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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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## Is Britain Betrayed?

By JOHN MITCHELL

In 1905 certain documents claimed to have been taken from the safe of a Jewish Freemason were published; a copy of them was deposited in the British Museum on August 10, 1906. They were reviewed in *The Times* on May 8, 1920, and in the summary of them given by that paper it was said among other things:—

“That there has been for centuries a secret international political organisation of the Jews.”

“Political problems are not meant to be understood by ordinary people: they can only be comprehended, as I have said before, by rulers who have been directing affairs for many centuries.”

“To this conception of statesmanship the masses are contemptible cattle, and the political leaders of the Gentiles, ‘upstarts from its midst as rulers, are likewise blind in politics. They are puppets pulled by the hidden hand of the Elders,’ puppets mostly corrupt, always inefficient, easily coaxed, bullied, or blackmailed into submission, unconsciously furthering the advent of Jewish dominion.”

It is significant that these documents\* were published as early as 1905 and that what they said would happen has been borne out with remarkable accuracy by subsequent events. Their significance is enhanced by a statement made by no less a person than Benjamin Disraeli in the House of Commons on July 14, 1856. He said:

“There is in Italy a power which we seldom see mentioned in this House, I mean the secret societies. . . . It is useless to deny, because it is impossible to conceal, that a great part of Europe—the whole of Italy, France, and a great portion of Germany, to say nothing of other countries—is covered with a network of these secret

societies just as the superficies of the earth are now being covered with railways. And what are their objects? They do not attempt to conceal them. They do not want constitutional government; they do not want ameliorated institutions. They want to change the tenure of land, to drive out the present owners of the soil, and to put an end to ecclesiastical establishments. Some of them may go further.”

The following statements are taken from the documents:—

“By new laws we will regulate the political life of our subjects as though they were so many parts of a machine. Such laws will gradually restrict all freedom and liberties allowed by the Gentiles.

“It is essential for us to arrange that besides ourselves there should be in all countries nothing but a huge proletariat, so many soldiers and police loyal to our cause.

“Our programme will induce a third part of the populace to watch the remainder from a pure sense of duty, or from the principle of voluntary service.

“The main problem for our government is how to weaken the brain of the public by criticism, how to make it lose its power of reasoning which creates opposition, and how to distract the public mind by senseless phraseology.”

“How to weaken the brain of the public”! The well-known Jewish writer Madame G. R. Tabouis says “Judaism can only hope to dominate the world” by “the religious and moral improvement of the human race.” The equally well-known Jewish writer, Miss Dorothy Thompson, speaking at a banquet of Sales and Advertising Clubs in Toronto on May 3, said:

“I say that society, civilisation, culture, is the great attempt of the mind of man to overcome the laws of nature, which are the laws of the jungle, and to build another law, an acrobatic anti-nature law which says that nature shall be tamed and the world shall be made to correspond with the intelligence and conscience and intuition of that most unnatural animal: Man.”

In both of these statements we find the assertion that man should be separated from nature (of which he is a part, and whose laws he disobeys only at the cost of disease and suffering, physical and mental) and be made to perform to an “acrobatic” artificial “moral” law. The effect is to weaken and to distract the minds of the public

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and lead it away from reality.

"I tell you that this war will be the breeding place of the revolution of the future" which "will not be Naziism and will not be Communism," says Miss Thompson; "The wave of the future is democracy, federation, commonwealth, freedom and equality." It will be noticed that these words cancel each other out.

This recalls what Dr. Oscar Levy wrote as a preface to a book in 1920:

"Our last revolution is not yet made. This last revolution, the revolution that will crown our revolutionary work, will be the revolution against the revolutionaries. It is bound to come, and it is perhaps upon us now."

### A "Moral" Obligation

And while the Tabouis and Thompsons have been busy addling people's brains, under cover of the distraction they have created, the evil planning of the world's secret rulers has gone on. British reverses have not stopped because Churchill has become Prime Minister instead of First Lord of the Admiralty. Poland and Norway have been followed by France, Oran, Dakar, Greece and now Crete. The *decisive* factor in bringing us into the war in September 1939 was not whether we were strong enough to defeat Germany, still less whether it was possible for us geographically or otherwise to give *effective* aid to Poland. It was for one reason only: that we had a "moral" obligation under a treaty to go to war with Germany if she attacked Poland. Now our whole position in the Middle East is jeopardised, because as every known fact goes to show we let a "moral" obligation lead us to assist Greece *by fighting in Greece*. Greece has gained nothing from it and we are stated to have lost thousands of lorries, armoured cars and tanks, many aircraft and a large number of our best troops; and it was known, as many responsible critics in the Empire have pointed out, that "we fought under conditions which from the start rendered such results inevitable." Had the effort, men and material of the Navy, Army and Air Force spent in Greece for "moral" reasons been concentrated in North Africa and Crete we could have held our positions there. The public would never have agreed to British forces going to Greece had they known, as Churchill and the Government must have known in advance, that we had insufficient material to hold the Germans there. As it is Mr. Churchill lives up to his promise to us: of "blood, toil, tears and sweat." At the same time the American Government, the value of whose shipments of war material to Great Britain had up to May never exceeded £12 million a month (an amount equivalent only to what the people of Britain are spending every day on the war), and that on loan, had made grandiloquent promises of "all possible aid" to Yugoslavia and Greece whilst being unwilling to send her ships anywhere near those countries. And the Dies Committee, after reviewing the evidence, has recently published a statement that more armaments have been going to Germany from the U.S.A. than to Great Britain.

The reason for this tragic betrayal of the British people is that the British Government is acting as the agent for a policy dictated by very powerful interests which have their headquarters in the U.S.A. It is for this reason that under cover of high flown ideals and with the aid of senseless phraseology it is working to push Great Britain

into open political subservience to the U.S.A.

