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FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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Programme For the Third World War (XII)

By C. H. DOUGLAS

There is probably no more infallible key to a policy than to analyse its Myth, and no surer indication of its source than to trace its channels of publicity and propagation to their origin. Obviously, we must, in order to achieve this end, know beyond peradventure the nature and properties of a myth.

Like so many other words in common use, it has become to many people something which its derivation, the Greek word mythos, does not justify. The word simply means a story—not an untrue story, or a "true" story, but just a story. The distinction is highly important, because the nature of the myth and the use to which it is put go down to one of the great mysteries of the universe.

Although the root ideas of idealistic philosophies such as Christian Science are all enshrined in Virgil's Aeneid, I think it was Prentice Mulford, the inspirer of the New Thought movement, who first used the phrase "Thoughts are things." To what extent that is an accurate statement may be open to doubt, but there is no doubt whatever that under certain conditions, thoughts become things. The literal truth of this was strikingly illustrated in the well known "miracle of the Salpetrière" in which a patient in that famous French mental hospital, who was afflicted with acute religious mania, and imagined himself to be the Christ, developed the marks of the nails and spear on his feet, hands and side. Obviously, the delusion was not "true," but the belief was both real and effective.

Now High Politics and Priestcraft were once openly identified, and it is certain that in technique they have never been divorced except in appearance. Recent pronouncements by the Archbishop of Canterbury, as well as those of his predecessor, have the authentic ring of contempt for the masses, and the belief in the necessity of providing them with a myth.

There are, of course, a large number of High Political myths which can be seen to have dominated history. There is the Holy Grail, the Crusading myth, Joan of Arc's voices, the Money myth, the blessedness-of-poverty myth, with its corollary that the many are virtuous while the few are wicked, so that if you make everyone poor, you make everyone good; the Problem of Employment myth, and many others.

But I have no doubt whatever that the Chosen Race myth, with its corollary of Messianism, is the key myth of history, and that in it we can find almost a complete explanation of the world's insanity (e.g., divorce from

reality); and an almost complete indication of the path to recovery. Those are large statements. It is only possible to look at certain of the many contemporary proofs of them.

Now it must be obvious that when a myth attains the immense power which comes from belief by large numbers of people over a long period of time, it ceases to be the possession of its originators, and in fact becomes far stronger than they are. It is for this reason that I believe that the so-called Old Testament, with its claims in regard to an obscure and turbulent tribe, most probably of very mixed blood, is the matrix of contemporary Germany. There is not a single feature of National Socialism which is not Judaic, from the Herrenvolk idea to the Sacred State under the Hitlerian Messiah and the observable fact that half the world is fighting the other half, while, behind the gladiators, all the features of the Judaic Civitas Dei are being quietly introduced under the plea of military necessity, is simply a measure of its extent.

I suppose no-one is naive enough to believe that the claim to be Chosen People is now either the sole possession of the Jews or the Germans. Read Nicholas Murray Butler's Age of the Americas. Or consider the title of an article in an American magazine: America: a World Idea. There is, in fact, an American myth; and the world had better appreciate that fact. It is profoundly significant that while the Jew and the German claim to supremacy is based on race, the American claim is based on exactly the opposite ground—that "race" is nonsense. Yet the U.S.A. is politically Jewish.

I suggested that it was not of the essence of a myth that it should be "true." Yet I think and hope that there is a real difference between a "true" myth and a "political" myth and that the test of this difference is simply whether belief in it is self sustaining, or whether it requires organised maintenance. And there are many instances of the myth which was once approximately true, but no longer corresponds to fact, and yet is kept in circulation by a conscious effort of organisation because of its usefulness to the organisers. The identification of democracy with parliamentary suffrage is such a myth.

Originally, and quite possibly until the passing of the Reform Bill, it had a factual basis. Voting, as a mechanism for deciding action, arose from the eminently sensible idea that if God was on the side of the largest number, instead of proving it by bloody battles, you would achieve the same result by counting noses. It will be noticed that the argument is not on a high intellectual level, and assumes that each voter would, in the last resort, have the same length of spear, or throw the same weight of rock.

In the so-called democratic countries ballot-box suffrage is nearly universal, and the more nearly universal it is, the more we are driven to ponder on the nature of the God who, as indicated by this process, is on the side of the big battalions. The fact, of course, is that a parliamentary vote gives no effective control, and the more widespread the vote, the less the control. Obviously if you "nationalise" everything, you remove everything from identifiable and responsible control, and place it under unidentified and irresponsible control.

