The Great Betrayal

by C. H. DOUGLAS

(Originally published in The Social Crediter in 1948)

III.

There is really no room for doubt as to the nature and origin of the attack on the British Empire. It is fundamentally a cultural attack intended to eliminate or at least minimise the conception of human “quality” by substituting “equality”; and a recognition of this fact is the only key to a situation which is otherwise a mass of unrelated contradictions. It is an international attack, utilising national forces.

Attempts to define a culture are always unsatisfactory and inadequate, and the explanation of this can, I think, be found in its nature, which is four dimensional—it has an extension in Time, or it is not a culture. The ruling culture of the British Empire, and the feature which distinguishes it from many other contemporaries is tradition, i.e., it is a true, not a spurious culture; and it is tradition more than any other factor, which the sponsors of dialectical materialism, Socialism, Marxism, and Communism attack. There is little doubt that behind all of these is a Power which is completely aware of the reality of extension in Time, and of the immense dangers to which humanity is exposed by “a break with tradition.” It is perhaps unnecessary to add that an extension in Time is only one dimension, but it is a fundamental of quality. (“My Word shall pass away.”)

Perhaps as elementary an introduction to this subject, in the political sense, as any other, is afforded by Spain under General Franco.

Times being what they are, it may be necessary to insist that I have neither intention nor desire to apologise for General Franco, if he requires apology. What I do see quite clearly is that, with his associates, he defeated a primary attempt of Judaeo-Freemasonry, the Power which is using tradition to destroy tradition; that he stands as a protagonist, and a not unsuccessful protagonist, of the opposition to Judaeo-Masonic-Communism; that the culture of the British Empire, and its traditional basis, was a primary obstacle to the Masonic World Plan; and that, whether we like it or not, our natural ally in the present struggle is “Franco-Spain.” And perhaps one of the greatest services rendered by the Canadian Royal Commission on Espionage was to uncover the existence of e.g., Englishmen, “who placed loyalty to a (un-named) world Power above that which they owed to their own country”—a situation with which General Franco had to, and did, deal.

On April 17, 1948, the Washington (U.S.A.) Times-Herald published in a leader, portions of a correspondence which apparently passed between Sir Samuel Hoare, now Lord Templewood, then British Ambassador to Spain, and General Franco. So far as I am aware, this correspondence has not been published here. It may be noticed in passing that Lord Templewood belongs to a Quaker-Whig banking family, and that he was in Moscow at the time of the fall of the Czar.

On February 21, 1943, General Franco wrote to Sir Samuel Hoare:

“Out alarm at Russian advances is common not only to neutral nations, but also to all those people in Europe who have not yet lost their sensibilities and their realisation of the peril.

“Communism is an enormous menace to the whole world and now it is sustained by the victorious arms of a great country, all those not blind must wake up.

“If the war’s course continues unaltered it is evident that the Russian army will penetrate deeply into German territory. If this comes to pass, would it not be of the greatest danger for the Continent and for England, a sovietized Germany which would furnish Russia her secrets and war constructions, her engineers and specialists, giving that country the opportunity of building a huge empire extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts?

“We think the situation extremely serious and we appeal to the British people’s good sense to consider the matter; for if Russia occupies Germany nothing and nobody will stop her.

“If Germany did not exist, we Europeans would have to invent it, and it is ridiculous to think she could be replaced by a confederation of Lithuanians, Poles, Czechs and Rumanians, who would rapidly convert to a confederation of Soviet states.”

The test of science is prophecy.

Now listen to the sapience of the Quaker-Banker-Whig.

He wrote:

“You say the greatest European danger is communism and that a Russian victory would mean the triumph of communism in European countries that would bring the destruction of European civilisation and of Christian culture.

