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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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The "Land for the (Chosen) People" Racket (VII)

by C. H. DOUGLAS

"A Servant when he Ruleth—"

If I were asked to specify the most disastrous feature with which the world in general, and this country in particular, is threatened, I should reply "The rule of the *Organised Functional Expert*—the engineer, the architect and the chemist, amongst others." As I am an engineer and retain the most wholehearted affection for engineering, I may perhaps be credited with objectivity in this matter.

When a nation has declared war, it has finished with policy, because war is a function whether we consider it to be natural or a malignant disease. It is, *par excellence*, the rule of a function, its experts, and their organisations.

Under cover of this obvious fact, a spate of other experts is being let loose on us, with their Reports—the Uthwatt Report, the Scott Report, the Cooper Report on Hydro-Electric Development in Scotland, the Report of the County and Municipal Engineers' Institution, and so on. Every one of these Reports conflicts with the functional Rule of War, and each, without exception, deals with Land Policy without giving any indication that the very fact that their authors are reporting as experts automatically discredits them as politicians, using this word in the sense in which it ought to be, but generally is not, understood. It is curious, also, that the Henry Georgeites, the Land Taxers, are furiously active just now also.

Let us be specific. The Municipal and County Engineers' Report "assumes that the policy of high-speed motor roads with link to the Continent" will be adopted in Britain (not Great Britain). Yes? Who authorised that assumption? Not, by any chance, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders? The Report remarks, "Public control of land is essential, even though it may interfere with the full enjoyment of private ownership." What the Municipal and County Engineers as an organisation mean by Public control of land is more and bigger staffs of Municipal and County Engineers to play about with the land to the detriment, as they baldly put it, of private, *i.e.*, non-functional, enjoyment.

Now I hope the Municipal and County Engineers won't take it too much to heart, but my opinion of their competence to deal with matters of policy is very similar to my opinion of, say, the competence of Mr. H. G. Wells to make blueprints of a new universe. Their expression of what is desirable in regard to private enjoyment is an impertinence and I hope that large numbers of private individuals will write to them and say so. When *orders* come to them from a "competent" source (not an abstraction such as "The Public"), I have no doubt that they will carry them out with

ability and discretion, but at the moment they're a bit above themselves.

Immediately after the close of the 1914-18 phase of this war, one of the most expensive roads in Great Britain (no doubt authorised under cover of war) was built over the Pass of Glencoe. It is no doubt pure coincidence that this road connects Glasgow and the South with the Hydro-Electric Works of the British Aluminium Company, just as it is no doubt a coincidence that the Report on Hydro-Electric Development in Scotland is called the Cooper Report, and the name of the Chairman of the International Aluminium Company is Cooper.

However this may be, I have never met a private individual unconnected with aluminium who did not regard this road, built at enormous public expense, as a first-class calamity.

And we are threatened with others.

Now it should be noticed that this curious viciousness of *e.g.*, Engineering Institutions, is not the outcome of engineering training, and is contradicted by the pronouncements and protests of many engineers everywhere. I should place the recent speeches in the House of Commons of Mr. Austin Hopkinson, M.P., who is an engineer, and comes of a family predominantly of engineers, as easily the most competent Parliamentary attack on these exhibitions of the tendency of Institutions to pervert science to the politics of dialectical materialism.

That they were not reported at any length in the so-called national (really international) Press merely indicates the vested interests the national Press now exists to serve. I am pleased to know that the activities of this journal and its affiliations have given these speeches a much wider public, both in this country and the Dominions, than would normally have been the case had they been decently reported in the daily newspapers.

What we are witnessing is, of course, the manufacture of a spurious public opinion based on the well-known principle that there's nothing like leather. Give a Manufacturers' Association something upon which to report and it can be relied on to report that what is needed is manufacturing.

And all these associations, with engaging simplicity, express the opinion that "public," by which is meant "association," ownership of land is the only way to overcome the opposition to more and more leather.

If individual, private ownership and control had no other virtues, the fact that it is felt to be an obstacle to factory building ought to make us cautious in considering attacks upon it.

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To be continued.

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

"Undoubtedly Hitler was very friendly with Erik Jan Hanussen (whose real name was Hermann Steinschneider), the Jewish vaudeville clairvoyant, seer, and fortune teller. . . . from the end of the First World War until the beginning of 1933, Germany was simply 'alive' with fortune tellers, seers, clairvoyants, astrologers, occultists and mediums—many of them Jews."

—MR. HARRY PRICE in *Search for Truth: My Life for Psychological Research*. Pp. 175-6.

Yes, Clarence, we sympathise with your confusion, but the fact that the once-great British Army in North Africa is commanded by General Eisenheuer, and the effete R.A.F. by General Carl Spaatz doesn't mean that they are fighting for Hitler.