And yet there is an increasing number of well-meaning people who are clamouring for the nationalisation of the banks, without even going to the trouble of finding out who controls the Bank of "England."

Which brings us to the British Israel and "Pyramid" myth.

To be continued.

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FISH MERCHANTS AND THE FOOD MINISTRY

The action of the Newhaven-on-Forth fish merchants, says the *Glasgow Daily Record* for June 15, who decided at the week-end to dispatch a quantity of fish weighing 6,000 lbs. to the North of England, and to ignore Ministry of Food Regulations, has had a surprisingly quick official response.

It was intimated yesterday afternoon that the Food Ministry had decided to endorse his intention and the consignment was sent off to Manchester in the afternoon with the Ministry's authorisation.

It has also been intimated to merchants at Newhaven that if there is any surplus landed this morning such is to be railed to London as nothing is reaching there at the moment from Fleetwood or Grimsby.

There is much dissatisfaction at Newhaven with the effect of the zoning system. Last Saturday there was a glut at the Forth port, and under the present regulations wholesalers are not permitted to send fish beyond a radius of 20 miles.

'GUILDED' SOCIALISM

The Theosophist, Mr. Jinarajadasa, is said to be advocating the representation of technicians in Parliament, trade by trade and profession by profession, at the same time "drawing attention to Major Douglas's Economic System." In other words, Guilded Socialism, or the accrediting of (perhaps) sounder technical opinions rather than the accrediting of a common (Social) Policy.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

Asked by Mr. De la Bère whether he would give an assurance that it is not the intention of the Government to retain the Ministry of Information as an instrument for spreading knowledge and explaining Government policy after the war, Mr. Attlee said that no decision had been taken as to the continuance of the Ministry directly after the war. Mr. De la Bère added: "Is it not highly desirable to close this unfortunate Ministry lock, stock and barrel at the earliest possible opportunity? What has it ever done one half so precious as the hours it has wasted?"

LOUIS EVEN GOES TO GAOL

A communiqué drawn up by the Quebec lawyer, J. Ernest Gregoire, is being broadcast throughout the Province of Quebec to the great encouragement of Canadian Social Crediters, piquantly reciting the events which have led to the imprisonment of Louis Even, the now famous editor of Vers Demain, the French-Canadian Social Credit weekly with a circulation of 35,000.

M. Even went to prison on May 5 for fifteen days, rather than pay a fine of \$10 and costs for distributing in Quebec City a circular advertising 78 meetings (to be held in one week). The leaflets did not bear a printer's name as required by the National Defence Regulations.

The offence was not disputed. In all, seven charges were brought by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police against Social Crediters. Against other alleged offenders the law was not invoked, and, in his 'communiqué,' M. Gregoire alleged the following infringements:—

By the Right Hon. Mackenzie King (who presided over the passing of the legislation under which the charges were brought) in regard to a Speech by the Prime Minister last November.

By the Hon. Alexandre Taschereau ('Help to Russia' circular).

By the Liberal candidates at an election at Chaelevoix-Saguenay.

By the Conservative editors of a leaflet.

By the Quebec leaders of the International Union, a Pastor, and the Communist editors of Stalin's anniversary speech.

RIOM

The Jewish Chronicle notes the "exit" of Riom, reported in daily newspapers. It says:—

"The Riom Court set up by the Vichy Government in 1940 to try Daladier, Blum, and Gamelin among 'those responsible for the defeat of France,' has been abolished, says the Berlin radio. It was, in fact, a fiasco, and was suspended in April, 1942."

"France's great danger in the hour of liberation will be to avoid entering a phase of National-Socialism, from which the defeated countries of the Axis will be emerging, thanks to their defeat." — The Tablet, June 12.

The Planners and Bureaucracy

by

ELIZABETH EDWARDS

Price: 8d.

"Hollow Lacedaemon"

(--Homer)*

Dr. Richard Downey, Archbishop of Liverpool, is cited elsewhere in this issue, for some interesting remarks concerning the repugnance with which the prospect of the continuance of present restrictions upon individual liberty after the war is viewed. His address, in the largest public meeting place at Liverpoel, was to young Roman Catholics, and coincides with a mass attack upon the youth of the City introduced, guided and to be summed-up and confirmed by Mr. Kenneth Lindsay, Mr. Israel Moses Sieff's co-worker from 1931 to 1935, during which time he was General Secretary of P.E.P. Mr. Lindsay is advertised as a past Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Education. As Secretary to the Anglo-Canadian Education Committee, he doubtless finds opportunity to pursue his predominant interest in both his earlier offices.