(Continued on page 2.)
Socialism

Socialism is a disease of a state of society in which a true science of society scarcely exists, in which false notions of life, of the relation of the individual to society and the state, are widespread, and in which all ranks are honeycombed by sentimental notions of what ought to be, and can be, in this world. Since Rousseau, a certain set of doctrines has been permeating modern society, which have no truth in history or fact at all, but which flatter human nature and are sure to be popular, because they make light of education, culture, capital, breeding, and all the excellencies which, being very hard to get, raise him who has them above him that has them not. The same doctrines teach, per contra, that the untrained man is the norm, and type, and standard, so that men, instead of being urged to seek the excellencies are encouraged to believe themselves superior, without them, to those who have them. Such is the outcome of the doctrine of equality, and, as it has spread, it has only grown more popular, has propagated more and more fallacies, and shifted more and more distinctly into a thirst and demand for (equal) enjoyment of material luxury. Socialism is an effort to gratify the thirst in some other way than by using it as an incentive to industry and economy. Obviously, there is no other way, unless it consists in taking away the means of material enjoyment from those who have produced and saved them, and giving them to those who have not produced and saved them. Every step in that direction, is a step towards universal impoverishment and barbarism, and every step will have to be won by war. The socialists assume that their victory in that war is certain, but it is certain that they are entirely mistaken."—Scribners, New York, March, 1880.

Centralisation

"It is my belief that if we carry into these years [ahead] the present system of concentrated economic powers and practices of both capital and labour, of concentrated populations, of concentrated industries, of concentrated government domination and direction, of heavy taxation with its destructive effects on community and individual initiative and independence, of the steady impairment of our soil and water and the destruction of our forests and of irreplaceable minerals and oils, of the prevailing greed of various privilege-seeking groups, we cannot possibly avoid economic disaster. Yet it is a fact that the dominant thinking of the moment simply proposes a continuation, with ever-increasing governmental interference, of this same hopeless system."—Decentralise for Liberty by Thomas Hughes.

Mr. Hughes was Assistant-Secretary for Fiscal Affairs, (U.S.A.).

THE GREAT BETRAYAL— (continued from page 1.)

"Our point of view is, on the contrary, entirely different. . . .

"The feasible situation at the end of the war will be thus: French, English and American armies will occupy the European continent. These armies will be supplied with the best war weapons and would include fresh, first order troops, not wasted and tired as those of Russia's armies.

"I dare to bear prophecy that, at the moment, THE GREATEST MILITARY POWER IN EUROPE WILL WITHOUT DOUBT BE THAT OF GREAT BRITAIN. . . . Consequently, British influence will be the greatest ever seen in Europe since the time of Napoleon's downfall.

"This influence will be supported by an enormous military power . . . with it we shall maintain full influence in all Europe and will help her reconstruction.

"So I accept no fear of afterwar Russian danger for Europe. Nor can I accept the idea that Russia will, at the end of the war, follow an anti-European policy of her own."

(To be continued.)

Social Credit and Suez
by BRYAN W. MONAHAN.

12 copies @ 2/6. 24 copies @ 4/6.
50 copies @ 8/-.. 100 copies @ 15/-..

From K.R.P. PUBLICATIONS LIMITED,
11, GARFIELD STREET, BELFAST, N. IRELAND.
The Development of World Dominion

During the period of the Socialist Administration in Great Britain, following the end of World War II, The Social Crediter, analysed the activities of that administration in our progress to disaster; and emphasised over and over that a change of administration would not mean a change of policy. The Constitutional issue, philosophy, politics, economics and strategy were examined in the notes under the heading "From Week to Week." Written or inspired by the late C. H. Douglas, these notes are a permanent and invaluable addition to our understanding of the policies of opposed philosophies, and we propose to re-publish a considerable selection of them, both for their relevance to a situation which has developed but not otherwise altered under a 'new' Administration, and for the benefit of new readers of this journal to whom otherwise they are not readily available.

The date of original publication is given in brackets after each item.

In a competent review of a book by the Swiss, Charles-Ferdinand Ramuz, What is Man, the American newsletter, Human Events has some important things to say.

Ramuz considered that the great and pandemic sickness of modernity is what he terms intellectualism, but which we have frequently called abstractionism, and he defines this as the attempt to live by abstract ideas, rather than by nature and by the values of direct experience.

"Ideas," wrote Ramuz, "are the occupational disease of the great cities, which an over-civilisation [sic] has set apart from the wholeness of life."

