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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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From Week to Week

“M. Litvinoff, broadcasting in English from Moscow...” —“B.”B.C. Bulletin, July 9.

Odd, isn't it, that either:

(a) Immediately a country becomes involved in a war, Jews appear in key positions.

(b) When Jews appear in key positions, a country becomes involved in a war.

Or isn't it?

• • •

“Wars are the Jews Harvest.” —
WERNHER SOMBART.

• • •

Party conversation, 1938, recalled:
Refugee (“German”): “We have great hopes.”

P.B. Englishman: “Yes?”

Refugee: “Yes. That there will be a War.”

P.B.E.: “Why should there be a war?”

Refugee: “How else can we get our property back?”

• • •

“Income Tax in Russia has been doubled.” —*Associated Press.*

Now, does anyone doubt that Russia is a Socialist country?

• • •

Odd how the Germans, who hate the Jews so much, you know, are rearranging Europe just as the Jews would like it rearranged, isn't it?

And then at the end, you just push out Hitler, and everything's lovely.

• • •

Russia is a country (and how!) with a population of 160,000,000—mostly kindly, lazy, illiterate, Asiatic fatalists. Everyone knows that 24 years ago she was Planned—no expense spared, and the latest machinery from the United

States. The place where the effete Capitalist countries were to be shown how. No unemployment, and a conscript Army, Navy and Air Force to keep the Predatory Capitalists off the grass.

In 1939 the Boss Russian Socialist made a treaty with the Boss German Socialist for the express purpose of enabling the present War to start. Nobody denies it, not even the Socialists. Then the German Boss Socialist ratted on his Russian Comrade who was rattling on his German Comrade and a yelp goes up that the Great Big British Islands, with a population of one quarter of the population of poor little Russia, and an effete, unplanned, ramshackle, system of Production for Profit (Ha! Ha!) which has been fighting Germany for nearly two years, and the Continent of Europe, with the flaming exception of Greece, for a year, must Help Russia. Waal, waal, waal.

• • •

In 1915 the British Army was nearly annihilated for lack of equipment, particularly shells. So our politicians sent a very large proportion of our munitions production to Russia, where it rusted and rotted on the quays of Petrograd and elsewhere, unused, while the Russian infantryman was slaughtered in hundreds of thousands, practically unarmed, and the British infantryman in France took to bowie knives. That made the war last two years longer than it otherwise would have done.

When the *blitzkrieg* started in France, we moved practically all the equipment of the British Army to where it could be, and was, captured by the Germans. Then we got busy, and made some more to send to Greece, and gave the Germans that. Then we moved what we had in North Africa where we had the Bowery Tough knocked dizzy,

to Crete, which apparently we didn't expect to hold, and naturally, we gave him that.

Now let's help poor little Russia—it's just these fussy Army, Navy, and Air Force plutocratic officers who say we want tanks, ships, and aeroplanes to fight Germany. What are bowie-knives for?

• • •

The Canadian Dominion Banking and Commerce Committee refused this year to report any of its proceedings. The only evidence taken down during its consideration of the Alberta Bank Bill was that of Mr. Varcoe, the solicitor in the department of Justice at Ottawa. The Committee rejected Mr. Blackmore's motion to take down all the proceedings. The Committee were very keen to see to it that the *Hansard* reporter stopped taking down evidence as soon as Mr. Varcoe had finished.

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The Menace of Bureaucracy

By CUTHBERT REAVELY

There is disquieting evidence which goes to prove that only one side of the scene is being set for the rise of the curtain on the next great Peace drama. The stage-hands all seem to be waiting for Lefty. Their ranks are swollen with M.O.I. snoopers. An inflated bureaucracy may be a necessary evil in war, but afterwards such a system must be prepared to meet the unceasing challenge of humanity.

The truism that "history repeats itself" would be less tiresome were it possible to add that its lessons are learnt. Paradox voices almost literal truth in asserting that the more history hammers home its dread lessons, the more completely are they ignored.

Incredible as it may appear, the legend of the French Revolution still thrives in that haze of misrepresentation which successfully obscures its true and terrible teaching. The impression persists that it ameliorated the lot of the people; it retains its status as a symbol of liberty, and remains the model on which the demagogue bases his vague outlines and half-remembered rights.

Some forty years after the Terror had been exposed to the world as a wintry nightmare masquerading as a summer reverie, Alfred de Vigny, through the medium of his ingenious interlocutor, Stello, and that shrewd realist, Dr. Noir, performed an autopsy, disclosing the hideous nature of the disease so vividly as to lead one to hope that never again would mankind be so hopelessly deceived. We know, however, that the wish has not been realised, and even now the old, familiar, dishonoured signs are reappearing.

We must not permit ourselves to be lulled into a sense of false security by the fact that we are at war. The Hackney Harmodius and the Jarrow Joan of Arc will need Hellenic heroism to meet the sterner demands of peace.

Revolution, war, indeed all forms of social upheaval, afford golden opportunities for mediocrity. It is then, as Dr. Noir remarked, that bellowing drowns the expression of honest thought. There is a great deal of bureaucratic bellowing to-day, and much of it has nothing to do with the war effort.

In contemplating some of the drab

little figures who hold the world's stage at the present time, it is easy to deceive oneself into believing that, when hostilities cease, they will soon be sent about their business. But their object is to use war organisation as an entrenched tool, so that it will only be possible to dislodge them at a great price. The grubby little clerk, Fouquier-Tinville eventually found his just level, but not before he had exacted a terrible toll.

The specious, shallow leaflet still maintains an unfair advantage over the sober, stable book, with its durable wisdom; frightened ambitious septuagenarians feign to applaud the half-baked diatribes of witless adolescents who have succeeded in importing an alien air of international gangsterdom, reinforced by corporate assurance that eighteen and under is the age of unimpeachable sagacity. Youths still stand on tip-toe to preach to men; tried patriots are allotted pale functions; honourable tradition is tricked and bankrupted by sham progress; lampoonists still succeed in evoking scornful laughter for the worthiest things of life.

Herein lies a most convenient system for mediocre minds, unhindered by imagination, unimpeded by the ability to think, untrammelled by grand truths.

What chance have the mass of the people, taught to believe, like honest children, in black and white alone, in this kaleidoscopic medley? Dutifully dreaming, either of angels or demons, how should they distinguish those subtle shades of hypocrisy, hiding behind masks of every conceivable shape and colour?

"If white and black soften and unite
A thousand ways, is there no black
or white?

Ask your own heart, and nothing is
so plain;

'Tis to mistake them costs the time
and pain."