Let us review some of the facts and the evidence in support of them which show that this serious assertion is in no way exaggerated. The group of sinister individuals who beyond any doubt whatever control the Washington Government and shape its policy is represented on the financial side by the German-Jew banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, the founder partners in which all came from Frankfurt, the home of the Rothschild dynasty. A member of this firm, Mr. Paul Warburg, during the last war worked himself into the chairmanship of the Federal Reserve Board, which has been controlled by this group ever since. Paul Warburg was described in *The Times* on November 6, 1919 as "the directing force of the Federal Reserve Board," and this is what the British Ambassador at Washington from 1913 to 1917, Sir Cecil Spring Rice, had to say in a letter published in his memoirs:—

"Since Morgan's death the Jewish bankers are supreme, and they have captured the Treasury Department by the simple expedient of financing the bills of the Secretary of the Treasury (in a perfectly fair and honourable manner), and forcing upon him the appointment of the German Warburg on the Federal Reserve Board, which he dominates. The Government itself is rather uneasy, and the President quoted to me the text, 'He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.'"

### The Federal Reserve Board

The following two statements will serve to indicate the immense power wielded by this Board:—

"Never in the history of the world has so much power been vested in a small body of men as in the Federal Reserve Board. These men have the welfare of the world in their hands, and they could upset the rest of us either deliberately or by some unconscious action." —The late Lord (then Sir Josiah) Stamp as reported in the monthly circular of the National City Bank for February, 1926.

"Practically absolute power over the welfare of the world has been placed in the hands of the Federal Reserve Board. And one is appalled to see the apparently haphazard manner in which the Board uses this power, how ignorant it is of the aim which ought to dictate American monetary policy." —Professor Gustav Cassel in the *Financial Times*, in 1930.

Paul Warburg's brother, Max, enjoyed a similar position of power in Germany during and after the war of 1914-18.

Great Britain was delivered into the power of this gang of international financiers with the help of Lord Reading (Sir Rufus Isaacs), friend and colleague of Sir Ernest Cassel, whom Churchill has described as a life-long friend of his father and himself. Lord Reading was sent over to the U.S.A. in 1917 by the British Government to arrange a Debt settlement. By the arrangements he made the British borrowings were specifically repayable in gold, and mostly on demand. The amount involved was £1,000 millions; and the total stock of monetary gold in the world was at the time £2,000 millions, only a small fraction of which was possessed by Britain.

Lord Reading became British Ambassador at Washington in 1918.

In 1920 Mr. Montagu Norman, of Brown, Shipley

and Company, of New York, whom the *Wall Street Journal* described as "unknown" in financial London at the time, was appointed Governor of the Bank of England. As early as March 11, 1927 the *Wall Street Journal* described Mr. Norman as "very intimate" with Dr. Schacht, who proceeded to organise Germany financially for war, with the aid of loans from the Bank of England.

The British debt to America, under the terms arranged by Lord Reading, which gave the whip hand to the Federal Reserve Board, was, of course, used by that Board as a weapon to force its policy on Britain through Mr. Norman. It was treated on a different footing to every other war debt incurred by any country in the war. Paul Warburg was reported in *The Times* on August 2, 1922 as saying:—

"... England's debt, however, he put in a class by itself, suggesting that an understanding for its refunding and ultimate repayment was an essential preface to American co-operation in Europe."

### The Return to the Gold Standard

In 1925 Mr. Winston Churchill was Chancellor of the Exchequer and arranged that Britain should return to the gold standard, thus putting this country more firmly in the control of the German-Jew-American bankers. When he was entertained by the British Bankers' Association shortly afterwards, the president, Sir Felix Schuster, whose elder brother was born in Frankfurt, and who was himself educated there, said:—

"There might be temporary drawbacks, but they would not count in the long run. The benefit of stability and security would outweigh them all. A great obstacle to world trade had been removed."

The statements of two men, Reginald McKenna and Irving Fisher will serve to indicate the meaning of this move:—

"... The conclusion, therefore, is forced upon us that in a very real sense the world is on a dollar standard...."

"I conclude that as long as conditions remain at all similar to those we know to-day America will be able to maintain control over the world level of prices." —Mr. Reginald McKenna at the Annual Meeting of the Midland Bank, January 28, 1928.

"As Mr. Reginald McKenna has said, the world now has a 'dollar standard' fixed by credit control rather than a gold standard fixed by gold bullion as such. It is doubtful if Englishmen would have relished this fact had they fully realised it when they adopted what they supposed to be an automatic gold standard. For what they really did was to substitute for an English-managed an American-managed standard...."

"The monetary policy of the United States determines the value of the currency of every other gold standard country. The Federal Reserve authorities therefore control not only the general level of prices in the United States, but also the price level of all other gold standard countries in the world...."

"... Consequently the price level of the United States has a determining influence on the world price level, which is actually regulated by the leaders of United States bank policy." —Professor Irving Fisher in *The Money Illusion*.

The next landmark in the Federal Reserve Board's policy is the slump period inaugurated by that Board in

1929, concerning which the chairman of the U.S.A. House of Representatives' Banking and Currency Committee Mr. McFadden, said on December 15, 1931:

"It was not accidental. It was a carefully contrived occurrence—the International Bankers sought to bring about a condition of despair here so that they could emerge as the rulers of us all."

This slump was effectively used to discredit President Hoover, thus ensuring President Roosevelt's election. Elsewhere, in Germany the appalling economic conditions caused by this bankers' policy provoked wild discontent and enabled Hitler to gain popular support and power. In Great Britain a policy of restriction, "economy" and planning was forced on the docile Macdonald-cum-Baldwin Government. In 1931 the Bank of England formed a special company to buy up and destroy British shipping. And the Socialists in conjunction with supporters of the League of Nations (later the Federal Unionists) devoted their efforts to keeping Britain disarmed. During this long period of shameful activity (or inactivity) Mr. Churchill, who had played an important part in putting Great Britain in the power of the Federal Reserve Board, broke away from all political parties, and whilst refraining from telling the public who and what was the real cause of the trouble, indulged in spectacular and flamboyant speeches urging rearmament on a nation convinced that heavy Government spending was already a *necessary* cause of high taxation and economic distress. He did nothing whatever to relieve them of this erroneous belief, although it is widely known that huge amounts of newly created bank credit have been spent by the Government since he became Prime Minister. Knowing that Britain was not adequately prepared for war he yet did not hesitate to join with the Socialists in urging the nation to war in 1938, backed as he was by insistent demands to this end from powerful interests in the U.S.A. And when the crash came and reverse followed reverse after we entered the war in 1939, the daily press united in pressing Churchill's accession to the Premiership and agreed with him in his action in calling into the Government the Socialists who had done everything in their power to keep us disarmed. For this he was warmly applauded by the New York papers, concerning which the following passage from a letter to Sir Valentine Chirol on November 13, 1914 by Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the British Ambassador at Washington, is significant:—

"Dernburg (of the German Embassy) and his crew are continually at work, and the German-Jewish bankers are toiling in a solid phalanx to compass our destruction. One by one they are getting hold of the principal New York papers, and I was told to-day that the *New York Times*.... has been practically acquired by Kuhn, Loeb and Company."