It only means that they will do all the fighting.

There is a noisy minority of individuals in this country, largely coterminous with the people who opposed every attempt at rearmament and then shouted "Down with the Men of Munich," who like to hear British Generals and the men they command, disparaged. They are saying that it doesn't matter who gets the credit of beating Hitler so long as he is beaten. If the British Army is led by aliens, we know who has helped to that end.

If they were told that this is a war for credit, and that credit will win the peace whoever does the fighting, they would no doubt answer as foolishly as they have done on every major occasion on which their voice has been heard.

Comment of the R.A.F. on the 'American' invasion of North Africa: "Never were so few commanded by so many."

In the course of a comment on the Beveridge proposals Mr. Aberhart, Premier of Alberta, said:

"Sir William's plan pre-supposes, and therefore admits, that want exists. Such want exists obviously because the people have insufficient purchasing power. How can it be possible, therefore, to drain off 10 per cent, or 11 per cent, of the existing purchasing power and by re-distributing it, eliminate want? That would be an attempt to abolish poverty by spreading it over a greater number. It is on a par with borrowing ourselves out of debt, or lifting ourselves by our own boot-straps."

Mr. Aberhart concluded that the Beveridge plan, "will have the effect of stimulating us all in this country to give more thought to this question and to take action in the matter,—doing so with vision, courage and wholesome respect for realities and for the freedom for which we are fighting."

London and provincial bespoke tailors who met recently carried, with only seven dissentients, a resolution protesting against the composition of the Clothing Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade on the ground that this body is in the hands of the large wholesale manufacturers, and requested instead adequate representation in the form of a Retail Bespoke Tailoring Committee.

Mr. R. W. Hillier, who presided, said the issue between the bespoke and wholesale sections on the committee came to a head when, two months ago, the American officers' cloth ordered by bespoke tailors from their merchants was confiscated. This was merely one further indication of a deteriorating set of conditions which were tending to wipe out altogether the bespoke tailoring trade. The major points of complaint, he added, were labour difficulties, materials, style restriction, and trade representation. The Advisory Committee on Civilian Clothing comprised 18 representatives of wholesale manufacturers and only one of bespoke tailors. As a result bespoke tailors found themselves pinned down by regulations which operated to the advantage of the large clothing manufacturers, and to the detriment of the small firms.

He suggested that if the Government wanted the bespoke tailors who had made London the world centre for men's clothing to close down after the war, they should be told so to-day, so that they could get out now without having to face more of the difficulties that were tending to drive them out of business. Already over 500 firms had given their support to the protest, and this figure would soon be doubled.

Mr. Oliver Gollancz, cousin of the publisher and son of the late Sir Israel Gollancz, has been appointed organising secretary of the Fabian society in succession to Mr. Gwynn Jones.

"THOU SHALT NOT—"

From a speech of Mr. George Hicks, Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works and Planning, as reported in "The Times" of January 12:—

"MINISTRY OF WORKS ACHIEVEMENTS"

"... Work to the value of approximately £24,000,000 had not been permitted to start. . . ."

"The Committee on Building Materials Standardisation had done most useful work. Over 400 types of doors had been reduced to three types in seven sizes. The 17 kinds of bricks in common use throughout the country had now been reduced to two. There were now only 30 types of metal windows instead of 300."

"THE UNHAPPY COMBINATION"

We quote the following from the Editorial comments of our contemporary *The Drapers' Record*:—

"'Knocking' Millinery.—Last week Lever Bros., makers of Sunlight soap, inserted an advert. in the London *Evening News* to praise a woman who (according to their story), not having bought a hat for ages, refrained from buying one which captivated her, and instead lent the money to a neighbour so that he could visit his sick child. While her action was commendable on 'good neighbour' grounds, the same cannot be said of soap makers who go out of their way to extol the non-buying of headgear. We purposely refrain, in the interests of hygiene, from advising readers not to purchase soap, but hat makers and milliners might bear that advert. in mind when next using their coupons."

This is an example of the growing tendency to employ

the whip of morality for self-interested purposes—to paraphrase: “the unhappy combination of business and morals.” The classic instance perhaps is Mr. Spedan Lewis’s speech from the Chair to London and Provincial Stores’ shareholders, in which he condemned the small trader as dishonest, traditionally and by reason of his “smallness;” contrasting him with those who were fortunate enough to be salaried employees in the rarified, ethical atmosphere of big trading amalgamations and chain-stores. It is publicity employed negatively, as propaganda, rather than positively, as announcement.

Similarly, when the Socialists cry-up the need for “sacrifice,” they are simply voicing a moral slogan useful to High Finance for its own ends: its logical conclusion is the suppression of *all* minor vested interests, *i.e.*, individual private property, at the behest of the Arch-vested Interest—Mammon.