The universal acceptance of force which hostilities engender falls like manna from above on the arid plain of mediocrity to sustain the bureaucrat. "Note well," observed Dr. Noir, "that, in the history of the world, every ruler who lacked personal grandeur has been obliged to atone for the deficiency by

placing at his right hand the executioner as his guardian-angel." The shining axe dazzled the people, so that they could not see clearly the sordid aspect of their mentors. To-day subtler means have replaced the cruder mercies of a swift end. Death has been superceded by the dreary tension of lingering life.

In place of pretentious phrases—the spurious equality of drab uniformity and the false fraternity of obscure cliques—we prefer the true brotherhood of man, stimulated by varying fortune, levelled by a high standard for all. Above all we intend to remain free men, and will never become the dupes and puppets of *sansculotte* Bumbledom.

IRONY

Mr. Disraeli's address to the electors of the county of Buckingham was issued from Bradenham on May 22, 1847.

"In the great struggle between popular principles and Liberal opinions, which is the characteristic of our age, I hope ever to be found on the side of the people and the institutions of England. It is our institutions that have made us free, and can alone keep us so, by the bulwark which they offer to the insidious encroachments of a convenient yet enervating system of centralisation which, if left unchecked, will prove fatal to the national character. Therefore, I have ever endeavoured to cherish our happy habit of self-government as sustained by a prudent distribution of local authority. It is unnecessary for me to state that I shall support all those measures the object of which is to elevate the moral and social condition of the working classes, by lessening their hours of toil, by improving their means of health, and by cultivating their intelligence."

—*Personal Reminiscences of the Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G.*, by HENRY LAKE.

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ABSENTEEISM

The point of view which holds that strenuous and continuous effort is necessary to support life is not based upon any normal deficiency in supplies available in nature. Despite their lack of implements, negro and Esquimaux alike spend much of their time on nothing particular; and in civilised countries the activities of ingenious minds have provided that armoury of invention which, rightly used, would bring to all enough and to spare, and leisure too.

The desire to do things is part of man's nature, and so also is the wish for leisure. The "go-getter" is the product of forced conditions, and his elevation to the peerage of popular ideals has eclipsed the development of other faculties.

These are directional. 'Contemplation,' 'spiritual life'—such phrases carry too many implications to convey what is intended—an initial stage when that which is within gathers towards action on that which is without. This is the formation of individual policy and proceeds from the "digestion" of action; it is the balance and issue of past experience for the proper rendering of which leisure and a free mind are required. The process is largely subconscious just as physical digestion is

automatic, and as over-eating will upset the latter so, where action is strenuous and continuous, the individual is swept away from consideration of ends in the effort to attain means and—so curious is the human frame—he accepts, almost unknowingly, a policy imposed upon him from without. The war is an example of this. Left to themselves in peace and quietness there is no body of men who of their own volition would develop a policy of destruction. There is something uncanny in this deflection of men from their own purpose; it is strange that large bodies of men should act against the common sense interpretation of what, as individuals, they all want—peace, plenty, security, freedom—which at all events a large number know to be easily attainable. Possessed by devils, the Gadarene swine rushed down a steep place into the sea and were drowned. There could be no more devilish attack on humanity than to cause it to lose, like those swine, the sense of direction. There could be no more ingenious technique towards this than to deprive humanity of leisure . . . no time . . . hurry . . . faster . . . faster . . . where to? That does not matter.

There has been much talk regarding slackness and "absenteeism" on the part of war workers, and the Minister of

Labour gives evidence of this in his call for an increase of 30 per cent. in results from shipyard workers, and his increasing use of compulsion to prevent men seeking their own advantage (as in change of work) and in compelling workers to return to the shipyards, mines, etc. Pharaoh provided his foreman with whips and got his jobs done. But can Mr. Bevin get elaborate plant operated, turn out ships and aeroplanes by parallel methods?

That there are heroic energies to be tapped is proved by the tremendous efforts put forth by these same men in dealing with bombed buildings, in fire-fighting and the like. Compulsion is not needed where something clicks in the man's own mind and his objective is linked up with his inner life. In fighting a fire a man has complete belief in his actions and their results; he has no such certainty in his work. It is faith in his own future which is lacking, faith in his Trade Union, in Democracy, and above all in himself and in his power to make that Democracy bring him, through all, to what he really wants. Compulsion is no substitute for faith, neither are promises, for "faith is the *substance* of things to come."

H. E.

Playing with Fire

An officer writes, "We in the Army are getting tired of the psychologists. There is an immense psychological service now in being even here, and whereas formerly a soldier stood to get a hefty kick in the seat of his pants for delinquency, he now probably gets sent to the mental expert, who discovers that something his mother said to him at the age of three months is the cause of his sins."

I think that one of the causes, if not the main cause of our present distresses is our tame acceptance of the expert's attitude—"You do not understand the process, therefore you must not criticise the result." This is the underlying meaning of the vast majority of articles written for reviews, quarterlies, and weeklies from *Picture Post* to the *Fortnightly*. Most of these articles dish up a few more or less accurate smatterings of the technique of a subject, which

must give an incorrect picture because the frame of reference cannot be properly filled, and most readers have not the necessary background to fill it. The desired reaction seems to be that we should be left gaping at mysteries. The correct reaction is, "We do not understand your process, and could not criticise it unless we were sufficiently interested to become as expert as yourself. But we are intensely interested in the result so far as it concerns ourselves, nor do we intend to allow ourselves to become a party to it unless it is a result desirable in our own eyes."

This is the correct reply to the economist and sociologist, indeed to the expert in every field; but the psychologist has so far succeeded in draping himself in such clouds of mystery that few have dared even to look at the results he is producing.

I think it is time we did.

By B. M. Palmer

The following observations can, I think, quite justly be made by anyone who has a sound knowledge of the meaning and function of democracy.

The terms inferiority and superiority complex and compensation are so well-known as to have become jargon. They simply mean that the vast majority of psychological 'cases' arise from a misunderstanding or total lack of personal sovereignty in the relationships of everyday life.

The psychologist begins his treatment by gaining the confidence of his patient. A relationship is set up in which the patient is ready to accept the opinions and advice of his doctor with implicit trust. Unless this is done no progress can be made. This is a perfectly correct relationship while treatment is in progress. But there must come a time when it is severed. From the democratic point of view, it is obvious

that unless the patient is supplied with some technique whereby he may strive to develop his own personal sovereignty he cannot be cured from his mind-sickness, but will always be dependent on some external force for guidance. And yet how many psychologists understand this urgent need? I think they are so few as to be almost negligible. The great majority of them are Authoritarians; that is to say they accept the doctrine of non-immanent sovereignty.