What has Churchill achieved? He has achieved one thing only, and that is to unite the British people behind disastrous policies, which if persisted in must exhaust them in a very long war, and finish with a 'peace' in which Great Britain will have lost her sovereignty.

### A Policy for Victory

The policies which will enable us to win the war without loss of independence to any power and without exhaustion are known with precision: policies which involve strategies in the military field that will enable us to exert superior force at the point of attack; policies which in the field of pro-

(continued on page 11)

## Local Authorities Against Centralisation of Civil Defence

Mr. NORMAN TIPTAFT'S VIEWS

*In concluding the debate in the House of Commons on Civil Defence (June 12-13) Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Health, announced that the government did not intend to nationalise Civil Defence but proposed to extend further the present system of organisation in Local Authorities. Centralisation into a separate Ministry, which was suggested during the debate, had earlier been canvassed throughout the country. The following reports show some of the response.*

### Liverpool

The *Liverpool Daily Post* of June 11 summarises the proposed changes:

In each area the commissioner would appoint three chief officers to deal with 1, food and rest centres; 2, evacuation and billeting; and 3, transport and other technical services, including gas, water, and electricity. In addition, a medical officer would be appointed to work under the instruction of the commissioner."

In Liverpool the view is held that the local civil defence organisation (with the possible exception of the fire-fighting department) has worked smoothly and efficiently, and therefore it is not expected that any influential support will be forthcoming here for such a change. On the contrary, it is feared that regional control would yield results less satisfactory than those achieved under a local administration in close touch with every aspect of the city's life and requirements.

The Liverpool Emergency Committee, which consists of the Lord Mayor, Alderman Shennan and Alderman Hogan, expressed the view, which it has communicated to the local members of Parliament, that any proposal on the lines indicated would undermine the democratic principles on which local government is founded, and that it should be resisted as strongly as possible.

In some remarks at the City Council meeting recently Alderman Hogan expressed a fear that an attempt will be made after the war to suppress local government by elected councils in favour of arbitrary rule by regional commissioners. He suggested that Liverpool should declare in favour of larger councils, extended powers and enlarged areas of administration.

### Coventry

The Mayor of Coventry, Alderman

J. A. Moseley, speaking on June 9, referred to the experience of his city in the days following the November and April raids, and advised any town similarly placed not to allow its locally elected representatives to be ridden over roughshod.

"I have warned the Regional Commissioner that Coventry has only one mayor at a time," he said. "This year it happens to be me. I have also had to tell the commanding officer the same thing. I say this without prejudice.

"The people sent in from the Region don't know the first thing about local government, and yet they are the best people I know for getting out of the responsibility when it comes to footing the bill."

Alderman Moseley also complained of the action of the Ministries concerned in flouting the opinion of the local authority regarding the use of areas reserved for green spaces as sites for factories when other sites, more conveniently situated, were available.

### Birmingham

At a meeting of the Birmingham City Council on June 10, Alderman Pritchett said that the proposal that the administration of Civil Defence Services, other than fire fighting, should be transferred from local authorities to a Government Department or Regional Commissioners had engaged the attention of the Emergency Committee, which, subject to the approval of the General Purposes Committee, requested that a communication be sent to Birmingham Members of Parliament asking them to resist such a reactionary step.

A communication has been sent to Members accordingly, in which emphasis has been given to the following points:—

(1) Transfer of the functions of the local authority would be inimical to the interests of the civil population,

and would be resented because people in difficulties as the result of air raids prefer to take their troubles to their Council representative.

(2) Except by transfer of local government staffs, the proposal would be unworkable; and those staffs are in most cases not available for transfer because they are indispensable to the normal work of the local authority—e.g., Town Clerks, Surveyors, Medical Officers of Health, Chief Constables, education officers, housing managers and the principal assistants of each.

(3) There is no need for such a reactionary step as is involved in the proposal. If some few local authorities are not efficiently exercising their powers and duties in matters of Civil Defence, Parliament should provide a quicker method either to ensure proper action by the local authority or to relieve them of their functions.

(4) The grant of wider powers to Regional Commissioners to make decisions on matters connected with Civil Defence Services would be welcomed by most local authorities who are anxious to extend or vary arrangements in the light of experience. It is, however, regarded as essential that any such extension of powers should be accompanied by the provision of an advisory council for such region, consisting of representatives of local authorities possessing personal practical knowledge of the organisation, administration and problems of Civil Defence. The Association of Municipal Corporations has also sent a memorandum on the subject to all Members of Parliament.

Alderman Byng Kenrick said the announcement of this possible development filled him "with great apprehension." He proposed an amendment to the report of the General Purposes Committee requesting the committee to supplement the action taken by the Emergency Committee in opposition to



any proposals to centralise the administration of Civil Defence other than fire-fighting. A case could be made out for centralised control of fire-fighting, but other measures of Civil Defence that were mainly of a domestic character and that could be best organised by a vigorous local authority responsive to the reasonable criticisms of citizens were quite a different matter.

Mr. W. S. Lewis, who seconded, said: "If this thing goes on, we might as well close down the Council for the period of the war. I am not willing that any such thing should be. We are fighting against a state of society in Germany, and we must be careful not to set up such conditions here. We should not allow our liberties to be taken away from us."

Mr. Tiptaft, Chairman of the A.R.P. Committee, said, "A large municipality like Birmingham knows far more about its own Civil Defence than the Region or Whitehall. The quality of our officials is, in many cases, superior to those supposed to instruct us.