SOCIAL CREDIT IN ALBERTA

The following letter was published in “Truth” on January 15:—

Sir,

While the personal attack on the founder of the Social Credit movement made by Sir Ernest Benn in your issue of December 11 can safely be left to be answered by Major Douglas himself, may I be allowed to express my surprise that a reputable paper of the calibre of *Truth* should have published statements, ludicrously wide of the mark, concerning the technical proposals of Social Credit. These proposals have for years formed the most important political issue in at least two of our Dominions, and one Canadian Government has been elected, and re-elected, exclusively in order to translate them into the sphere of action.

While every major piece of legislation passed by the Provincial Government of Alberta towards the implementation of Social Credit has been disallowed by the Federal Government, or rather by the international agencies who dominate it, agencies of whom Sir Ernest cannot be completely ignorant, the Aberhart administration has carried out an interim programme which has succeeded in considerably raising the general standard of living in the Province.

In the first three years of the Interim Programme the provincial debt fell by three million dollars, while the debts of the other provinces (and of most other countries in the world, for that matter) were increasing. New roads were built, Educational and Health Services improved (in 1938 Alberta had the largest tubercle-free area in the Empire), employment increased by 20 per cent., industrial pay-rolls rising from 62 million dollars in 1934 to 75 million dollars in 1938. Many farming families who had been beaten by the debt-system were re-established and became self-supporting in four years. The governmental revenue rose considerably *but there has been no increase in taxation*. Space forbids me to go into further details, but, the issue being one of paramount importance bearing directly on the successful prosecution of the war, may I refer your readers to a small pamphlet *How Alberta is Fighting Finance* obtainable from the Social Credit Secretariat, 49, Prince Alfred Road, Liverpool, 15.

I am, etc.,

W. L. RICHARDSON.

Mansefield, Killin, Perthshire. December 22, 1942.

Social Credit Secretariat

LECTURES AND STUDIES SECTION: DIPLOMA OF FELLOWSHIP

The Social Credit Secretariat awards certificates of proficiency in Social Credit after examination, signed by the Advisory Chairman, Major C. H. Douglas, and the Examiners.

Hitherto such certificates have been awarded in the grade of Associate only (Grade A Certificate), and a non-obligatory course of Lectures, instituted in January 1937, has been available to classes or by correspondence to prepare candidates for the Examination.

The preparation of expert, technically competent Social Crediters must, however, not be neglected, and it has been decided to proceed with an Examination for the higher grade certificate (Grade B) on the following lines, which are experimental:—

Initially, a selected list of individuals will be invited to sit for the Examination and to set one question each, which they will not be permitted to answer, but which they will be required to mark in all the answer papers but their own.*

The objective is to accredit fully competent Social Crediters. For this purpose it is recognised that written examination alone is insufficient. Before admission to examination, therefore, each candidate will be awarded a Basic Mark to be determined by the Examiners in the light of such data as are available concerning the candidate’s general competency in political action. (“I pay some attention to what a man *says*; but I pay very close attention to what he *does*.”—C. H. DOUGLAS.) (In the case of the individuals in the initial selected list, the Basic Mark awarded will be the minimal pass mark of 50 per cent.)

There will be two papers, *viz.*:—(1) Economics. (2) Politics. The standard required to be attained will be high. There will be no prescription of a course of study. Hence a part of the fitness expected of candidates may be understood to be ability to do without such guidance. In each of the papers set, a total of 100 marks will be obtainable. The pass standard will be 180 marks for the whole examination; but no candidate who secures fewer than 50 per cent. of the marks in any part of the Examination will be awarded a pass. (Note: Since selected entrants will be awarded only 50 as their Basic Mark, they must obtain at least another 130 marks in the written parts of the Examination.)

The certificate granted to successful candidates will be called the Diploma of Fellow of the Social Credit Secretariat. Like the Diplomata of Associates, these certificates will be revocable at the discretion of the Secretariat, which reserves the right to announce any such revocation.

Holders of the Diploma of Associate will be admitted, if they desire, to the Fellowship Examination.† The Basic Mark awarded to each candidate will be 75 or 60 or 50 or ‘*non satis*.’ Candidates awarded the mark of *non satis* will be so informed immediately, not admitted to the rest of the Examination and their fee not accepted.

An Examination Fee of 10/6 will be payable by all candidates proceeding to the full Examination.

B. M. PALMER, Director.

*Candidates will use throughout the examination a number given them for office identification. All answer papers will be uniformly typed before despatch to examiners.

†Notice of intention to sit the examination must reach the director on or before March 1. No form of entry is required.