The American Edition of the book is a translation, and it is possible that a certain confusion in the use of words, such as the identification of "ideas" with "reasoning," may be due to this, and may not occur in the original. But it is clear enough that what the author had in mind was the abuse of the deductive method—the application of logic to some premise and the totally invalid assumption that because the logic is sound, the premise is justified. Where values of "reason and science" [sic] are substituted for those of faith and emotion, man finds himself plunged into that terrifying abyss where numbers progress in both directions towards that total absence of finality which we call the infinite and in relation to which the greatest as well as the smallest numbers lose all significance.

"It is for this reason that Communism is the natural and logical end of bourgeois rationalism . . . this accounts for the hatred of nature which is characteristic of Communist thought for where Communism insists on uniformity, nature is variform; Hence Communism in action strives to separate man from all direct contact with nature."

It is wisdom, not logic, which we lack.

(January 1, 1949.)

We can restrain without difficulty the remnant of admiration we used, many years ago, to feel for The Times. But its Literary Supplement still has a certain dignity long departed from the threepenny edition of the Daily Worker. Thus a recent editorial commenting on a remark by Earl Russell observed that the popular revulsion from science and scientists (which is marked, and growing) is inspired by something more than the dread of recent inventions, and extends to the whole class of intellectuals. We agree.

Those of us who have devoted a good deal of attention to events in the world of the twentieth century, the groups of people who appear to be consciously involved with them, and their links with predecessors active in the French Revolution and the abortive wave of revolt which swept Europe in 1848, cannot fail to discern a certain pattern which has organic relations with the opinion expressed in The Times Literary Supplement, and stamps it with a certain honesty becoming only too rare. Because there is a tendency, perhaps not wholly justified, to assume that "literary" is a synonym for "intellectual."

But in fact, the distinguishing characteristic of the period under comment is the triumph of the Age of Reason heralded by the intellectuals who were the stalking-horse of the Terror—a triumph the fruits of which are already laden with an unimaginable bitterness. Behind events, persons and race, there has been active the cult of Lucifer the Light Bringer, and logic, rationalism, is the hallmark of that cult.

Only a perverse obscurantism would deny the value of Reason properly regarded, just as it would be fatuous to condemn a slide-rule, with which it has an organic connection, as being in itself reprehensible. But the idea, if it can be so called, that "values" are ultimately physicomathematical (put forward, e. g., by Sir Edmund Whitaker in the 1948 Herber Spencer Lecure) seems to us to be a compact instance of the delirium of Idolatry not the less fatal because of its appeal to Rationality.

(May 21, 1949.)

It is highly significant that the worship of logic is characteristic of immaturity, of youth. At the age of eighteen or so, logic presents an indisputable proof for every problem. And it will be noticed that there has been, and is, a conscious "youth movement" carrying with it the implication that wisdom reaches its apex in the early twenties.

Yet it must be plain to anyone that not only is evidence lacking that logic has solved any political problems of consequence in the past, but, conversely, that the policies now current in world affairs which pretend to base their appeal on logic, threaten us with final destruction.

There is no saying requiring attention more clamantly than "Unless ye become as little children ye shall in no wise enter into the Kingdom." There is nothing logical about a little child.

(May 21, 1949.)

If anyone can explain, by logic or otherwise, just exactly why we should become hopelessly enchained in debt to the so-called United States while draining ourselves of the "benefits" if any, of dollars received from export, we should like to hear from them. Not one person in ten thousand understands that it is part of the "Marshall Plan" that we export the value of every dollar we obtain, at such prices as can be obtained in a fiercely competitive world market while importing raw material in a sellers’ market; an arrangement which is mathematically certain to leave us with large un-
collectable credits in every country except U.S.A., and astronomical debts to U.S.A.

It is possible that the patriots who arranged this little deal would say but not believe, "If you owe a little money to the bank, the bank owns you; but if you owe a lot of money to the bank, you own the bank."

We think we can guess at the approximately true answer; but you guess first.

Don't omit a slight sketch as to (a) Who will be ruined (b) Who will collect the assets at the bankruptcy sale.

(May 21, 1949).

"The root trouble is that this generation of Englishmen understands nothing in the field of politics but political parties, and expects political parties to reflect an opposition between capital and labour."—The Tablet, June 18.