There are many forms in which this doctrine appears, but broadly speaking it is quite safe to say that most psychologists are perfectly satisfied when their "cured" patients find some sort of outlet in say, "League of Nations" propaganda, Federal Union, or Social Services. They encourage them to accept the rule of the institution, and to spend the rest of their lives in running to see what Johnny is doing and telling him he mustn't. They would not like to have these activities

described so crudely perhaps, but then they are not realists. They think they know how to change and mould the human race for its own good. All who hold such a belief are anti-democratic. The essence of democracy is the basic truth that the Kingdom of God is within us, that it resides in our personal sovereignty.

So it seems it is a case of "Physician, heal thyself," since those who accept the authoritarian escape are in as much need of cure as the most troublesome of neurotics. It was the authoritarians who brought Hitler and Stalin to power, and set up in the seats of the mighty in Britain and America tin gods whose idea of heaven is a place where you press a button and millions will rush to fill in forms and carry out orders.

When we consider how many of the talented founders of modern psychology are Jewish by birth it is not surprising

that its followers have this strong authoritarian bias. Both mentally and biologically the Jews are so constituted that it is the most difficult thing in the world for them to escape from the erroneous mental concept of non-immanent sovereignty.

It is impossible to think of this immense psychological service in the army with anything but misgiving. The science is only in its infancy. Even from a quite uncritical point of view it seems doubtful that an "immense service" could have been set up without employing second-rate experts whose activities may do much to weaken the brain of the public. It is to be hoped that the common sense of army officers will rely on the old fashioned kick in the pants or sock on the jaw pending such time as a science of psychology based on a true philosophy of life can be built up.

July 9, 1941.

Parliament

Propaganda in War-time

AEROPLANE PERFORMANCE:

July 1.

Oral Answers (37 columns)

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

MILES MASTER II AEROPLANE.

Mr. Garro Jones asked the Secretary of State for Air what particulars have been released for publication of the performance of the Miles Magister aeroplane powered with the Bristol Mercury engine?

The Under-Secretary of State for Air (Captain Harold Balfour): The hon. Member is under a misapprehension. The Bristol Mercury engine is fitted not in the Miles Magister aeroplane but in the Miles Master II. . . .

The only information which has been released regarding the performance of the Miles Master II is that it has a speed of over 250 miles an hour and that it is the fastest training aircraft in the world. This information has been released by the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

Mr. Garro Jones: Is the hon. and gallant Gentleman aware that in the same week during which I was refused this information on the ground that it

would be contrary to the public interest to give it, the information which he has just given and much fuller information was published in the technical journals, of which I propose to send my hon. and gallant Friend copies?

Captain Balfour: I shall be very glad indeed to look into them. I am not aware that the hon. Member had been refused anything.

BANK RATE

Mr. Stokes asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he will now cause the Bank Rate to be reduced to 1 per cent., and insist on the demolition of the syndicate control of the Treasury discount rate, thereby enabling that discount rate to be reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. with great advantage to the community?

Sir K. Wood: No, Sir.

Mr. Stokes: Will the Chancellor explain why he considers it inadvisable to reduce the Bank Rate and to exercise the powers which he undoubtedly possesses to the common advantage?

Sir K. Wood: I have on many occasions endeavoured to explain the

BANK RATE

position to my hon. Friend

Mr. Stokes: I know about all those answers. But would the Chancellor not agree that it would be to the advantage of the Treasury if this kind of syndicate were abolished and a free market allowed?

Sir K. Wood: It would be very dangerous for me to agree with my hon. Friend.

July 3

Oral Answers (39 columns)

1941 COMMITTEE, TERMINAL HOUSE

Sir H. Williams asked the Home Secretary whether his attention has been drawn to the activities of the 1941 Committee of Terminal House, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1, which is publishing anonymous controversial literature calculated to obstruct the nation's war effort; and whether he can state the names of the officers of this committee?

Mr. H. Morrison: My attention has not been called to the publication by this committee of any literature of the kind described by my hon. Friend. I understand that the chairman of the com-

mittee is Mr. J. B. Priestley and the secretary Mr. Raymond Gauntlett.

SUPPLY

(44 columns)

Considered in Committee.

CIVIL ESTIMATES, 1941.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

The Lord President of the Council (Sir John Anderson):... The work of the Ministry of Information is varied and many sided, but I think it can all be brought under one or other of three heads. Firstly, there is news and censorship, secondly, there is general publicity in this country; and, thirdly, there is propaganda in foreign countries. ... First let me deal with news and censorship. It can be taken to be the policy of the Government that war news shall reach the public as fully and as quickly as is consistent with national security. My right hon. Friend the Prime Minister has made it clear on more than one occasion that the Government have no interest in concealing the truth, be it good or bad, from our own people, and no desire to doctor the news in any way. ... But the essential interests of national security must be safeguarded, and items of news, however interesting, must be suppressed or temporarily withheld if their publication would be of value to the enemy. ... The real issue is the practical difficulty that has far too often been experienced in the past in getting speedy decisions. ... To meet these difficulties special arrangements are being made with the object of ensuring quick decisions. Let me describe those arrangements, quite briefly. First, the three Service Departments will each maintain in the Ministry of Information an officer of seniority and standing, who, except when matters of the highest policy are involved, can himself take responsibility for passing any particular item of news for publication.

Mr. Noel-Baker (Derby): Will this officer be under the roof of the Ministry itself?

Sir J. Anderson: Yes. Secondly, each Service Minister has agreed that important issues of policy which cannot be decided by his representative on the spot, that is, in the Ministry of Information, may be referred for immediate decision to him or, if he is not available, to an official of the highest standing in his Department specially designated to give decisions on his behalf. Thirdly, the Cabinet have laid down that the

right of veto is not to be exercised unreasonably and that a final decision must not be unduly delayed. ... I think these arrangements will be found in practice to mark a substantial improvement.

Mr. Bernays (Bristol, North): The main point at issue is that what we dislike in the organisation of the Ministry of Information is the divorce of power from responsibility. The issue of news remains, it is confirmed in the control of the Service Ministries. What does that mean? It means that the Service Ministers make decisions for which the Minister of Information has to be responsible in this House. That intolerable position is unaltered. It will still be possible to chase my right hon. Friend on an Adjournment Motion or in a Supply Debate on decisions for which he will have to answer in the House although he will have no more responsibility for them than a Post Office clerk has for the contents of the letters that he sorts.