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Profit Limit Rejected in Australia

Like Lord Keynes in this country, Professor Copland in Australia has reaped high reward for advice to his country as it passed safely through the dangers of peace and plenty to the delights of war. Neither of these gentlemen can claim ignorance, which seems to indicate that, in the event, they both obtained precisely what they wanted.

It is said that pride goeth before a fall, and perhaps it also goes before a stumble such as Professor Copland, who is now Commonwealth Commissioner of Prices, has recently sustained at the rough (and slightly assisted) hands of fate. About a year ago he propounded a scheme, which he described as "a robust and noble contribution to the war," to restrict *profits* to a level four per cent. (without reference to type of business, rate of turnover, *etc.*), all monies exceeding that level falling to taxation. This was accepted as the proposal of the Federal Government, which, however, by July, was offering a "20 per cent. rebate of the profits in excess of four per cent." on the same day as the whole scheme was condemned as unworkable by Mr. Heath, the President of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce. At this stage considerable and well-directed pressure was brought to bear by various business organisations on Members of Parliament, which resulted in condemnation of the proposal by seven members of a committee of eight, the eighth member being Mr. Chifley, the Treasurer.

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Mr. Heath said, "I can only come to the conclusion that the moderate elements in the Cabinet are unable to withstand the pressure of the extremists, and that this legislation is only one of many methods being practised towards attaining, through the back door of war regulations in the hour of the nation's dangers, the Nationalisation plank of the Labour Party." We seem to have heard that in Westminster too—but please don't imagine any connection or we shall also have a repetition of that other ridiculous idea that someone is putting over a plan for world wide standardisation and control.

It is to be noted, however, that both in England, where the Government decided to shelve its plan for the centralisation of the Paint Trade, and in the case cited above, there is still a form of pressure which will supply backbone to those who have an eye to the electorate.

In the newspaper accounts which have reached us it appears that "Professor Copland... has been treated with rank and file suspicion ever since his association with the

Premiers' plan of the depression year," and also that, "one of the principal outcomes of the profit [limit] would be to marshal in the hands of the Commonwealth Prices Commissioner, Professor Copland, immense power over the economic life of the nation." The rank and file should be informed that from the point of view of the dog it is shocking bad form to snatch away a dangled bone; while in another aspect it is a point of law that a dog is only to be allowed one bite. After that he is shot. H.E.

Money and Social Welfare

The following letter was published in "The Scotsman" of January 15:—

Sir,

In welcoming the timely editorial under this title in your issue of January 11, perhaps I may be allowed to comment on two aspects of the case on which there is, I think, widespread confusion of thought.

The first of these is in the use of the word "inflation." Genuine inflation, which consists in an increase of money units, accompanied by a corresponding or greater general rise of prices, is a fraud on the community of perhaps the most vicious kind of which the financial system is capable. It is a continuous characteristic of the pre-war financial and price system, as any comparison of general prices, in which taxation should be included, with general prices, say, sixty years ago, will show. That inflation is a feature of the financial system, and not of the issue of adequate, or even excessive, purchasing power, is demonstrated beyond peradventure by the greater stability of the price system in the past three years, as compared with 1914-1917. This has been achieved mainly by the use of compensated prices, inaccurately called subsidies. Absolute price stability could have been achieved if wage stability had also been enforced.

The second misapprehension is that monetary "saving," either of the obvious kind, or *via* insurance, was desirable under the pre-war system. More than anything over which the ordinary individual had control, "saving" tended to unbalance in favour of excessive production of non-consumable goods, a production system already distorted by credit monopoly.

At a time such as the present, when the distortion of the production system to a maximum of destruction, has reached almost its limit, it seems obvious that sound finance involves the issue of non-saleable bonds, as wages, such bonds bearing interest equivalent to the proportion that their capital value bears to the consumable goods being produced.

I am, *etc.*

January 13, 1943.

C. H. DOUGLAS.

The Government Gives Way

It has been announced that the Government has decided to abandon its scheme for the compulsory concentration of the paint and varnish industry. This will mean a reprieve for a number of small firms. The central compensation fund for firms closed down will not now be necessary.

A modified project will be operated. Details are being worked out by the Board of Trade and the Ministries of Labour and Supply in consultation with the industry.

The Policy of Concentration in the Paint and Varnish Industry

By R. F. B. GAUDIN

(1)

To win this war in the physical sphere we need to produce and deliver goods and services as, when and where required by our war machine, with the least possible waste of effort. Maximum efficiency of production and distribution is the aim. No sensible and patriotic man will disagree with that, and he will be willing to fall in with any fair method put up by experts which is likely to achieve this result.

Yet he must always beware lest by the powers of evil, cajolery and threats he is misled into losing the war on the Home Front.

The battle on the Home Front is now being fought against those who want centralisation for other purposes than the only one which justifies it, which is improved war effort.