The modest report of Archbishop Downey's words taken from the *Daily Mail*, omits his very interesting references to Sparta, the Greek State where Political and Economic Planning was tried and failed. Sparta (Lacedaemon) is chiefly known among schoolboys as the place which provided them with the excuse that it is better to err than to be caught. The shining example in which this wisdom is enshrined may, by dazzling the moral vision, have been the cause of relative neglect of other items of Sparta's story, which, as the Archbishop suggested, are also exemplary.

How amazingly close were the ideas which led to the decay of Sparta to those which are being propagandised to-day for world consumption may as readily be gathered from Plutarch as from Aristotle, widely as they differed. Abbott, in his *History of Greece* (1888), says significantly that "not very different were the thoughts of Plato when he drew the outlines of his ideal state,"—i.e., not very different from the 'idealistic' notions of Lycurgus, the Spartan legislator par excellence. He began well. When his brother Polydectes, who was king, died, his queen was left with child. The ambitious woman proposed to Lycurgus that she should destroy her offspring if he would share the throne with her. Whether he consented or not is not known; but when a son was born, Lycurgus proclaimed him king, and departed on one of those Grand Oriental pilgrimages which seem indispensable to founders of New Orders. He returned, obtained for his new institutions an approving oracle of the god of Delphi, exacted a promise from the people that they would not make any alterations, and bunked, relying on his countrymen's oath to ensure that his constitution should be inviolate for ever. He came near enough to gaining his end to secure the virtual extinction of Sparta, a process which occupied the best part of six hundred years, from which we may hope at least, if not infer, that our own Planners must not look for quick returns, even where the effete British Empire is concerned. To begin with the "Land for the (Chosen) People Racket," upon this aspect alone whole books have been written, chiefly Hermann's (Marburg, 1834): De causis turbatae apud Lacedaemonios agrorum aequalitatis, and Lycurgus even forestalled Lord Woolton and his "British" Restaurants with his phiditia. Looking over the story, P.E.P. does not appear to be eminently original in its inspiration. Under the two headings of Training of Citizens and Social System, the 11th Edition of

the Encyclopaedia Britannica reveals the main ingredients of Spartan Socialism. Shortly after birth, the children were brought before the Haldanes and Huxleys of their day, who decided whether they were to be reared. If defective or weakly, they were exposed in so-called Apothetae (apothetos, hidden). "Thus was secured, as far as could be, the maintenance of a high standard of physical efficiency, and thus from the earliest days of the Spartan the absolute claim of the state to his life and service was indicated and enforced." Until their seventh year, boys were educated at home. Thereafter, they were subject to universal compulsory education under a paidonomos, or state official. The training was mostly physical. From his twentieth year, every Spartan was liable to military service, and then began his membership of one of the dining messes or clubs, composed of about fifteen members each. Full citizen rights and duties began at thirty. Rule was virtually by five *ephors*, the election of whom Aristotle describes as "exceedingly childish" but nevertheless their power was very great, "amounting," says Abbott, "to a sort of democratic tyranny." They were responsible, if at all, only to their successors in office, "who were not likely to criticise actions done in their interest, and which they might wish to imitate." Moreover, they had power to summon the Assembly, or Apella, attended by all Spartan citizens of requisite age. No speaking was allowed except by officers of State, and persons duly invited; the citizens merely 'acclaimed,' and power over the agenda was in the hands of the ephors. Aristotle seems to have attributed the failure of Lycurgus, at least in part, to an inherent defect of the women, whom he failed to bring under control. "For want of proper restrictions," says Abbott, "they became disorderly and licentious, and at the same time exercised great influence over the men." Aristophanes describes them as coarse and indelicate, though remarkable for their physical vigour and beauty. It seems to be agreed that, after about two centuries of Spartan Socialism nearly two-fifths of the land belonged to women. "In regard to the sanctity of the marriage tie, the Spartans were notoriously indifferent. Their ideas of married life and morality had less reference to domestic virtues than to the requirements of the state and race."

Abbott summarises Plutarch's view of Lycurgus as: The Great Reformer, who put an end to the contests between kings and people by establishing the senate; and reduced rich and poor to a level by (1) a redivision of lands, (2) a common training, (3) common meals at which all ate the same fare, and (4) destroying luxury and making money useless. He says:—

"At Sparta also the philosopher [Plato] saw, or thought he saw, the foundation of a new order of society in which the evils arising from private property and the family were removed or at least mitigated. Was it possible to go a step further...."