"I gave the Council in private session the other day figures as far as the loss of life in this city was concerned. It was agreed those figures were extraordinarily small—due both to the shelter accommodation and the good work done by wardens, rescue and first-aid parties; but had we waited in many matters for His Majesty's Government, had we not constantly pushed and shoved for our Civil Defence services in Birmingham, those services would be nothing like as advanced as they are to-day. Theoretically, the drive for Civil Defence (as far as we are concerned) has had to go from Birmingham to Whitehall.

"Virtually every improvement that has taken place has been the result not of bureaucrats in Whitehall, or even of the Region (though the Commissioner has often backed our recommendations); but because of the sheer hard, persistent agitation of the municipality. To transfer the Civil Defence powers of a city like Birmingham to the control of some people, who have been given—not elected to—Government jobs; to put democratically-elected representatives under some of these would-be dictators, would not only be an outrage on democratic government—it would hinder the efficiency of the services.

"Support of one of the best Prime Ministers this country has ever had does not necessarily imply unquestioning faith

in Government Departments, or Government officials."

Mr. Tiptaft concluded: "We in this Council tell the Government that we are quite capable of running our own affairs; that we are not fighting this war to instal either local *gauleiters* or Whitehall bureaucrats in control of our Civil Defence organisation; and that as long as our services demonstrate on every occasion they go into action not only the skill and bravery of their members, but the soundness and efficiency of their organisation, we shall oppose by every means in our power any attempt to transfer those services from the local authority to the central Government."

The amendment was carried unanimously.

In a letter to *The Times* on June 14, Mr Tiptaft wrote:—

"In a recent article your Special Correspondent wrote:—'We have tried for months to force war needs through the bottleneck of local government.' The fact is local authorities have repeatedly made suggestions to Whitehall, and only after interminable delays has the Government timorously adopted them. He says:—'Local authorities were allowed to make their own arrangements.' They were not. Had Birmingham's suggestion of a *per capita* grant for civil defence been adopted millions could have been saved.

"Your Correspondent is apparently unaware of the limits of regional organisation. Regions being new, were staffed by oddments, often without experience even of departmental procedure. We had far more competent officials locally. He says:—'The Commissioner should have the outlines of a shadow organisation in mind.' That has been the trouble. Government 'shadow organisations' have remained shadows. The municipalities had to build the solid organisations that worked in raids. Your Correspondent instances Lord Reith's Department. Those experts told Birmingham their men could do first aid repairs to roofs at an average of one roof a man a week. Local contractors with our municipal estates department repair from three to five. That hardly illustrates Government efficiency or municipal incompetence.

"... He ends with:—'Speed is the essence of effective war relief.' Birmingham repair squads are out after a Blitz at daybreak. Many repairs are com-

plete inside 24 hours. We do not need Whitehall to speed us up.

"There is much to be said for competent Regional Commissioners. We would certainly approve of ours having additional powers to give immediate decisions. In districts where A.R.P. services are slack Commissioners might well apply pressure. Where, however, there is efficient municipal administration, local authorities should be given wider powers to make their own arrangements, and the less either Whitehall or the Region interfere the better. Most improvements in civil defence have originated with the municipalities, been welcomed by the Regions, and then whittled down and delayed by a timid and unimaginative bureaucracy in Whitehall."

## THE HEN AND THE EGG

As Mr. James Simpson, who has kept 20 hens in his back garden since eggs became scarce, said to the *Daily Express*:—

"I keep them as a source of food for my household—five of us."

"If Lord Woolton thinks he is going to take all my eggs to a packing station and ration me with a few from a local grocery, he's making a mistake. We'll live on chicken until my numbers are down to 12."

The Food Ministry denies that this is the intention of the order.

**NOW READY:—**

### The Attack on Local Government By JOHN MITCHELL

Previously published as  
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## From Week to Week

The arrival in this country of Rudolf Hess was referred to by the Socialist, Lord Provost Sir P. J. Dollan, in addressing a War Weapons Week campaign meeting at Ladybank.

"It is said Hess came here because of a split in the Nazi Party, because he was afraid of his life, or was tired of the Nazi regime. I am in a position to tell you the truth, because it will help you to realise what a fight we have to make to break the power of the Nazi gang. Hess came here still an unrepentant Nazi, still a loyal supporter of the Führer, still a devoted member of the gang that plotted war against Poland and the other countries; he came in the belief that he could remain in Scotland for two days, discuss his peace proposals with a certain group, and be given a supply of petrol and maps to enable him to return to Germany and tell them of the results of his conversations. That is the genuine truth. I understand Hess is quite annoyed at being kept a prisoner, although he is perhaps safer here than in Germany."

Everybody now knows that the German-German-Jews have arranged with the English-German-Jews that the war will go on until the American-German-Jews and the Russian-German-Jews have achieved the ownership of the world. But it does seem hard that the English and the Germans who are killing each other off to attain this desirable end, shouldn't be allowed to meet at half-time to discuss the progress of the Game.

If still further production efficiency,

more employment, and larger business and industrial units are the means to a better world, when did this great truth become evident, and where?

The difference between Socialist-Bureaucracy and Private Ownership is that Socialists never make a mistake, and live on the taxes of Private Owners, while Private Owners pay for their mistakes, and for the mistakes that Socialists never make, and support the Socialists.

In order to realise the benefits of Socialism, it is necessary to compare the Price Level now with that of 100 years ago, the taxation rise in 100 years, and the expenditure of money and lives on War over the same period.

While being the most warlike section of the community at the moment, the Socialists are conspicuous for their efforts over the past twenty years in making war the most expensive and lengthy ordeal possible.

The whole of these factors should be considered against the conquest of nature and the progress of the industrial arts, which, properly administered would have provided universal riches, and to which Socialism (as distinguished from some individual Socialists with more heart than head) has contributed nothing whatever, either in elevation of outlook or honesty of method.

The Socialists are always complaining about the monopoly of land.

Have you ever tried to buy land off a Government Department? It's an experience everyone ought to have.

It won't cost you anything but postage stamps, ink and paper, and if you look upon it as education, you needn't feel annoyed when you don't get the land.