Let us take as an example the case of the paint industry.

It may be that in certain industries the method of concentration for the period of the war is a sound way of achieving an improved war effort. But it is clear that as industries grow in complexity and ramifications, there is a point where concentration, so far from being an aid to the national effort, is definitely a retrograde step.

Myself a paint-manufacturer, I felt that an open mind was necessary on the subject of concentration in the paint industry, and I took the view that, while the firms in the Trade should be classified so that *if necessary* concentration could be carried out with as little upset as possible, before such concentration was ordered it should be made crystal clear, and the relevant data cited, that such a method would produce the results desired.

I eventually found myself chairman of the Small Firms Committee of the London Colour, Paint and Varnish Association, then a member of the Area Concentration Committee and later a member of the Concentration Committee of the National Federation of Associated Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers of the United Kingdom. As the data were considered and sifted it was borne in upon me that, taking the Trade as a whole, concentration was not a method which would obtain the results which we desired. To use the words of Mr. H. Todd Thornbery, Chairman of the Paint Federation Concentration Committee: "Forces being employed for the salvation of the Nation were working towards the destruction of the industry. . . ." He also added a remark about "knowledge of the forces at work and of much else that they were not allowed to disclose. . . ."

Just so!—forced concentration by powers that were not loyal to the true interests of this country—for you cannot destroy an industry within a nation without sabotaging a part of a country's resources.

(2)

In practice, while all the large firms were kept open, quite a number of small firms had to become "nucleus" firms—although not in the strictest sense of the term, which should be applied only to firms that can take over the production of other firms, which these are not able to do. Paint manufacture is not like sawing wood: hundreds of different

chemicals are used, including numerous pigments, drying oils of all kinds, sundry artificial and natural resins, cellulose compounds, solvents, *etc.* It is easy to imagine the thousands of different combinations and treatments that can be made, producing almost innumerable varieties of paint for every conceivable purpose. Not a few firms also manufacture grease, chemicals, polish, insecticide, *etc.*

How on earth are you going to concentrate satisfactorily firms of this kind—I say satisfactorily, because if you are determined to shut up firms *as a policy*, and hang the consequences, you always can. What then is the "Big Idea"? Who and what are these hidden forces Mr. Todd Thornbery hinted at? Is all this a step to the "brave new world" we hear so much about, that "Planned and ordered hell" according to Geoffrey Dobbs.

Now, an *advance* allocation of linseed oil—note the word 'advance'—has been made to nucleus firms, while "C" firms are short of this commodity for Government orders in hand. This has been happening, not only with linseed oil, but with other materials as well, even though "C" licence holders are still licenced to manufacture. Further, we know that the small "C" firms' output will be a measure of their claim to compensation up to the end of this year—and their turnover is being forced down by the authorities! Under whose orders do the Departments act in this way? Is it because "C" firms are less efficient? Some of them have been going for two centuries—while, for example, a foreign refugee firm, set up and subsidised in a distressed area, is made nucleus. Surely the test of efficiency in the use of raw materials has nothing necessarily to do with the size of a firm? A firm two centuries old would never have attained that age unless it fulfilled economic needs; yet, although on essential work,* "they" would close it down.

Finally, at a meeting of the Paint Industry held on November 20, 1942, under the auspices of the Paint Federation it was suggested by a Government official that possibly the Ministry of Fuel and Power would deny "C" firms this commodity if they kept open!

It has been suggested by Mr. Todd Thornbery that concentration would economise in distribution. Will it? Some large firms have to have depots for re-distribution: when the distance from the factory to the consumer exceeds a certain length, costs of distribution must increase (it should be noticed that outward distribution is always more expensive than inward) and the fewer factories there are, the more likely is this condition to arise. Also, the internal distribution in a large undertaking is an item which hardly exists in a small one. It is also stated that clerical work will be saved because only 200 instead of 500 permits would have to be made. What saving of staff does this mean? Surely it is to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel—the camel being the extra staff required to carry out centralised buying through the Ministry of Supply when already Government Departments have their own staff to do it, and the necessity for a standing Central Panel and Area Committee of highly paid, busy men to administer the scheme. Another alleged advantage of concentration is "reduction of frozen stocks." If materials are really in short supply, the Government need not close down a firm to get them—it can requisition them.

Of all the arguments for concentration perhaps the only serious one is that so little new material may be available

*Paint for unessential work is prohibited.

that it will be impossible to keep all firms busy. Evidence at our disposal, however, indicates that the raw materials position is not so bad as it is made out to be and we have evidence that there is a surplus of linseed oil.

If the position is not actual, but prospective only, the proper thing for the authorities to do is to ration available raw materials fairly to all manufacturers irrespective of size or locality—giving priority in accordance with existing regulations.