The Government, I suggest, have had two courses of action before them. They could have given the power of the issue of news to the Minister of Information and made him responsible to the War Cabinet, or they could have given it to the Service Ministers and made them responsible in this House. Instead of that, they have left the power with the Service Ministers and the responsibility with the Minister of Information. I am not advocating for a moment that the Service Departments should surrender their position completely to civilian control, but it is clear, and my right hon. Friend recognises it, that somebody must resolve this perpetual conflict between security on the one hand and publicity on the other. In these questions of security and publicity it may be that certain information will be of value to the enemy, but we have to weigh against that the value that the information will be to the morale of this country. That is not a question for a Service Minister to decide. I suggest it is a question for the Minister of Information to decide, subject to the War Cabinet.

Mr. White: The Ministry of Information are at this time largely failing on the home front with regard to the field of production. The sense of urgency in the Department has to be revived, and let me tell hon. Members that the day of slogans has gone. It is no good putting up slogans, "Go to it,"

"Keep at it," and so on, because there are notices written up underneath, "Where is it?" and "What is it?" [An HON. MEMBER: "Get away with it."] For instance, there is a complete misapprehension with regard to Income Tax. How do the Ministry propose to deal with a man who says, "Why work overtime when the State is going to take away everything in taxation?" or "Why should I work hard when there is nothing to buy?" What are the Ministry doing, and what directions have they received, with regard to explaining, not by slogans, but by whatever methods may be necessary, the difference between the war effort and normal consumption?

*Captain Plugge (Chatham):** I listened with great interest to the statement made by my right hon. Friend the Lord President of the Council, but I was somewhat disappointed when he referred to the transmission of our news to foreign enemy and occupied countries that no mention was made of any proposals for the improvement of the means by which we transmit news.

At the beginning of the war we had no war broadcasting machine, no Royal Ether Force, no Fleet Ether Arm; we created none, but we enlisted the assistance of the British Broadcasting Corporation, a commercial concern, which up till then, was internationally self-pledged to the construction and operation of stations designed solely for home use. We requested them to scuttle 10 out of their 12 wavelengths, including their only long wavelength, the only wavelength they possessed which could reach over the greater part of Europe in daylight. We then asked them to grant the war effort 15 minutes talks and half-hour transmissions from time to time to foreign countries, many of which could not receive the transmission except on the most powerful sets, and to some countries that could not receive them at all at the times chosen.

When approaching the subject of broadcasting, I think I ought to make my personal position clear. I was the founder of the International Broadcasting Company. I have at various times utilised the facilities of a considerable number of broadcasting stations in many parts of Europe. In order to remove any misunderstanding, I would remind the House that these activities have long

(continued on page nine)

*Captain Plugge's speech occupied about 21½ of the 94 columns of this debate in *Hansard*. *The Times* gave his speech 0.6 of the 123 ins. of its report of the debate.

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Saturday, July 19, 1941.

Reith --- 'England's Ginsburg'

"Lord Reith, People's Commissar for Building, Soviet England's 'M. Ginsburg.'"

But the *Jewish Chronicle* adroitly puts it the other way round:—"A noted industrial leader is M. Ginsburg, People's Commissar for Building, Soviet Russia's 'Lord Reith.'" What is the difference?

The Soviet movement was a Jewish, not a Russian conception. According to *The Times* of March 29, 1919, 75 per cent. of the leaders who "provide the central machinery of the Bolshevik movement" were then Jews. In 1923-24, according to Professor Sarolea, of Edinburgh, "Those few Jewish leaders are the masters of Russia." In 1931, Mrs. Otto Kahn, wife of the partner in Kuhn, Loeb and Company, according to the *Figaro*, visited Russia. "The ceremonial displayed exceeded in pomp and solemnity the journey of Amannullah when King of Afghanistan. The Red Army lined the roads at the present arms. . . . It was the least that the heads of the 'Proletarian Dictatorship' could do in order to honour the wife of one of their sovereigns." Mr. Hannen Swaffer wrote: "I knew Otto Kahn. . . . I knew him when he was a patriotic German. I knew him when he was a patriotic American. Naturally, when he wanted to enter the House of Commons, he joined the 'patriotic party.'"

Interest attaches to the choice of topic when, on July 4, the *Jewish Chronicle* announces modestly that "ONLY 10 OUT OF 200" of the new list of the members of the Soviet Government are Jews. The figures are in the headline. Lazar Kaganovich, People's Commissar for Railway Transportation, is the only Jewish member of the Soviet

Cabinet. His brother, Yulii, is Deputy Commissar for Foreign Trade. The Jews Raizer, Lokshin, Ginsburg ('Russia's Reith'), Soskin, Muhlstein, and Lozovsky are associated respectively with Ferrous Metals, Chemicals, Building, Building Materials, Timber, and Foreign Affairs. Where have we heard of those trades before?

Lozovsky (Foreign Affairs) was one of two vice-ministers to Molotov. "During the Russo-German Pact he was rather in the background. . . . Now with the change of situation, Lozovsky is said to be coming into the forefront once more." But, neither in the Supreme Soviet Court nor in the Judicial Collegium "are there any Jews." A switch-over to the gentile facade?

NO EZRA!

A correspondent says that on June 26 Ezra Pound broadcast a talk from Rome (19 metres) on the Bank Racket and Conspiracy. Time, 7-15 p.m. He says that later on the same day (19 metres and 220 metres) there was broadcast a talk 'possibly inspired by if not written by Ezra Pound' on "The History of Judah's Fastening-Upon, Sucking-Dry and then Passing-On the various Trading and Maritime Peoples, always Delighting to Hammer-Upon its most recent Discarded Victim." Remark is made that while Berlin suppresses, Rome reveals the truth, a non-Jewish policy. But, as it turns out this is itself untrue, if Ezra is correctly reported, for he said that German war-finance is 'pure Social Credit principles.' To say so is to indulge in the companion trick to the *alibi*, the *alias*: this is the Jew calling

himself Pickwick. Readers will recall Sir John Anderson's deep anxiety to evade pressure in the House of Commons to distinguish between anti-Semite and pro-Hitler, or pro-Semite and anti-Hitler. Perhaps he saw that if 'this leadership nonsense' were bombed out of existence, Judah would be bombed out of existence, and that wouldn't do. Perhaps he was as much afraid of Social Credit as the Axis powers are afraid of it. Something funny might happen if we listened exclusively to translations of the "B".B.C. foreign broadcasts for a week, the Italians to translations of theirs and the Germans ditto; but nothing so funny as if the world listened to something stranger than fiction.