"These visions have faded away. Sparta herself perished through the avarice and licentiousness of her citizens, and if we wish to find parallels to her institutions in modern times, we must seek for them not among the governments of civilised men, but in the brutal customs of savages. Yet it is not impossible that a time may come when, owing to the pressure of population or the severe necessities of war, the Spartan constitution may once more be exalted into the position of an ideal polity."

The prophetic words were written at Balliol in 1888.

^{*}Homer's reference was to the site of Sparta, shut in by hills.

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FROM WEEK TO WEEK

"The heavy industrialists were the most persistent warmongers that the world has ever known, and were perhaps the worst of the lot in Germany. They would certainly require liquidating as a political force."

- LORD VANSITTART, speaking in Edinburgh, June 11.

Yes, and the heavy industrialists, who are practically indistinguishable from the big banks in Germany, are a curse in every country, including this country. They are financing the Planners with a view to bringing about the "Peace in Industry Plan" of the late Alfred Moritz Mond, first Lord Melchett—a plan which may shortly be described as "all power to the gangster, whether employer or employed."

"And the Princess Pats (Princess Patricia's Own Canadian Regiment. — Ed.) were—every man jack of them—ex-convicts."

No, Clarence, that is not German propaganda. It is an exact extract from an American journal dated January, 1943.

Princess Patricia's Regiment was one of the first and finest Canadian Infantry Regiments to come to Europe in the 1914-18 war. Its officers and men, the first batch of whom were almost all British Army Reservists resident in Canada, won three V.Cs., eleven D.S.Os., 35 M.Cs., 39 D.S.Ms., and 160 M.Ms. There is no record that it had a single ex-convict in its ranks.

A fairly recent book on Germany and the Jews states that there are only about 340,000 Jews in England, Scotland and Wales. This raises the old dilemma that police court statistics would in this case suggest that 75 per cent. of the Jewish population must be criminals, which we are loth to believe.

Mr. J. E. Brownlee, K.C., Premier of Alberta fifteen years ago, and a man of outstanding ability, speaking at a meeting of the United Grain growers of Alberta, said that Western farms are too large, and that smaller farms, with a power station supplying each group, would cut the cost of farming by one half.

The Western farm tends to be a "section," six-hundred

and forty acres, but there is wide variation.

A correspondent writes: --

"Any spare copies of Mrs. Nesta Webster's French Revolution are being bought up at Birmingham. Price seems no object."

Figures given in the House of Commons recently showed that in 1939, 231,337,900 tons of coal were produced by 766,322 wage earners; in 1940, 224,298,800 tons by 749,165 wage-earners; and in 1941, 206,344,300 tons by 697,633 wage-earners; and in 1942, 203,633,400 by 709,031 wage-earners. In the first quarter of 1943, 50,772,100 tons (provisional figures) were produced by 711,726 wage-earners compared with 50,929,300 tons by 706,722 wage-earners in the corresponding quarter of 1942.

President Roosevelt has issued an order making it compulsory for all contracts (and sub-contracts) made with the U.S.A. Government to provide that there shall be no discrimination against any employee or prospective employee of the contractor on the grounds of race, creed, colour, or national origin.

SIEFF TO BE "GRILLED"

Hannen Swaffer finds in the precis of the latest American newspapers "two significant proofs of strife in the politics surrounding Washington."

One is the fact that Israel Sieff, the financial genius of Marks and Spencer, who is now working in the United States capital is to be 'grilled' by a Congress committee on the charge that he "plans the socialisation of America."

C. V. R. Thompson says the charges were made before a House Representatives Committee on June 8 by Representative Gavin, of Pennsylvania.

Sieff, who went to America in 1941 to promote British exports, is engaged as special consultant for the Office of Price Administration, the American rationing authority.

"The Inter-State Commerce Committee indicated that Sieff might be subprenaed to appear before them, and explain his activities in connection with O.P.A. grade labelling and price regulations."

AN ARCHBISHOP SPEAKS OUT

"Many serious-minded people are alarmed at the way bureaucracy is entrenching itself at the expense of the liberties of the people," declared Dr. R. Downey, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, in an address read on his behalf at a youth demonstration at Liverpool Stadium of last week.

"We are prepared to put up with legitimate restrictions of individual liberty to secure victory," he said, "but we certainly do not intend to have our liberties filched from us by the simple process of converting war measures into peace programmes." — Daily Mail.

As we go to press we find additionally in *The Tablet*:—
"A cut-and-dried State-regulated Youth Movement is not an inspiring ideal to a liberty-loving people. Centuries ago Sparta, in the interests of materialism, tried the experiment, and the State of Sparta perished out of being."