It is well known that, generally speaking, the industry is extremely busy and many firms are subcontracting out to others as they cannot cope with their orders; working hours are much longer than the optimum of say 54 hours per week. Surely some reduction of output could be faced with general equanimity provided raw materials were fairly rationed?

However, most of the trade are very sceptical about the raw material bogey. If fair dealing had been practised they might not have been suspicious—but they are. Rumours of utility paints for domestic uses in the near future do not lessen that suspicion.

In my view, and I have held it consistently, concentration is not yet a proved method of increasing the industry's help to the Nation, but as concentration, rather than the efficient running of the industry, is the advertised policy, it follows that any method is employed which will lead to the shutting down of firms—provided the real reasons for and results of its application can somehow be cloaked in plausible language.

(3)

Meanwhile, until the raw material position forces everybody down to short time, available stocks should be rationed fairly and firms should make provisional arrangements in harmony with the Explanatory Memorandum presented by the Board of Trade to Parliament in March, 1941, entitled *Concentration of Production*, which gives outlines of the principles of voluntary concentration. There may be many cases where satisfactory arrangements will be extremely difficult for reasons already stated, but they will not be made easier by putting an arbitrary time limit into operation. It may become necessary to concentrate some firms before others.

When firms do choose to come into the scheme, then from that date they should benefit from the application of the scheme. To encourage people to close down before it is necessary appears to me to be the very negation of private enterprise and initiative; and to suggest that a decision must be made before a certain date—that you must either come into the scheme and get some measure of compensation at the expense of your goodwill or stay out and be denied materials—is contrary to British fair play, and should be fought to the end. Taking away the trade from manufacturers who have for years faithfully fulfilled their contracts with Government Departments also seems utterly wrong in principle—for even if the firms are concentrated there is no reason why the orders should not still be placed with the firms. Such an arrangement cannot make any difference to the prices paid by the Government, but would prevent the utter destruction of past work, and advantages gained by energy, initiative and resource.

With these considerations in view I advised some of my friends to take action independently of me—as 'my plate was full' at official concentration committee meetings—and

contented myself with suggesting lines of action.

There is not the slightest doubt that the action taken quite independently of the Federation has proved extremely effective, for when a deputation was received by Captain Waterhouse, M.P., of the Board of Trade, our spokesman, Mr. Jackson, put the case so convincingly that the proposed closing down of over 300 Paint Manufacturing units at the end of 1942 was postponed to March 1, 1943, and a categorical promise was obtained from the Ministry of Supply that no differentiation would be made between nucleus and non-nucleus firms as regards supplies in the meantime.

Subsequent action by the London Committee was effective in easing the labour situation in the case of certain firms engaged on Government work, but which held "C" licences.

The deputation to Captain Waterhouse was introduced by Major H. Proctor, M.P., for Accrington, and 16 other M.P.s were present. The thanks of the "C" licence-holding firms are due to Major Proctor for his great help, and to those other M.P.s, who, by asking pertinent questions, helped so much in clearing the issue.

The action taken by the London Committee has had the effect of bringing the whole question under review from a new angle, and reasonable and fair-minded men were able to appreciate why, with the evidence at our disposal, the case for concentration in the Paint Industry was shown not to be a contribution to the War Effort, and that consequently No. 3 Paint Order should be annulled.

This does not mean that limited concentration may not be desirable at some later date, and, if the evidence shows conclusively that it is, every loyal member of the Trade will make the best of it.

What, however, they will oppose to a man, is Concentration as a Policy, *i.e.*, as an end in itself.

THE CABALA (II)

By BORGE JENSEN

"The Jews had a secret tradition, the Cabala, which was a magical treatise, or what we should term, in our modern vocabulary, a treatise on the psychology of the sub-conscious."

—C. H. DOUGLAS.

While Talmudism has provided the world with Clerics and Legalists whose emphasis on the evil nature of mankind has left a legacy of repression ('thou shalt not'), Cabalism seemed at first to offer an emotional safety valve, a means of sublimation, but the means by which the sublimation was carried out were of such a nature, that the step from the sublime to the ridiculous and the revolting was often taken before those involved were conscious of it. Professor McDougall in his *Character and the Conduct of Life* has pointed out the affinity between the fanatics who scourge their bodies to the glory of God and the revivalist sects that indulged in sexual orgies, which were a not uncommon feature of the American backwoods in the frontier days. The result in both cases is a state of nervous exhaustion in which the sufferers are particularly open to outside influences.