The position is complicated by the fact that this generation doesn't understand what is meant by capital or labour either.

( July 2, 1949)

How much of the phenomenon is due to a general decline of intelligence noted in many quarters, we do not know, but it is remarkable that a rationalistic age is losing the capacity to reason.

An instance of this has been brought to our attention by a correspondent resident in the U.S. zone of Germany, where apparently an Englishman, lecturing under a U.S. licence uses something almost indistinguishable from the Social Credit approach to an appreciation of the situation. Having gained the attention of his audience, as he does, he propounds his remedy which is—steady, now—appeasement of Russia by building up by every means, technical, economic and educational, the morale of the Soviet State.

Many comments could be offered on this particular instance; but we are not sure that the most cogent would not be to direct attention once again to the growing importance of semantics—in effect, the theme song of George Orwell's latest novel "1984" (c.f., the complete reversal of meaning in the first word of the well-known Collect, "Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings.").

There is a growing number of words used in current politics which in their context are completely delusive. Under the Old Order, this would have been detected immediately, because men of all classes shared a common experience. (Notice again, the perversion of the word "feudal" to suggest that they did not.) But there is no common ground between Professors Laski and Cole and the world they would like to manipulate except that they write about things they have never done.

It is quite certain that this subtle misuse of words, in combination with the equally subtle misuse of fraudulent majorities as a device for centralising power, is neither accidental nor unconscious, although the actual users may think that they understand their import. It has been grasped by our Masters that majorities will always accept a label as an explanation; that the short road to power is to popularise a label, which can always be done by an appeal to greed, and then to fill the bottle which carries it with any noxious rubbish which will achieve the downfall of the purchaser. By the aid of two or three labels, you can sell the same poison indefinitely.

(July 2, 1949.)

Bribery is a word which may have many meanings, and it is quite possible that we are all bribed. It may be argued that any man who spends his days in obtaining money with which to buy a living, rather than in doing those things which he has an inner urge to do, is "corrupt."

On the other hand, it is possible to regard bribery simply as a rather crude and, on the whole, troublesome price system which is exactly how the Oriental regards it. The English objection to it, where it exists, is looked upon as just one more manifestation of madness.

Nevertheless, that objection is sound, and it is both sound and critically important where the monopoly of bribery on a mass scale becomes vested in a ruling clique—the position to which we have attained by the capture of the Bank of "England" by P.E.P. and Co.

It is much heard, at the moment, that "this Labour Government is finished." That was what they said of Roosevelt's New Deal—a parallel Government on one simple principle—bribery.

(January 1, 1949.)

Mrs. Tudor Jones

We deeply regret to record the death in hospital at Wrexham on May 27 of Mrs. Gladys Mary Thurlow Jones, wife of the Advisory Chairman of the Secretariat, after a long and painful illness borne with great courage. Mrs. Jones was well known to such Social Crediters as had occasion to visit her husband, as a graceful and charming hostess and one whose entire home seemed to be at the disposition of the Movement. She had also a wide circle of friends among the medical personnel of Liverpool.

We wish to express our deep sympathy with Dr. Tudor Jones and his family.

BOOKS TO READ

By C. H. Douglas:

The Brief for the Prosecution .................. 8/6
"Whose Service is Perfect Freedom" .................. 5/-
Social Credit .................. 3/6
The Big Idea .................. 2/6
Programme for the Third World War .................. 2/-
The "Land for the (Chosen) People" Racket .................. 2/-
The Realistic Position of The Church of England .................. 8d.
Realistic Constitutionalism .................. 8d.
Money and the Price System .................. 7d.
The Use of Money .................. 7d.
The Tragedy of Human Effort .................. 7d.
The Policy of a Philosophy .................. 7d.
Security, Institutional and Personal .................. 6d.
Reconstruction .................. 6d.

From K.R.P. PUBLICATIONS LIMITED,
11, GARFIELD STREET, BELFAST, N. IRELAND.

Published by K.R.P. Publications Ltd., at 11, Garfield Street, Belfast.
Printed by J. Hayes & Co., Woolton, Liverpool.