AN ABERHART BROADCAST

Reference has been made in FROM WEEK TO WEEK to the broadcast addresses of the late Mr. William Aberhart, Premier of Alberta, on post-war problems. These, recorded for serial distribution through Canadian broadcasting stations, are still being transmitted through six Canadian stations, including Ottawa, CKCO (1310 M.) The following is the full text of No. 28 in the series transmitted on May 3, the day of the first announcement of the late Premier's illness:—

The Plan for World Control

A few nights ago I was listening to one of those "quiz" programmes which have become so popular with radio Stations; and it struck me very forcibly that it was but another example of how people are being taught to-day to guess rather than to think for themselves. The kind of questions being asked were: "Who is the Minister of Agriculture?" "Is Moscow further North or further South than Quebec?", and so forth. The participant either knew the answers or he had to guess them. I cannot recall a single question that would have the effect of making people think. Has it ever occurred to you that it is becoming very much the same in regard to all phases of our National life?

For example you will recall the famous plebiscite we had recently in Canada. In it the people were asked a question, the answer to which would not commit the government to any particular course of action. The government refused to indicate what they would do if the people voted either yes or no, hence the people themselves could not possibly tell what would be the result of their decision. They had to guess.

Or take election time. As a general rule the candidates of all parties came forward with their platforms all nicely dressed up to catch votes. The people are not asked, "What do you want? Do you want security in terms of more goods and better homes? Do you want these without regimentation and bureaucracy so that you may enjoy the maximum of freedom? Do you want freedom from debt and overburdening taxation?" Oh! No, no! they are not given the opportunity of voting on anything so straightforward as that. They are asked to vote on tariffs or free-trade, on compulsory unemployment insurance under one party's bureaucracy or another party's bureaucracy, or whether they want industries nationalised, or would they prefer an international police force. In this way complicated and technical questions are put before the people, without giving them the proper information upon which to form sound opinions regarding what the results would be for them if these things were done. In other words—they have to guess.

That is the kind of thing that is going on all the time. People are being discouraged from thinking. We are being drilled into becoming a Nation of guessers—and as the men who manipulate the situation from behind the scenes know all of the answers, and the necessary information is carefully withheld from the people, the manipulators are always right and the people generally guess wrong.

Nowhere is this more strikingly demonstrated than in regard to the stuff that is dished up to us as news. To-night I propose to deal with just one example, to show you the

dangerous intrigue that is being perpetrated right under our noses.

Suppose that you pick up your newspaper some evening and read bold headlines such as these: "World Totalitarian Dictatorship by Finance Proposed as New Post-War Order—Confidence Expressed British Empire and American Governments Will Be Hoaxed Into Acceptance of Plan." What would be your reaction to that news? Would it make your blood boil? Would you feel indignant that anybody should dare to put forward treason like that while your son or your brother or your husband is over there risking his life for the ideals of democracy and our traditional British freedoms?

Well, my friends, let me tell you frankly, you have read that news in your papers, but it was not stated nearly so boldly. Possibly because what you read was complicated or was couched in altruistic language, and since you had no definite information on which to form an opinion, you just had to guess what it meant. And you probably guessed that there was nothing very sinister about it. That is what you you were intended to do.

A short time ago you may remember reading in your newspaper that plans for an International Monetary Reform were published on the same day in both London, England, and in Washington, by the British and the United States Governments. These two plans were presented in the newspaper reports as simple and innocent expedients for making it easier to re-establish international trade after the war—a most desirable and worthy objective.

Strange as it may seem, though, the so-called British and American plans were supposed to have been drawn up independently, they were basically similar, and both were made known to the public on the same day. This would tend to impress the people with the spontaneity of agreement and the unanimity of purpose in the whole matter. It was another of those strange coincidences like the similarity of the Beveridge, Marsh and N.R.P.B. plans of social security which were offered to the public within a few days of each other and were identical in their main features. Well, I tell you frankly I don't-believe in coincidences of that kind. They are too weird to be genuine.

Let me draw to your attention some of the main features common to both the British and the American plans for an international money system. Both advocate setting up an international unit of money, based on gold. In one case the name "Bankor" is suggested; in the other the term "Unitas" is put forward. But what does the name matter anyway, since both plans involve control of the international money system by an international authority, which will likewise control international trade? You see it is all international—centralisation of power, etc. Both plans suggest that some such system should be set up in a hurry. Both plead its necessity on the grounds that it is essential for the purpose of averting confusion in world trade after the war. How plausible! How persuasive! "Will you come into my parlour said the spider to the fly," sort of manner.