## THE "NEW ERA"

During 1938, Mr. Barclay Smith resigned his position as Major Douglas's representative in Australia, and at the same time indicated that, to secure freedom for private work, he was handing over the direction of the *New Era* to a nominee. Mr. Barclay Smith's resignation was accepted.

Until this time, the *New Era* had justly enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best conducted Social Credit journals in the world; and to assist it the privilege was accorded of having the sole right to reproduce in Australia copyright matter from *The Social Crediter*.

Mr. Barclay Smith's detachment from the *New Era* seems to have been incomplete or temporary. The Secretariat, however, has received no communication from him since the outbreak of war. During this period the privilege extended to him was exercised in a manner which has been selective and not representative. To give prominence to the opinions of Major Douglas and of the Secretariat on one aspect of the world crisis while avoiding mention of the application of these opinions to other and even more important aspects is to distort. To admit so that the ingredients are unrecognisable as to their source, is to distort out of recognition. This treatment, as well as non-acknowledgment of the source of reproduced matter, has evoked protest from the Secretariat, followed by the withdrawal of the right of exclusive reproduction.

The Secretariat is vitally concerned to see that opinions with which it is credited are its own, and to make clear that other different or divergent opinions, however good these opinions may be, so far as they go, are not its opinions.

The *New Era* is not felt to be expressing the policy of the Social Credit movement as a whole, and we are receiving many complaints that it is out of touch with Australian opinion.

HEWLETT EDWARDS,  
Director of Overseas Relations.

TUDOR JONES,  
Deputy Chairman, Social Credit Secretariat.

# ALBERTA 1905-1939

## "WHAT ALBERTA MAKES MAKES ALBERTA"

The British public which has been taught by its newspapers to say that 'Social Credit failed in Alberta' knows that there is something wrong about this even while it says it.

What is it that is wrong about it?

The following statement answers this question:—

William Aberhart, the Premier of the Province of Alberta, had been in power for five years when he sought re-election in 1940—and won it.

Major C. H. Douglas, whose demonstration of what is possible in a modern community in the way of 'Life, and Life more abundant' had inspired Aberhart to promise its attainment to the people of Alberta, said of this second victory:—

"After years of careful preparation every trick that is known to the underworld, and some that are not, has been employed, to confuse, intimidate, and bribe the electorate into 'ridding the Province of Social Credit.' They have all failed. Rivers of dollars have poured into the towns for the same purpose—and have, it is hoped, permanently added to provincial purchasing power."

"It is, of course, perfectly well understood in Wall Street, Lombard Street, and Moscow that a world issue was at stake in Alberta—and Liberals, Conservatives, Socialists, and Communists all disappeared to be replaced by 'Independents,' each with a nice little local policy for election purposes—to make it impossible for a Government not controlled by Finance ever to get back to power. Radio, Press, Pulpit—all were manipulated. The Alberta Electorate remained almost completely silent—and then voted the Social Credit Party back to power with a majority, which is probably stronger than ever before."

What story does the record have to tell?

What has the Social Credit Government of Alberta done, and what has it *not* done because the Federal Government of Canada, or the Lieutenant-Governor, or the Supreme Court of Canada or the Privy Council—all bent single-mindedly upon the one policy of preventing the declared will of the electorate from prevailing—stood in the way?

The answer is given in Mr. Hand's pamphlet, *The Case for Alberta*, from which the following particulars are taken.

### LEGACY FROM THE PAST

Thirty years of Liberal and United Farmers' Association rule resulted in the following legacy inherited by the Aberhart Government:—

Provincial Debt (Nil in 1905)	\$161,000,000
Municipal Debt	\$ 70,000,000
Mortgage Debt	\$200,000,000
Private Debt	\$171,000,000
Total	\$602,000,000

Business failures (in five years)	307
Registered unemployed	7,406 family heads
Inadequate health services	
Unpaid teachers' salaries	\$250,000

All this in a land of plenty, with elevators and stores crammed full, mines and forests standing idle, oil in abundance unused, and enough live stock, dairy, poultry and garden produce for all.

This was the Aberhart Government's starting point.

### THE ACCOMPLISHMENT

The Hon. Solon Low, Provincial Treasurer, in introducing the Bill for the institution of a system of Treasury Branches designed to facilitate trade within the Province, —a part of the famous 'Interim Programme'—summed up the position thus:—

"After demonstrating that every action to secure for the people of the Province the economic reforms they desired could be blocked from the top, and after repeated threats from the banks to withdraw essential services from various points in the Province, the Government, in obedience to a wide demand, prepared plans to give the people facilities for deriving increased benefits themselves through co-operation."

Opposition, chiefly from combines whose headquarters lay outside the Province, has been fomented; but the system has shown what might be done without the actual creation of credit instruments—an activity which is still the monopoly of the great banking 'interests.' Here are some other results of the measures which form part of the 'Interim Programme':—

In the first year, the provincial debt fell \$900,000; in the second \$700,000; in the third \$1,400,000—a total of \$3,000,000 *while the debts of other provinces in Canada were increasing.* Interest payments were cut by 50 per cent. and \$3,464,957 worth of Savings Certificates were redeemed.

Income Account Revenue rose by \$2,243,594, accounted for by (a) revenue increases without tax increases and (b) tax increases on financial corporations *not paid by the public* (\$353,843).

Social and other public services increased.

While Saskatchewan, from 1936-9, had \$7,502,000 worth of maturities refunded and the Dominion cancelled \$26,679,996 worth of Treasury Bills, there was discrimination against Alberta in the same period, and the financiers' refusal of assistance resulted in defaults totalling \$11,855,200.

Education was extended and improved, the cost reduced, and teachers' unpaid salaries paid off.

Improvement in health services resulted in a decrease of 12 per cent. in the death rate; Alberta had in 1938 *the largest tubercle-free area in the Empire.*

The Government passed the first general wage order in Canada, extended the scope and efficiency of previous wage acts, passed a Tradesmen's Qualification Act, enforced the Industrial Standards Act and at the outbreak of war

was in the vanguard of progress in regard to Labour Legislation.