T. J.

The second reading of the Grampian Electricity Supply Order Confirmation Bill, which relates to the proposed construction of power stations in Glen Affric and other glens in Inverness, has been postponed.

As more than 100 Members of Parliament are supporting a motion for the rejection of this Bill, it is unlikely to be given a second reading.

In the Edmonton East bye-election to the Federal Parliament in Canada the Liberal candidate, the widow of the M.P. whose death caused the vacancy, was returned.

The total number of votes recorded was 14,359, compared with 20,491 at the general election in 1940.

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Social Credit Board Report for 1940

Part 1 of the Social Credit Board Report for 1940 reviewed briefly the critical events of the war and described the activities of the Board. The first instalment of Part II of the Report appeared in "The Social Crediter" of June 14, 1941: the second instalment (taken from "Today and Tomorrow" of May 22) is printed below:—

4. Developing Alberta Industries

It will be evident that the Treasury Branch facilities would yield increasing benefits to those using them to the extent that an expansion in the development of Alberta's resources could be achieved. Such development is largely dependent upon the orderly industrialisation of the Province.

Alberta has not attained a balanced economy. Though it possesses the resources for extensive industrialisation, at present it produces less than one third of the goods used by the people of the Province.

So long as Alberta is a debtor province producing primary products for markets mainly controlled by outside vested interests, the people of this Province will remain in a position of economic vasselage.

It is a sound principle of economic development for the people in an area to organise their efforts to utilise to the full the resources at their disposal to produce goods for their own use, and to rely upon their export production for acquiring only those goods which they cannot produce economically.

Therefore in order to stimulate the development of Provincial resources under the Interim Programme it was essential to focus the attention of the public on the importance of supporting Alberta industries. Provincial industries were operating under a handicap, because many of them were struggling to establish themselves in face of powerful advertising campaigns by well established outside interests selling goods which could be equally well produced in Alberta to the advantage of both the internal economy and to inter-provincial trade.

It is amazing that Eastern manufacturing interests should take the view that the industrialisation of Alberta would react against them. Increased industrial development in this Province means increased employment, increased payrolls and increased business all round in which outside interests selling in the Alberta market will share. In other words the greater the purchasing power

of the people in Alberta as a result of the development of the vast Provincial resources, the better the market it will provide for our sister provinces.

It has been difficult to gain acceptance of this seemingly obvious fact, but any doubts which existed should have been removed by the actual results of the operation of the Interim Programme for a period of over two years. We shall deal with this later.

There are possibly several ways in which public attention could have been directed towards supporting a development of Alberta industries, but the simple method used under the Interim Programme was possibly the most effective and equitable. By giving a bonus on the price value of all goods obtained by ultimate consumers by transfer vouchers, providing at least one-third of such goods were Alberta-made, a strong inducement was provided for people to buy Alberta-made goods which compared favourably with similar products produced elsewhere.

This method was far more effective than any advertising campaign or similar means, for it ensured a constant and growing demand for goods which could be economically produced in the Province. Moreover it ensured that the greatest benefit would be derived by those providing the people with the goods they wanted—a fundamental principle of economic democracy.

In addition the bonus provided those engaged actively in building up the economy of the Province with an equitable share in the unearned increment of association resulting from their co-operation.

In order to appreciate the economic consequences of the consumer bonus allocations based on Alberta-made goods, it is necessary to follow the effects of the increased demand for such products. This demand naturally resulted in increased orders flowing to manufacturers, processors and primary producers. This in turn led to increased output, and sometimes to an expansion of plants, both requiring additional labour. Thus unemployment was reduced, and payrolls were

increased. This increased purchasing power in turn led to increased business and a further demand for Alberta-made goods. But it was not only Alberta industries which obtained the benefit of this. Assuming the increased purchasing power was spent in the ratio of 2-1 in favour of goods other than those made in Alberta, it had the effect of stimulating inter-provincial trade in that ratio to internal development. This is clearly reflected in the statistical record of the rapid increase in business which the Province has enjoyed since the introduction of the Interim Programme.

5. Ill-founded Criticisms

Before proceeding further it seems desirable to dispose of certain criticisms which have been levelled against the operation of Treasury Branches.

These criticisms are ill-founded because they arise from an entirely false view of the Interim Programme. It is significant that, if traced to their sources, they invariably emanate from quarters closely identified either with financial interests or with outside interests concerned chiefly with exploitation of the Province for their own ends.

The main criticism which is persistently voiced is regarding the cost of operating the Treasury Branches. It is argued that if this service was justified it would yield a substantial profit, whereas the Treasury Branches are operating at a loss. Your Board dealt with this criticism in our last report, but its persistence indicates that the real facts could be elaborated with advantage.

There is an essential difference between a government service and the operation of a private concern. In the case of a government service the shareholders are the general public and the value of the service must be measured by the benefits which they derive from it. For example, the cost of education cannot be viewed as a recurring loss to taxpayers. While it is difficult to gauge the value of educational services in terms of money, we know that the resulting enrichment of the cultural heritage is many times "the cost" of this service.

The same may be said of expenditures on agricultural improvements policies, highway maintenance and construction, and so forth.

However, in the case of the Interim Programme, it is possible to gauge the benefits obtained by the people in terms of economic well being in return for "the cost" of maintaining Treasury Branch services.

The increased demand for Alberta-made goods resulting in industrial expansion, increased employment and pay rolls, and so forth, has been reflected in the actual results of the Province's economy. In the first place there has been a progressive decline in unemployment and an increase in employment in industries. Sales of manufactured goods have shown a definite increase. Likewise the increased purchasing power has been reflected in both wholesale and retail sales.

Moreover it must be borne in mind that the increase in Provincial business and the resulting well-being of the people automatically results in increased revenue for the government without the rate of taxation being increased.

It should be clear therefore that far from "the cost" of the Treasury Branches constituting a burden on taxpayers it has proved an investment that has yielded them substantial dividends in terms of increased purchasing power and economic security.

In addition the distribution of the consumer bonus has constituted an actual refund of taxation.

6. Benefits to Provincial Economy

The steady improvement in practically every branch of the economic life of the Province since 1936 and the acceleration of this process since the introduction of the Interim Programme is convincing evidence that while the substantial improvements shown during the past two years is in part due to the general policies of the Government in the economic sphere, the Interim Programme made a considerable contribution to the development of the Provincial economy.