Lord Keynes, a director of the Bank of England, is reputed to be the author of the British scheme. He is reported as having stated that such international monetary system might be used to finance a World Police Force. All Totalitarian Powers evidently need a Gestapo. We are not

told who was the author of the American plan.

On the face of it there seems to be nothing in those schemes to unduly alarm people, does there? But that is only because the people haven't the information which would enable them to understand what an international money system controlled by an international authority, backed up by an international Police Force, would mean to them.

Listen carefully, Ladies and Gentlemen! For the past three years—in fact ever since the outbreak of war—there has been a steady stream of propaganda, carefully organised and well financed, to win support for setting up a World Federation of Nations under an International authority, to which all Nations would surrender control of finance, international trade, their armed forces and their citizenship rights. How long is it going to take for the people to realise what is going on and what it will mean to them?

In the first place it would mean that the people of Canada would no longer be sovereign. They would no longer be the constitutionally supreme authority in their own country. By giving over control of finance to some alien dominated international dictatorship, they would be giving that authority complete control over every aspect of their national life. You see, control of finance would mean control of the money system—and that in turn controls every phase of production and distribution. Stripped of all its camouflage, the final result will be a slave state, worse than anything as yet proposed by our bombastic dictators. Is that what our brave soldiers are fighting and dying for? Do you, as a true Canadian, desire such conditions? Then I ask, what are you doing about it?

Now is the time to act. If we wait until the bonds are welded and this dreadful totalitarian order set up, the people of Canada will then be helpless to do anything about it if they do not like the harsh conditions that are imposed upon them. Remember that in addition to control over finance, the international authority would also have control over the Armed Forces and the citizenship rights. If any individual dared to challenge the authority of the international dictatorship he might find that they had deprived him of his citizenship rights. And if the people as a whole started to kick over the traces—well, they would be un-armed and helpless while the international over-lords would have control of all the Armed Forces and the World Police Force. So it would be just too bad for the people.

Do you consider it fantastic to imagine that anything like that could happen? How can you when the very idea I have outlined has been put forward seriously as the basis of our Post-War Order?

Published Plans

In the first instance, two books on the subject were published. One of these was written by a man connected with a newspaper which, on the evidence of a British Ambassador to the United States, was controlled by the banking institution that is the Headquarters of International Finance. The other book was by the son of one of the founders of the Money Power on this continent. There is absolutely no question about it that this plot, this evil conspiracy—to set up an international totalitarian dictatorship with control over every aspect of our lives and armed with overwhelming forces to impose their will upon us, can

be traced to that small group of men which comprise International Finance.

If ever that scheme should be put over, it would mean the end of democracy, the end of the British Empire, the end of freedom. On the other hand, it would be the establishment of a World Slave State more ruthless and vile than anything which the evil genius of the Nazis have as yet conceived. Yet poisonous propaganda in favour of this diabolical idea is being openly scattered far and wide in Canada—and that in wartime also. I assert that it is treachery of the worst kind that, even while all the suffering and sacrifices of this present war are going on to overthrow totalitarianism, anyone should even suggest that we do away with all that our brave lads are fighting to defend.

It is most important that we realise that the proposals for inveigling us into an international dictatorship are not put forward in an obvious, above-board manner. No, indeed! They are carefully wrapped up in an attractive, and subtle propaganda form. You are told that international control of money is a means for ensuring orderly world trade. You are not told that immediately you hand over constitutional control of finance to an international authority, it will be impossible for the people of Canada ever to change their unsatisfactory monetary system. That fact is kept hidden.

Again, you are told that international control of the Armed Forces is necessary to maintain world peace. The plausible term used to describe it in an "international police force." It sounds more innocent. You are not told that such a force would place the people of all nations completely at the mercy of the international authority which controlled that force.

And remember where you have a concentration of power in a few hands, all too frequently men with the mentality of gangsters get control. History has proven that. As the British peer, Lord Acton, put it so aptly: "All power corrupts; absolute power corrupts absolutely."

I warn you, Ladies and Gentlemen, with every ounce of sincerity and vehemence I possess; for your own sake, for the sake of the brave lads who are fighting so heroically to overthrow tyranny, for the sake of your children, for the sake of the future of our country—yes—for the sake of everything you hold dear, oppose, expose and resist by every means in your power this audacious and evil conspiracy by the Money Powers to set up a World Slave State.

And now before I close, may I once again thank all

The "Land for the (Chosen) People" Racket

By C. H. DOUGLAS

Price 2s. (Postage extra).