New industries have been opened up and payrolls (industrial) rose from \$62,000,000 in 1934 to \$75,000,000 in 1938. Employment increased 20 per cent. Trade increased. Manufactures increased. Construction increased 134 per cent. Minerals increased 56 per cent. In farming, a bull exchange policy and a boar exchange policy banished debt, and a hog policy raised the quality, as measured by the 'selects' market, 36.5 per cent. Improvements were effected on farms. Butter and cheese qualities improved. Families beaten by the debt-system were re-established and most became self-supporting in four years.

Roads have been built with up-to-date efficiency, without increasing debt, whereas before 1935 the Edmonton to Calgary road was gravelled at a cost of \$2,358,030. This investment was gone in 10 years, leaving \$1,164,447 of debt as a continuing burden.

Alberta is producing 97 per cent. of Canada's oil and 70 per cent. of Canada's gas.

Alberta fire premiums in 1935-38 amounted to \$12,722,831. Only \$4,432,320 was paid out on fire losses.

So Alberta can tell the world what happens to Insurance profits? or won't the Federal Government let it?

Bureaucracy? The Civil Service Staff increased from 2,907 to 3,324, not much; and the increase was due to Debt Adjustment Board work and the King's Printer doing the people's work affecting a saving of forty to fifty per cent. —\$100,000 a year—and other causes.

In the Treasury Branch organisation, also, the Province has the germ of an exchange system run in the public interest.

This is a part of what the Alberta Government has done while trying, in face of hidden opposition using the Federal Government and other administrative agencies as its tools, to carry out the will of the people of Alberta.

How has democracy been denied? An Albertan says:—

### DEMOCRACY DENIED

During the past three years there has been a most deliberate and unjustifiable attempt to block every measure designed to relieve the suffering and want which exists throughout the Province. Everything that could be done to deceive the people has been done. Propaganda has been used over the air, on public platforms and in the newspapers, which is an iniquity and a disgrace to any civilised people.

The people elected the Government to achieve a certain objective, but every possible obstacle has been placed in its path; its legislation has been held up by the Dominion Government or by reference to the Court. Every device has been used to thwart the Will of the People of Alberta.

Almost every country in the world is in a state of war or preparing for one. Solution of the Unemployment Problem and a state of so-called prosperity is being brought about by a programme of armament building, but by no other country except Alberta, is the real cause of suffering humanity being fought.

We, the people of Alberta, are at war with International

Finance. It is a war that is worthwhile because it means freedom and security for ourselves and our children for all time. It is a war in which human life need not and will not be sacrificed. We have so far answered those who seek to discredit us with three years of honest, progressive Government and persistent effort. We have answered the destructive criticism of old party politicians with the mellowed tones of sound reasoning. We have answered the mailed fist of money dictatorship with the padded glove of peaceful fellowship, but war may have many phases, and if our battle must finally be won by still more aggressive methods, better we do it now, so that our children may enjoy the heritage it will be our privilege to hand on, in peace and security.

There is no argument that the root cause of all our ills to-day, as it always has been, is lack of money leading to war, unemployment, poverty, with all their attendant evils of murder, suicides, desperation and madness. The logical spot then at which to apply the cure is at the cause of our trouble. Even old party leaders are now telling us they too, believe we are right in our demands. If they enter the fight with their hands clean we welcome them. Social Credit is not a party issue and we must never permit it to become a party football. We are prepared to welcome people of every political creed into our ranks, but they must take up the fight on our terms and according to our rules.

We, who believe implicitly in the philosophy of this great movement, and the justice of our cause, believe that not only our province, but the Dominion and other countries of the world will gradually come to realise that only by removing the cause of the poverty so widespread over the Dominion of Canada, can ever hope to bring order out of the chaos which exists to-day. It is therefore, not surprising to find men, who have in the past been leaders in the world of orthodox financing, having realised that its downfall is eminent, taking their places in the ranks of those who have challenged its power, and are determined to sever for all time the strangling effect its hold has on the very life of every country in the world.

### Credit of Alberta Regulation Act

#### Why passed

1. Because there was widespread poverty and distress throughout Alberta.
2. Because Alberta, one of the richest provinces in the Dominion could produce abundance for her people.
3. Because the only reason why Alberta's people were living in poverty was the lack of purchasing power.
4. Because such purchasing power should be made available to the people by using their own credit, as would enable them to obtain, at all times, what they wanted.
5. Because this could be done by a scientific balancing between money and goods produced.
6. Because control of Credit being in the words of Hon. McKenzie King, "A public matter not of interest to bankers alone, but of direct concern to every citizen," credit policy should be vested in an authority responsible to the representatives of the people.



7. Because banks, being manufacturers of credit and functioning as public utility concerns, supplying a service of primary and vital importance to the lives of the citizens of Alberta should be licensed and subjected to supervision only in regard to policy—the results they provide, and unless the people of Alberta can use the resources of their own Province as they desire, and determine the results which shall accrue to them, they have no property and civil right in the full sense. (Banking administration being under Federal Jurisdiction was in no manner affected by the Act.)

### *What happened*

Disallowed by Federal Government August 17, 1937.

### *What it would have done*

1. Would have secured the results demanded by the People—a lower cost to live, and monthly dividends.
2. Would have provided markets for Alberta manufacturers and traders.
3. Would have led to tremendous industrial development in manufacturing Alberta goods by processing Alberta produce.
4. Would have resulted in rapidly absorbing every unemployed person into useful employment and relieved the aged and infirm of the necessity of working for a living.
5. Would have led to increased business activity in which industrialists, wholesalers, retailers, and banks would all have benefited.
6. Would have enabled taxation to be reduced drastically.
7. Would have made it possible to deal with the debt problems.

## **Bank Taxation Act**

### *Why passed*

1. Because under the present system, the Government has one source of revenue only—Taxation.
2. Because the people of Alberta are already taxed beyond their ability to pay.
3. Because banks are the only institutions claiming the legal right to monetise the credit of The People to such an extent that they create and issue monetary credits many times in excess of the legal tender money they hold.
5. Because banks can thereby create money out of nothing.
6. Because the present method of taxation of individuals is confiscatory and unnecessary.

### *What happened*

Assent withheld by Lieutenant Governor. Declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court of Canada. Appeal by Province from Supreme Court decision to Privy Council dismissed.