Some striking examples are provided of the spectacular effect which the increased demand for Alberta-made goods had on some industries.

One large furniture manufacturing firm was obliged to increase the number of its employees by no less than 30 per

cent. within a period of six months in order to meet the increased demand for its products—and this expansion is continuing.

Another firm of furniture manufacturers reported having reached capacity output and being faced with the necessity to enlarge its factory and add to its staff to meet the increasing volume of orders.

Manufacturers of soap, boots and shoes, biscuits, woollen goods and many other products report substantial increases in Alberta sales. . . .

In spite of keen outside competition, the deliberate restrictions imposed against the Province by certain interests, manufacturing industries have shown a steady increase and the foregoing are but random examples of the benefits individual firms have gained from the Interim Programme. This in turn has reflected to the advantage of the entire Provincial economy.

It might be argued that the marked improvement in business conditions during the past year has been due to war conditions. While it is beyond dispute that war conditions have contributed in some degree, nevertheless in the case of Alberta there have been factors which largely offset the benefits derived from distribution of purchasing power through war contracts, the fighting forces, etc.

In the first place Alberta has obtained little of the industrial business in connection with war contracts—mainly on account of so many of its valuable resources being undeveloped or underdeveloped because of the uneconomic barriers imposed by the freight rate structure and the opposition of Eastern interests to the industrialisation of the West. There can be no question that the Province could make a very substantially increased contribution to the national war effort if these two barriers—both entirely artificial and financial were removed.

If the facts are viewed dispassionately there can be no doubt about the marked benefits which the Province has derived from the operation of the Interim Programme. The only proper test for a theory is actual trial and judgment by results. Even though in its introductory stage the Interim Programme was not expected to achieve more than to make a start in the progressive development of the economy, it has emerged from its test even better than had been anticipated. This may account for the obvious anxiety which is being shown by certain financial interests who have done their

utmost to oppose and discredit all recent reform measures.

It should be evident that the cost of establishing and maintaining the Treasury Branches has been but a fraction of the increased purchasing power and other concrete benefits which have accrued to Alberta as a result of their operation. Thus they have proved a most remunerative investment for the people of the Province generally and in particular for those who have made use of the facilities provided under the Interim Programme.

In face of these facts is it not strange that so much ill-founded and mischievous criticism should be in evidence from certain quarters?

7. Progress of Treasury Branches

In spite of the disturbing factors of the past year and a deliberate policy of non-expansion in the number of branch offices, the Treasury Branches showed steady progress.

It is significant that even during the the intensive election campaign of last year there was practically no disturbance in deposits and that over the period of that campaign many new accounts were opened and deposits continued their upward trend. . . .

The intervention of the election provided an opportunity for the people to be consulted in regard to the nature and extent of a development of the Interim Programme. Following the mandate which was given to the administration a considerable amount of preparatory work became necessary before any expansion of Treasury Branch facilities could be introduced.

8. Considerations of Expansion

During the initial stage of the Interim Programme, the operation of the Treasury Branches was closely tied to the monetary system. . . .

The purpose of the Treasury Branches system of bookkeeping, as we have pointed out, is primarily to provide the public with facilities for exchanging goods and services without being entirely dependent upon the limitations of the monetary system. . . .

Under normal conditions the introduction of the next phase of the Interim Programme would have presented few difficulties. In fact the requisite measures for successive stages of development were foreseen when the programme was originally planned. However with the

outbreak of war the entire situation changed and very careful consideration had to be given to every aspect, both present and future. This entailed a complete re-orientation of the plans for any development of the Interim Programme.

• • •

In time of war there is one dominating national objective—namely, the defeat of the enemy. The nation's resources must be mobilised so that the maximum effort is directed to this end. Until the defeat of the enemy has been achieved every other aspect of national activity remains subservient to this dominating objective.

The contribution to the national war effort which Alberta can make in the economic sphere is dependent upon the development of her resources. Therefore, any organised effort for such development along orderly lines is of considerable importance.

Not only has such development been restricted by the monetary system but the Province has been further handicapped by a policy of deliberately restricting the expansion of industries in favour of outside interests by means of inequitable freight rates, curtailment of capital investment and so forth. How short-sighted this has been should be apparent in the present situation. However, under war conditions, those responsible for the organisation of the national war effort will naturally concentrate on exploiting to the utmost the resources of the most developed parts of the country, and areas, such as Alberta, which are under-developed will be treated as being a secondary importance for supplying war material. Therefore it becomes the responsibility of the people in such areas to use any and every means to increase their usefulness to the nation by developing their resources.

• • •

Another aspect which has to be

considered is concerned with the monetary system. It requires no elaboration to point out that under the less exacting economic conditions of peace time the monetary system of the country proved inadequate to fulfill its function of facilitating the production and distribution of goods and services as required by the people. In fact the operation of the monetary system created so much restriction and so many problems that it all but wrecked the national economy.

As we have pointed out before, it is not reasonable to suppose that such a hopelessly inefficient monetary system which could not meet the needs of peace time, can stand up adequately to the terrible strain of war time demands. Therefore any action which will ease that strain and enable the system to operate with even a degree of increased efficiency pending its reform, will constitute an important contribution to the national war effort.

(To be continued)

Parliament

PROPAGANDA IN WAR-TIME

ceased owing to the war, and I therefore feel fully at liberty to speak freely on the subject. . . .

In August, 1940, the Germans were utilising 84 wavelengths, of which seven were long wavelengths. This country was only operating five wavelengths and no long wave whatever. In the intervening period we have refloated one scuttled medium wave, now using six. But during the same period the Germans have increased theirs from 84 to 92 channels or wavelengths, still including seven long waves. These figures do not take the Italian broadcasting system into account; with this the Axis wavelengths now exceed 100.

We possessed only one long wave before the war, and this we scuttled on the first day of the outbreak; we have never refloated it on the air. Yet practically one half of all mechanical gear and a great deal of electrical gear in every receiving set in Europe is constructed solely for the reception of long wave. No true English word can be heard on all those sets when switched to their long wave band setting. German transmissions in English and many other languages practically fill the whole of the 180 degrees of the dial. With this band denied to us we have found ourselves in the impossibility of broadcasting daylight transmissions which

could cover Europe or that could reach the more distant countries of the Continent, and in particular the Mediterranean. We have knowingly and willingly handed over this part of Europe entirely to German and Italian influence. . . .

