ : : ,  
as a donation towards the Social Credit Expansion Fund, to be expended by the Administrators at the Sole Discretion of Major C. H. Douglas.

Name .....

Address .....

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**TO THE DIRECTOR OF REVENUE,  
THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT,  
12, LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL, 2.**

I wish to support Social Credit Policy as defined in the terms of association of and pursued by The Social Credit Secretariat under the Advisory Chairmanship of Major C. H. Douglas.

I will, until further notice, contribute

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per quarter,  
per year,

towards the funds of the Social Credit Secretariat.

Signature.....

I herewith enclose the sum of £ : : , as a donation towards the above mentioned funds.

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