### *What it would have done*

1. Would place over Two Million Dollars new money

in circulation.

2. Would have permitted an equal amount, otherwise paid in taxes, to remain in the ordinary channels of industry, thus aiding employment and acting as a tremendous impetus to business generally, or,

3. Would have enabled the Government to embark on a six million dollar highway and market roads programme under the three way Dominion-Provincial-Municipal plan, or,

4. Would have provided a hospital and medical service in districts where those are not available, or,

5. Would have set up a fund for Crop Insurance, or,

6. Would have given decreased School Taxes.

7. Would have provided increased purchasing power for the People of Alberta.

## **Reduction and Settlement of Debt Act**

### *Why passed*

1. Because under the present financial system debt cannot be paid without creating new and larger debts. The People of Alberta possess only about 20c. for every \$0.00 of debt—this they owe to the banks, and they can get no money except as a debt to the bankers.

2. Because private debts, largely due to accumulated interest, had increased to such an extent that they were out of all proportion to value received.

3. Because many outstanding debts had been incurred during the war and immediate post-war years when values were high.

4. Because the original debt had already in many cases, been paid in interest charges while the principal remained unchanged or showed little reduction.

5. Because people could no longer continue to pay interest of 8 to 10 per cent.

6. Because financial corporations refused to recognise that the inability of people to meet their obligations, was due to lack of adequate returns on what they produced.

8. Because no people or country can prosper and progress so long as they labour under a burden of those who deal in money as a commodity.

### *What happened*

Declared *ultra vires* of the Province by the Courts.

### *What it would have done*

1. Would have established a basis of settlement for all outstanding debts.

2. Would have reduced all debt incurred previous to July, 1932, by applying all interest paid from that date to the passing of the act on reduction of principal.

3. Would have settled definitely question involved in debts which had become uncollectable.

4. Would have led to a restoration of confidence and encouraged those who, through no fault of their own were living in poverty and struggling against odds which they could not possibly overcome.

## Act to Ensure Publication of Accurate News Information

### Why passed

1. Because the control of news and the control of credit are both exercised by the financial interests.
2. Because "The freedom of the press" has become license to distort news, misrepresent facts and withhold information from the public.
3. Because this anti-social aspect of the press, under inspired direction, is being used to thwart the people of Alberta in their struggle against finance.

### What happened

Assent withheld by Lieutenant-Governor. Declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court of Canada. In the appeal of the Province of Alberta from decision of Supreme Court of Canada, the Privy Council refused to hear Alberta's argument by their counsel.

### What it would have done

1. Would have ensured that all newspapers in Alberta would publish all the facts in their news reports of Government matters so far as this was possible, and if from any cause false statements appeared, equal space would be given for authoritative correction.
2. Would have ensured that the same information which every publisher demands from correspondents to his columns, i.e. the names of contributors of articles, would be available to The People when demanded by their representatives.

## Home Owners Security Act

### Why passed

1. Because under stress of world conditions and a falsified financial system, over which individuals had no control, many were forced to mortgage their homes.
2. Because conditions had changed since these loans were received so that commodity and labour prices bore little relation to the continued high price of money.
3. Because there was grave danger of many Alberta Citizens losing their homes.
4. Because in most cases, these homes represented the total life savings of many people.
5. Because it is just as much the duty of any Government to protect the homes of individual members of Society against the confiscatory practices of unscrupulous money-lenders as it is to defend its people against the invasion of a foreign aggressor.
6. Because there can be no Sanctity of Contract which does not recognise that human life has, at least, as much value as considerations of "money."

### What happened

Disallowed by Mackenzie-King Government, June 15, 1938.

### What it would have done

1. Would have prohibited foreclosures or sale under

mortgage proceedings of any farm home.

2. Would have prohibited foreclosure or sale under mortgage proceedings of any home in a town, city or village, unless the plaintiff first deposited \$2,000 with the Court which would be paid to the owner if dispossessed to enable him to purchase another home.

3. Would have induced debtor and creditor alike to seek equitable basis of settlement through medium of the Debt Adjustment Board.

4. Would have enabled home-owners to enter into new contracts commensurate with their present ability to pay.

## Security Tax Act—1938

### Why passed

1. Because the Government required additional revenue for one year to replace the loss of revenue from the Bank Taxation Act before the Privy Council.
2. Because the additional revenue was essential to provide the people with the benefits they needed.
3. Because it was equitable that equitable companies and similar institutions should make good some of the taxation they have escaped for years.
4. Because the Government is pledged to the people to remove the burden of taxation from individuals, and until we gain control of our credit resources, this can be done only by transferring it to institutions which are better able to bear it.

### What happened

Disallowed by Mackenzie-King Government, June 15, 1938.

### What it would have done

1. Would have realised \$1,500,000—sufficient revenue to balance the Provincial Budget.
2. Would have helped the Government considerably to give tax relief, to provide additional relief projects, increase School Grants, and undertake many other benefits planned for the people.

## Credit of Alberta Regulation Act, (1937 Amendment)

### Why passed

Because Credit of Alberta Regulation Act had been disallowed by the Dominion Government.

### What happened

Assent withheld by Lieutenant-Governor. Declared unconstitutional by Supreme Court of Canada. In the appeal of the Province of Alberta from decision of Supreme Court of Canada, the Privy Council refused to hear Alberta's argument by their counsel.

### What it would have done

Would have brought all the benefits of the Credit of Alberta Regulation Act, which it supplanted.

(continued from page 3)

duction will cultivate the maximum individual incentive and initiative to produce results needed by the nation's war policy and the military strategy based on that policy; policies which unite everywhere responsibility with power and decentralise both of them; policies which in the financial field decentralise power instead of concentrating it and which everywhere match physical ability to perform work which is required with financial ability to do it; policies which dispense with bureaucracy and 'red tape.'

Then, British foreign policy should be based upon the cardinal principle that it is in America's "self-interest to prevent British defeat" as Lord Lothian pointed out just before he died. The Government should take Mr. Roosevelt at his word, that, as he said on May 27, the policy of the American Government in aiding Britain is "hard-headed concern for our own self-interest." If this is so, American aid should be given and not lent.