Radio is the advance cavalry of occupation. Nobody will doubt that the Government was right in sending physical aid to Greece and in defending Crete, even against the greatest odds, but where, I submit to the Committee, we failed utterly was by not being in a position to send moral help to those countries through the air in the form of our radio news and news commentary for the 10 months since my last warning, during which Germany was obviously and successfully using the broadcasting medium in order to jockey into position through Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, and penetrate, without firing a shot, up to the very door of Greece. . . .

In the last war, our naval blockade was much more complete than our present one, for an additional reason than those usually quoted. It cut all submarine cables. Enemy news was blockaded all over the world. Not so in this war. It is our news which is, in fact, blockaded by the overwhelming superiority of Germany in the ether world, the new colonial world through which practically all news is now transmit-

ted. . . .

If we wanted only one proof of the value of the new battlefield of the ether, we have only to remember that Hitler has decreed the death penalty to listeners to foreign broadcasts. How he must fear that fierce and stubborn resistance, which we are not opposing in that sphere at present. Clause 14 of the German Armistice to France is, I believe little known. For further proof of Hitler's fear of the radio weapon, perhaps I may quote it in its original text:

"Clause 14.—Pour toutes les stations d'émissions de T.S.F. qui se trouvent en territoire français intervient immédiatement une interdiction d'émettre. La reprise des émissions radiophoniques sur le territoire non occupé fera l'objet d'un accord séparé."

This decrees that all broadcasting stations, even in non-occupied France, shall only transmit under German control. Another example: Just two weeks ago as I understand it, although my right hon. Friend may correct me here one of the Clauses of the recent Non-aggression Pact with Turkey provided that the Ankara longwave station should discontinue forthwith its English broadcasts. Ankara was the last long-wave station in Europe, exclusive of Russia, that still gave free English broadcasts. . .

Up till now Germany has con-

continued from page 5.

quered or invaded 13 different countries, covering a total area of 950,000 square miles and comprising a population of 175,000,000 inhabitants. Out of that vast area of land and great number of people, only seven countries have been conquered by force of arms. The other six were conquered by political warfare on the broadcasting battlefield. The countries conquered by force of arms include 100,000,000 inhabitants, covering 550,00 square miles. Those conquered without bloodshed amount to 75,000,000 souls, inhabiting 400,000 square miles. Yes, but look how much more satisfactory is the conquest by persuasion than that by force of arms. . . .

As I was saying, for lands conquered without bloodshed, hardly any money has been expended, no risks incurred, no ammunition, no loss of life. The country conquered by persuasion does not harbour the same hate and is much more ready to co-operate after invasion than the country which has been conquered by bloodshed and destruction. That may well be why France was not physically occupied in its entirety. In addition, in countries conquered through the new battlefields of ether, the enemy appears to be much more immune from attack by us, and can apparently prepare, produce, manufacture and organise undisturbed. As evidence of this, I believe it is true to say that German concentrations in Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Denmark, have all been singularly immune from R.A.F. attack. . . .

Now let us consider the countries which have been conquered by force of arms. Have they been conquered by force of arms alone? Have they not received also the utmost assistance from radio? Of course they have. On every single occasion, as I pointed out in August last, we have witnessed the surrender of an entire army, within three days of the occupation and operation by the enemy of the principal broadcasting station of the country concerned. To this effect I drew attention to the surrender of the Dutch Army, unbeknown to its own Government, two days after enemy occupation of the long-wave Hilversum broadcasting station; the surrender of the Belgian Army, also in disagreement with the Belgian Government, three days after the operation by the Germans of the Evere twin medium-wave broadcasting stations. Again, in the case of France, we witnessed the surrender of the French Army; but in this case, which was immensely more grave, the surrender also of the French Government. In this case the seven

laxing during the long daylight hours powerful French long and medium-wave broadcasting stations, Radio Paris, Radio 37, Radio Vitus, Ile de France, Radio-Cité, Poste Parisien and Radio P.T.T., had been occupied by the enemy. I drew attention to these facts in the House of Commons 10 months ago, when I pleaded for the building of broadcasting stations in Cyprus, Malta and Gibraltar, exposing the danger we were running in the Mediterranean, where our broadcasts from England could not be received on ordinary receivers, at the disposal of the millions of listeners in these parts.

. . . . The Jugoslavian Army surrendered a few days after the Zagreb medium-wave broadcasting station was operated by the Germans, and there was the surrender of the Greek Army shortly after the occupation and operation by the Germans of the Salonika medium-wave broadcasting station, again, in both cases, in disagreement with their respective Governments—at least according to the early reports. Must we not therefore conclude that the local broadcasting station is in more intimate contact with the Army, directly and through the civil population where fighting is taking place, than the Government under whose orders the Army is fighting? . . .

The idea of portable stations accompanying an advancing army should be at once developed. In the Syrian campaign, loudspeakers were used to address the opposing forces, and the Commander-in-Chief found it necessary to utilise a distance wireless station to broadcast to General Dentz with regard to Damascus. How much more effective, how much more conclusive, would this method have been had our Commander-in-Chief had at his disposal one or two broadcasting units which could have been devoted entirely to this purpose, operating in advance. Ample means and equipment to facilitate the use of this medium should be available for every campaign. . . .

In August last the operating in this country of four medium-wave freedom stations as a minimum was advocated for France alone. Four different programmes, operating 24 hours a day. French German controlled stations number 26. A few quarter-hours on one programme is all the B.B.C. has been able to provide. This is not fierce and stubborn resistance. No wonder that Germany has been able to establish the co-operation she has been seeking and for which we are now suffering. In war

the greatest military objective is to demoralise the civil population. Our aim should therefore be to maintain that morale in occupied countries, in neutral countries and allied nations. Broadcasting is so powerful a weapon because it short-circuits any other method that has been used heretofore to that end. . . .

I am sure that hon. and right hon. Members would like to know why it is that we have so much reduced our wavelength power with an enemy never ceasing to increase his. For I must inform hon. Members that in medium waves alone this country is only one half as powerful as it was before the war, while Germany has increased her medium wavelength power, which was already 500 per cent. greater than ours, by a further 300 per cent., both by conquest and new constructions at Calais and elsewhere, and is now 1,500 per cent. more powerful. . . . At the beginning of the war we were rightly anxious about what might happen with reference to air raids over this country. Radio stations can, under given circumstances, render navigational aid to aircraft, and I believe it was the opinion of the Air Ministry that broadcasting should cease altogether. This was, however, found to be too drastic. The B.B.C. agreed to whittling down their network to one programme on two waves. This drastic curtailment of the service may have been justified at the beginning of the war, but now it can be plainly seen that the Germans do not need any aid to navigation for their aircraft from us. . . . It is easy, however, to understand that when a request such as the one in question came from the Air Ministry, no reason need again arise for the Air Ministry, who had obtained satisfaction, to suggest that previous conditions should be reinstated.