From K.R.P. PUBLICATIONS LIMITED, 49, PRINCE ALFRED ROAD, LIVERPOOL, 15. of you who have written to me, and who have contributed to these broadcasts during the past week. You will be glad to hear that our radio fund is building up nicely, but we have not yet reached the point to undertake the more ambitious programme to which I referred last week.

I hope that, if these broadcasts are giving people the satisfaction which the increasing number of letters indicates, the time is not far distant when all who listen to them will be sharing in their cost.

I feel with all the fibre of my being that this question of Post-War Reconstruction is so urgent and the situation which is developing is so critical that it will require a supreme effort by us all, working together, to meet the problems we face.

I will be on the air again one week from to-night over this same Station at the same time. Until then I bid you goodnight, Ladies and Gentlemen.

A Canadian View of Post-War Reconstruction

A speech by Mr. NORMAN, JAQUES in the Debate on the Budget in the Canadian House of Commons on March 24, 1943.

I wish to make a few remarks on reconstruction. We are told that such discussion is premature. But it is quite evident that those who make such a statement are busy planning the future according to their own ideas. For instance, I have here a dispatch from London. It says:

"Important financial discussions have been in progress here for weeks.... Three main issues are under discussion:

1. An international bank. 2. An international currency unit based on gold, and known as Bancor. 3. An international exchange clearing house."

We do not hear anything about that in parliament. I suppose it is not part of parliament's duty to discuss such issues.

Then I find a great deal of confusion as to the proposals that are made and that have received such wide propaganda. For instance, the allied nations are always referred to as the united nations. We are fighting to preserve our democracy, but we are to have a new order. We are to preserve the old and create a new order. We are to restore sovereignty to the conquered nations, while we are to surrender our own sovereignty to international control. Trade restrictions are to be removed, but the gold standard is to be restored, and that is the greatest of all trade restrictions. Then we are to have work for everyone, even if the work has to be created for that purpose. We are to have so many freedoms, but everything is to be planned and everybody is to be controlled; that is, everything but finance. Why? I think it is plain enough. Because the financiers are doing the planning and they intend to do the controlling. not a new order but an old racket, and the purpose of this so-called new order is to make impossible any effective reform of this old racket. Let me read a few words that were written something over one hundred years ago, touching upon this very subject:

"Legalised by act of parliament passed in 1694 in words every man should bear in mind, words fatal to the peace and happiness of England, words which were the precursor

of a scourge greater than ever before afflicted any part of God's creation. Thus arose loans, funds and national debts, things that England had never heard or dreamed of, things without which she had a long and glorious career of many centuries, and had been the greatest and happiest country in the world. Seeing that to lend money at interest, that is to say, for gain, that is to say to receive money for the use of money, seeing that this is contrary to the principles of the christian church—The scheme, the crafty, the cunning, the deep scheme has from its ominous birth been breeding swarms of usurers of every description, feeding and fattening on the vitals of the country till at last it has produced what the world never saw before—starvation in the midst of plenty."

Those are the words of a very great Englishman, William Cobbett. We do not hear much of him; that is our loss, but he fought this thing all his life, because he saw it at first hand and hated the results it brought to England and the English people. Starvation in the midst of plenty! That was Shylock's new order, and of course there had to be some new rules for a new order. Accordingly Ricardo invented or discovered a new set of rules for the use of his uncle Shylock. He invented the iron law of wages and the whole economy or economics of scarcity. Presently uncle and nephew were joined by another nephew, Karl Marx, who proposed revolution as the remedy for starvation in the midst of plenty. And so the world progressed towards wars, fire and the sword, the breaking of laws and revolution, all of which this century has seen.

Let me now read a few words by another great Briton, not an Englishman this time but a man still living, who more than anyone else inspired the allied victory in the last war:

"At Versailles the financiers resumed command and issued their orders like emperors who would brook no interference with their imperious demands. Their unfortunate financial policies dominated our trade and restricted production for the whole period between the wars.

"An effort was made to induce the government to employ the credit of the country to supply the crying needs of the people, but Mammon was on his throne and ruled all these schemes out. To-day we are suffering from the consequences of these policies."