Such a foreign policy would enable Great Britain to end the war free to determine her own policy, a policy which needless to say would be in the maximum interest of the British people without conflict with the interests of other peoples. British security is at present, and has time and time again, been threatened from the European

Continent. It is obvious therefore that in the Peace Settlement at the conclusion of the war British policy will be vitally concerned with what happens on the Continent. But powerful American-German-Jew banking interests are already conspiring to interfere so that British policy cannot be directed to preventing a further threat to British security from the Continent. That is evidenced by an article in *The Economist* on May 31, entitled *The New Monroe*, which said:—

"The air has been full in recent months of apocalyptic visions of Anglo-American co-operation after the war to enforce peace and encourage freedom throughout the world. . . . But there is no justification for them in the President's speech. . . . the further British policy, in pursuit of British security, ventures on to the great land masses of the Eurasian Continent, the less sure it will be of American backing."

A director of *The Economist* is Mr. Brendan Bracken, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Churchill.

It is time that British policy was manufactured in Great Britain by the British people, to whom alone the Prime Minister of this country should look for backing in the policy he follows, not to America.

*\*The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion.*

## Diary of Events

JUNE 4: British troops occupied Iraq oil fields.

JUNE 6: Sir Stafford Cripps, Ambassador to Soviet Russia, recalled for consultation. In U.S.A. Mr. Roosevelt denied that Mr. Winant brought German peace terms, signed bill authorising requisition foreign ships idle in U.S. ports.

JUNE 7: Vichy government reported divided about collaboration with Germany, Weyand objects.

JUNE 8: Free French and British forces marched into Syria.

JUNE 9: In Syria, Tyre occupied. In U.S.A., Roosevelt ordered control by army of aircraft factory where strikers refused to agree to conciliation. Lord Reith, Minister of Works and Buildings, appointed member of Government production executive.

JUNE 10: Mussolini announced that Italy would occupy all Greece.

In Commons debate on Crete, Mr. Churchill said 17,000 of our troops got away, 15,000 were killed,

wounded, missing or captured; about 12,000 Germans killed, 5,000 drowned. Criticism of campaign was voiced.

JUNE 11: Mr. Averell Harriman left England for the Middle East.

JUNE 12: British Ministers, Commonwealth High Commissioners, members of the governments of Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Yugoslavia and representatives of the Free French at a meeting in London joined in a resolution to continue the struggle till victory is won.\*

JUNE 13: Heavy raid on Ruhr by R.A.F. German troops reported massing on Soviet frontier from Baltic to Black Sea.

JUNE 15: In Syria, Sidon captured. Rumoured that Germany would attack Soviet Russia. Mr. Bevin said at Derby that it was clear the Army, Navy and Air Force must be united. Air-Marshal Sir Philip Joubert, recently appointed Air Officer C-in-C. Coastal Command, promoted Temporary Air Chief Marshall.

## THE RIGHT HAND MAN

Mr. G. H. Monk in a letter to *Truth* of June 13 wrote:

"Your correspondent, 'X,' raises a very important point about the mystery man of the War. Whilst searching high and low for the same unobtrusive but all-powerful personage, I read in a despatch from the *Manchester Guardian* Washington correspondent that 'Mr. Bernard Baruch, the administrator [my italics] and financier, visits the President for luncheon about two or three times a week.' Can this innocent phrase be the elusive clue we seek? Is the influential Mr. Baruch the President's

right-hand man or is F.D.R. Mr. Baruch's right-hand man? Perhaps history will repeat itself and as in the case of Sir Basil Zaharoff, we shall know more of the truth. One hesitates to think, however, that Mr. Baruch is for Hitler."

*The San Francisco News*, of April 29, said of Mr. Leon Henderson, controller of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, that his appointment was "almost without criticism. Bernard M. Baruch has let it be known that Mr. Henderson seems to have grasped the economic lessons of the world war better than anyone else in the defence administration."

## ALBERTA 1905-1939

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**BRADFORD United Democrats.** Enquiries to R. J. Northin, 11, Centre Street, Bradford.

**DERBY and District—THE SOCIAL CREDITER** is obtainable from Morley's, Newsagents and Tobacconists, Market Hall.

**LIVERPOOL Social Credit Association:** Meets regularly on the first and third Sundays in the month. Time 2-30 p.m. Members are asked to send their present addresses to the Secretary at 49, Prince Alfred Road, Liverpool, 15. Enquiries to Wavertree 435.

**LONDON LIAISON GROUP:** Evening reunion at 6-30 p.m., on Friday, June 27, at 27 Milton Road, (off Archway Road), Highgate, N.6. (Mrs. Hyatt). Enquiries to Mrs. Palmer, 35, Birchwood Avenue, Sidcup, Kent.

**NEWCASTLE and GATESHEAD Social Credit Association.** It is important that all Social Crediters on Tyneside should maintain contact. Write Hon. Secretary, R. Thomson, 108 Wordsworth Street, Gateshead.

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

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(Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed and made payable to the SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT.)

**McKENZIE KING REJECTS ONTARIO SUGGESTION**

Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, has telegraphed Mr. Hepburn, the Premier of Ontario, rejecting the latter's proposal for a Dominion-Provincial conference to promote co-operation on finance and other matters.

**BOOKS TO READ**

By C. H. Douglas:—

- Economic Democracy .....  
 (edition exhausted)
- Social Credit ..... 3/6
- The Monopoly of Credit ..... 3/6
- Warning Democracy .....  
 (edition exhausted)
- The Use of Money ..... 6d.
- “This ‘American’ Business” 3d. each  
 12 for 2/-

**ALSO**

- The Bankers of London  
 by Percy Arnold ..... 4/6
- Lower Rates (pamphlet) ..... 3d.
- The Press Ban on Parliament  
 by John Mitchell..... 1/6
- Hitler's Policy is a Jewish  
 Policy by Borge Jensen and  
 P. R. Masson.....6d.  
 (Temporarily sold out. A reprint will  
 be available shortly.)
- Southampton Chamber of  
 Commerce Report  
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**Leaflets**

- Bomb the German People 100 for 1/9
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