The psycho-analytical works of the Jewish neurologists Freud, Adler, Jung, *etc.*, are like the Cabala, treatises dealing with the forces of the sub-conscious. Adepts of both schools

are sex-conscious to an abnormal degree. The Analysts attach the greatest importance to the interpretation of dreams in diagnosis. Jewish Cabalists from Joseph onwards have been skilled interpreters of dreams. An important feature of psycho-analytical therapy is a radical extension of the methods of the confessional: no secret so sacred but it has to be unearthed that the mischievous complex may be neutralised. A large percentage of the psycho-analytical doctors practising in England are Jews. Their ranks have been enlarged 'since Hitler' by numerous Central-European Jews, some of whom, no doubt in an endeavour to extend their art of healing to the body politic, before the war conducted pressure campaigns to get British politicians to understand 'that you cannot treat Hitler as a gentleman.'

The influence of Freud and his friends can further be traced to a whole new school of literature which provided the *inter bellum* generation with its greatest 'intellectual' stimulus. The British section of this international literary movement was headed by D. H. Lawrence, whose boyhood had been darkened by a Puritanical upbringing, and the late Virginia Woolf, the wife of the Jewish writer Leonard Woolf. While it may be argued that Freud's works do not warrant the extraordinary deductions made from them, the fact remains that the wide publicity given to the subject of Psycho-analysis left the layman with the impression that 'repression' was evil and dangerous. As a result of all these activities sexual promiscuity became fashionable and proved as useful as the duel and the gambling of former days in sapping the vitality of the country's *jeunesse dorée*. Freud, who received the Freedom of the City of Vienna a few years before Hitler entered the Austrian capital 'by other means,' relates in his *Collected Papers* that it is particularly the descendants of healthy country stock who suffer from neuroses owing to the constraints of modern city life. In the publicity circulars of a certain Jewish lady psychologist who specialises in problem children we read that Bill, who had had a very bad habit as a child, is now doing fine as a clerk in the Post Office. It has never occurred to Freud or his 'British' disciples to question the soundness of the policy of the increasing citification of the world. There are many fewer problem children in the country.

Just as the Talmud, and particularly the part known as the Shulcran Aruch, contains proof of a sexual double-standard, one for the gentile and one for the Jew, the Zohar has one law for ordinary members of the Chosen race, and another for the chosen among the chosen, *i.e.*, the Doctors of the Doctrine. But even for these, says Mr. Waite, the principle is "that the male must always be attached to the female for the Shekinah [the Holy Ghost] ever to be with him."²⁰ There is the same adherence to the doctrine of Original Sin, the same belief that the good spirit coincides with the age of puberty, *etc.* All this, we are told, forms, together with those other ingredients which are distinctly not the fare of the Talmudic masses, the 'meta-physical' Cabala as represented by the Zohar. This part of the Cabala can be likened to a sort of baptismal river in which all sorts of 'respectable' doctrines can be seen floating about together with matter of a less sacred nature. In this river are immersed Jews with potential gifts as 'reformers' of Gentile religions, as well as Gentiles with possibilities as Judaisers. Out of the currents of the magic waters of the Cabala emerge philosopher-psychologists from Philo-Judaeus (who according to Mr. Waite "to some extent Hellenised the Hebrew religion that he might the better Judaise

the philosophy of Hellas") to Freud, and all the other Cabalistic Servants most of whom were quite probably entirely ignorant of the real source of their inspiration.

If we want to learn something of the identity of those responsible for the 'temperature' of the baptismal waters of the Cabala we shall have to turn to that part of it which deals with more physical matters, a part which Mr. Waite is at pains to distinguish from the 'meta-physical' and which he considers quite worthless, and even harmful. He barely touches upon the contents of the *Book of Purifying Fire*, which deals with the transmutation of metals. But the hypnotic power exercised over many highly gifted aristocrats of the middle ages by the study of Alchymie, which was mainly concerned with finding the right formula for creating Gold, and with which study Jews were prominently connected, and further, the hypnotism which has been exercised till the present day to make the world accept Gold as the determining factor in world-economy, is hardly purely 'physical' and certainly not unimportant. According to Percy Arnold in *The Bankers of London*, the Rothschild family still determined the price of Gold in 1938. While the Talmud is a store-house of medicinal knowledge of a certain kind, the development of hypnotic powers and the art of chemical distillation was the preserve of the Cabalistic Masters. The curious office of Royal diplomat-physicians, which was common in earlier centuries, was in most cases occupied by members of the ruling Marrano families. Queen Elizabeth, who suffered continuously from an open sore on her leg, and was constantly ailing,²¹ was attended by the Jew Rodrigo Lopez who died on the scaffold after a charge of having plotted to *poison* the Queen. This was at a time when England was supposed to be '*judenrein*.'

Lopez was partly responsible for the 'British' policy as regards the Levant, where his relatives, some time earlier, had taught the Turks the military possibilities of *powder*,²² which the Sultans used with such effect against the peoples of Europe that the 'Turk' to this day in Eastern Europe is synonymous with 'ogre.'