Those are the words of David Lloyd George in Britain's New Order, published in 1941. What were the conditions between the two wars? We are familiar with them in this country: the bankruptcy of business and farmers, the destruction of a great deal of private enterprise, millions of unemployed, and so on. international finance controlling trade, industry and distribution. We had financial crises and depressions, and nothing could be done because we had no money. When these conditions inevitably brought about war we were told that war results from national sovereignty and private enterprise; and we spend as much money on destruction in a day as could be found in a month for construction. At the same time every method of propaganda has been used to advocate that the whole world should be turned over to the financiers who had created these conditions leading to war, so as to make effective resistance impossible. Who were these international financiers? I have not a complete list, but I have a number of names here which I believe will be familiar: the Rothschilds, Sassoons, Kuhns,

Warburgs, Montefiores, Sieffs, Neimeyers, Sieppmanns, Fruhlings, Cassells, Strakosches, Schroeders, Barauchs, Schusters, Cohens, Bleichroders, Kleinworths, Kahns, Goschens. How many French names are in that list? How many British? How many Christians?

Mr. Martin: Let us have no Jew-baiting.

Mr. Blackmore: Then do not do it. You are mentioning it; the hon. member is just giving the names.

Mr. Martin: The implication is quite clear.

Mr. Jaques: If the cap fits I cannot help it. One of those international financiers financed the London school of economics, which was founded by socialists for the purpose of training the bureaucrats for the future world socialist state; and that same London school of economics is playing a very big part in the shaping of things to come. One of its distinguished graduates is the chairman of our own committee on post-war reconstruction. Another is Sir William Beveridge, the author of social security. Still a third is Professor Lasky, the internationally known communist.

To be continued.

Amending the Coal Act

A Bill introduced into the House of Lords on June 8 is designed to amend the Coal Act, 1938, in several ways.

Before the Coal Act, where the owner of the fee simple in the coal and the owner of the fee simple in the land were one and the same person, that owner, in letting an area of coal to the lessee, attached to the lease a condition that the lessee might not work coal supporting buildings without first obtaining the lessor's consent. But under the Act it is doubtful in certain circumstances in whom is now vested the right to give or withhold that consent, the Coal Commission as owner of the coal, or the former owner as the owner of the surface. One clause of the new Bill provides that the right to give or withhold consent has passed to the Coal Commission as owner of the coal, but the right to let down the surface, which is vested in the Commission along with the coal, shall carry a condition to give compensation for any damage that may be done to supporting buildings.

The Bill passed its second reading without debate.

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The Native Scot

"By a 'free-minded Scotsman,' I mean a Scotsman with a free mind, that is, a man of Scottish birth and breeding whose mind functions independently, according to its own innate principles, and obtains an individual grasp of the realities presented to it in the external world. By a man of Scottish birth, I mean a man whose ancestry is preponderantly Scottish, not merely a man born in Scotland, who might be an Italian, an Irishman, an Englishman, a Lithuanian, a Jew, an Armenian, or a non-Scot of any other category . . . from this definition there proceeds the implication that a free-minded Scotsman will have an independent Scottish view of the world, a world view at once individual and national; for his mind functions according to its own innate principles, native to himself and his nation, and obtains an individual grasp of the world in Scotland and viewed from within Scotland." - Douglas Young

BOOKS TO READ

By C. H. Douglas: -

Economic Democracy(edition exhausted)
Social Credit3/6
The Monopoly of Credit3/6
Credit Power and Democracy(edition exhausted)
Warning Democracy(edition exhausted)
The Big Idea
The "Land for the (Chosen) People" Racket2/-
The Tragedy of Human Effort7d.
The Policy of a Philosophy7d.
The Use of Money6d.
Social Credit Principles 1½d.
ALSO
The Bankers of London by Percy Arnold4/6
Hitler's Policy is a Jewish Policy by Borge Jensen and P. R. Masson6d.
Democratic Victory or the Slave State?
by L. D. Byrne4d.
How Alberta is Fighting Finance4d.
Southampton Chamber of Commerce:
Report of Economic Crisis Committee9d.
The Planners and Bureaucracy by Elizabeth Edwards8d.
Has Private Enterprise Failed? by Norman Webb (in Thinking Ahead)7d.
John Norman Webb (in 1 minking Aneda)/d.
Large versus Small Scale Electrical Production: The Grid by W. A. Barratt
Lectures and Studies Section: Syllabus3d.
The Attack on Local Government by John Mitchell9d. doz.; 50 for 2/6
Carthorse Conditions for All (the Beveridge Report
issue of The Social Crediter)2d.
The Voters' Policy as applied to the Beveridge Report
(Bristol Voters' Policy Association leaflet)2d.
World Review; The Jeffrey Professor of Political Economy, Etc., (containing Financing of a Long-
Economy, Etc., (containing Financing of a Long-
Term Production Cycle, reprinted from The Social Crediter of November 28, 1942.)
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