In the meantime daylight raids have practically ceased, and daytime is a most valuable broadcasting period when, moreover, except in fog, alternative aid to aerial navigation are not required. On the other hand the B.B.C., having secured permission to reduce their service, has no special interest in requesting to reinstate or expand their network which would only cost more money without bringing in more revenue. We therefore find ourselves in the terrible dilemma of having no man, no body, no Government Department, no Ministry, which has so far desired to request the reinstatement of even the pre-war wavelength strength—let alone any expansion of our broadcasting system—or even insisting on the re-

of the shackling effect of synchronisation. By abandoning synchronisation in daylight we could bring into being at once about 12 additional broadcasting wave-lengths including one long wave. We could forthwith triple during the long daylight hours our channel strength on the broadcasting bands. . . .

The recommendation [of the Ullswater Committee on Broadcasting in 1932] was that there should be a Ministry of Broadcasting in this House. Just as a Ministry of Aircraft Production was found necessary to produce the planes for the Air Ministry, so is a Ministry of Broadcasting required to evolve the necessary network of stations, wave-lengths, channels and gear at home, in the Colonies, in occupied lands and protectorates, and in the various theatres of war so as to provide the Ministry of Information, the fighting Forces and also our diplomatic representatives abroad with the necessary tools to accomplish their work. . . .

[Captain Plugge went on to suggest the building and operating of broadcasting stations in Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus, Palestine, Iraq; in Jamaica, Nassau, Honduras, for South America; at Singapore, Hong Kong and Shanghai, for the Far East; reciprocal arrangements with the United States of America (which already has full time broadcasting stations in German and Italian) and Soviet Russia; four "Freedom Stations" for France, and two each for other occupied territories. . . . He referred to a system of two way communication by radio, called "frequency modulation" which is used by the Germans in their communications between dive bombers and tanks, because it does not suffer from any outside interference, and which he understood we were not using. He asked for mobile broadcasting stations for the Armed Forces. Of stations now operating, he suggested that at least one should transmit all night. At present anyone who wished to listen in at night had no choice, but was compelled to listen to a German station. He continued:]

. . . . Our weakness in broadcasting channels does not only affect us in the Mediterranean and in our international transmissions. In the Mother Country it exposes us also to great danger in case of attempted invasion. In reply to a recent question asked by the hon. Baronet, my Friend the Member for Ealing (Sir F. Sanderson) on the subject of interference with the Forces Programme, the Minister of Information replied,

"The interference originates from Italy, and little can be done in the matter."

Well, if it is true that our stations are so weak and our channels so vulnerable that interference from a thousand miles away can jam them in their very own territory, our situation is desperate. I say that the proximity of

German-controlled stations and the enemy's overwhelming superiority in wave-length means that Germany can at a minute's notice, for instance on the eve of an attempted invasion, cut off, except for a few restricted areas, the whole of the British Broadcasting system in England as it exists and is operated to-day, securing for themselves the sole monopoly of broadcasting over this country and maintaining it, maybe for weeks, for the broadcasting of news, instructions and directions to our civil population. It does not need much imagination to see what confusion such a state of affairs would cause. The remedy I advocate is the construction of baby stations, full particulars of which I gave the House in my last speech on the subject 10 months ago. In view of this impending danger, may I ask again with great urgency: will the Government take the required steps to consider this or alternative safeguards?

. . . . There has been a great deal of controversy in regard to what should, and what should not, be broadcast. It is no use discussing what we should say or what we should not say. The sooner we have a complete reconstruction will those broadcasting stations be built, and these channels be acquired and operated, and the sooner will we travel the road to victory. . . .

Mr. Cooper: . . . What are the weapons at our disposal for carrying on our propaganda? The chief of these weapons is the great, new, powerful weapon of broadcasting, which as has been said, did not exist in the last war. The importance of it can hardly be exaggerated, except perhaps by my hon. and gallant Friend the Member for Chatham (Captain Plugge). I think that he does exaggerate it a little when he maintains that certain countries were conquered as a result of broadcasting alone. There were other influences at work, I can assure him. . . . That is the weapon of undermining a foreign population, not only by propaganda, but by bribes and subornation; by bribing or buying newspapers, editors and politicians; . . . We have never undertaken that kind of political warfare. It is that kind of warfare, surely, rather than the broadcasting efforts of the Deutschlandsender which produced the results which were produced in Bulgaria and Rumania. If we are to take it, as my hon. and gallant Friend the Member for Chatham seemed to take it, that all the countries that fell down flat without fighting were

conquered by broadcasting, may we not claim the other side of the picture and say that those countries which did fight boldly and against great odds, almost hopelessly putting on their armour rather than sell their souls, such as Greece, Jugoslavia, Belgium, Holland and even so small a country as Luxemburg, may have been influenced by the good propaganda from this country?

Captain Plugge: The countries to which my right hon. Friend has referred can receive our medium-wave transmissions, whereas Bulgaria and Rumania cannot. That is my whole point.

Mr. Cooper: That does not cover Serbia and Greece. I believe that our broadcasts are widely listened to in both those countries and were being listened to at the time they made their heroic sacrifice. My hon. and gallant Friend knows more than I do about the technical side of broadcasting. He attributes the greater part of our difficulties to the fact that we will not operate on long wave. I can assure him that there are security reasons laid down by the Ministry which the expert technical engineers do not question. . . . it is agreed by all the experts at my disposal that to make use of long-wave transmissions would be to endanger the security of this country. If my hon. and gallant Friend can produce evidence, or experts whose evidence will carry great weight, with the recommendations necessary to persuade me of the opposite, I am always ready to look into the argument and have the matter reconsidered. . . .

. . . I would say to my hon. and gallant Friend the Member for Chatham (Captain Plugge) that a great deal has been done to improve the force and strength as well as the number of our transmissions. He would not expect me—and he would be disappointed if he did—to tell him the number of new transmitters that are in operation, or the sites they occupy. Foreign propaganda is the fourth arm in political warfare. A certain amount of confidence has to be maintained. I am very often asked why things are not being done which are, in fact, being done, but the value of which would be entirely lost if that fact were known to the whole world. There are many activities of the Ministry itself to which we do not call attention or apply our own particular trade-mark. Publications are much less likely to obtain a favourable public if everybody knows that they have originated in a Government Department. . . .

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