Mrs. Nesta Webster informs us²³ that many of the Socialist book-sellers of New York are also vendors of illicit narcotics and that the larger part of the dope trade is the hand of Jews. We know that Cabalistic works were studied at the Sabbatical gatherings held in the house of the princely Jewish family of Sassoon at Bombay, from which city David Sassoon, Nasi, or Prince of the Exile, extended his business to Shanghai and Yokohama—his business dealt in opium. Mr. Hallet Abend informs us that "after Hitler, there has been a huge Jewish influx to Shanghai and that the foreign brothels of Shanghai are now nearly half occupied by Jewish girls from Central Europe and there is a brisk 'White Slave' traffic."²⁴ The Divine attribute of man, his free initiative, is no more likely to be strengthened by an overdose of opium than by a surfeit of 'sex.' Shanghai, like Vienna, was easy prey for the 'Axis.'

The medieval imagination was much intrigued by the tales of the 'ever burning lamps' of the Cabalists. We are at a loss to imagine the reason for keeping 'occult' the knowledge of electricity. When, however, the Gentiles 'discovered' electricity and immediately *disclosed* the secret to the world we can observe the feverish attempt on the part of the inner Circle to 'bottle-neck' the current. The official reason for every new attempt to 'concentrate' electricity is always that

'it will save money.' Douglas writes:

"The Grid Electricity Scheme, the child of the brain of Samuel Insull, the London born Chicago Jew, who was pursued round Europe by a United States warrant on a charge of fraud, probably represents the sabotage of fifty million sterling value in serviceable plant alone, to the end of worse service, higher charges, less reliability, and immensely greater military vulnerability."²⁵

'American' inventiveness is equally responsible for the fact that at the end of a long and brilliant career dominated by the best principles of the one-way street philosophy the Chicago gangster may or may not end his days peacefully, comfortably sitting back in an *electric* chair.

Lastly, the Zohar is said to furnish the key to a true reading of the Old Testament. Every letter "contains a mystery only to be solved by the initiated,"²⁶ letters and numerals being interchangeable. During the first Great Catastrophe, or Messianic travail of this century the number of the beast was said to stand for Kaiser Wilhelm, while in the present Cataclysm Adolf Hitler is said to equal 666. One of the Cabalistic works is called *Sepher Sephiroth*, the Book of Numbers, and the significance of Numbers ('statistics') has been underlined by the Protocolist who prefaced his lecture on the financial programme by saying that the "sum total of our actions is settled by the question of figures."²⁷ It is the habit of modern Intellectualists and others whose lives are essentially settled "by the question of figures" to scoff at the very mention of these ancient cross-word puzzling habits of the Cabalists, but the person who realises that the control of credit and news is concentric, and that many cosmopolitan papers are in the habit of publishing daily Scriptural (mostly O.T.) texts may perceive that in the long fight waged against the Anglo-Saxon culture by the Evil Powers since the year 1666, when the Jews were 're-settling' in England and London was burnt down, a sort of Morse system may have been continuously employed with the greatest effect towards realising the Hope of Israel.

In short, Talmudists and Cabalists of all degrees can be seen to co-operate in 'furthering the cause,' whether aware of the nature of the ultimate goal or not, for the basis of all Hebrew Sacred writings, esoteric as exoteric, is the doctrine of the Jews as a Chosen Race. The Zohar says "All Israelites will have a part in the future world" and the text 'Jehovah Elohim made man' is, as in the Talmud, interpreted as 'he made Israel.' The highest initiate, the most learned Doctor of the Secret Doctrine, who uses the strength derived from the knowledge that the Kingdom of God is within him to establish the reign of Satan about him is but carrying out, in common with the vulgar and raucous rabble of Pettycoat Lane, the policy of his philosophy.

NOTES:

²⁰A. E. WAITE: *Secret Doctrine in Israel*.

²¹HILAIRE BELLOC: *Elizabethan Commentary*.

²²*Jewish Encyclopaedia*: 'Turkey.' "The Jews introduced various arts and industries into the country. They instructed the Turks in the art of making powder, cannon, and other implements of war, and thus became instruments of destruction directed against their former persecutors."

²³NESTA WEBSTER: *Secret Societies*.

²⁴HALLETT ABEND: *Japan Unmasked*.

²⁵C. H. DOUGLAS: "Whose Service is Perfect Freedom" in *The Social Crediter*, March 23, 1940.

²⁶NESTA WEBSTER: *Secret Societies*, p. 12.

²⁷*The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion*, xx, 1.

BOOKS TO READ

By C. H. Douglas:—

Economic Democracy	(<i>edition exhausted</i>)
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