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WHOSE SERVICE IS PERFECT FREEDOM (VII)

By C. H. DOUGLAS

I have suggested that the outstanding feature of the post-war period in Germany was the fantastic inflation of the mark, and the consequent ruin of the middle class, always the great bulwark against social revolution. The rise of Hitler would have been impossible without the two factors—the destruction of economic security for all but a few millionaire bankers and industrialists, and the financing of Hitler for the purpose of directing the despair of the German population into channels which would serve the purposes of the small international group which controls world finance, as well as inspiring various immensely powerful secret societies.

But it would be a serious mistake to overlook the proof of the international nature of the world struggle against Satanic forces which is afforded by the post-war history of Great Britain.

Inflation, using the word in the sense in which it is commonly used by the Jew-kept Press, is simply a financial Capital Levy, and to recognise the nature of the underlying policy it is only necessary to realise that the fantastic taxation imposed upon Great Britain (always bearing in mind that the Bank of England had an "American" Adviser) is a capital levy in a different form. It is interesting to notice that the two Parties notoriously most susceptible to Jewish guidance, the Liberal and Labour Party, have always been advocates of confiscatory taxation in any form, open or concealed. In case any reader should be in doubt as to the objective of this policy, perhaps it might be helpful to state it categorically here.

THERE EXISTS A CAREFULLY THOUGHT-OUT PLAN TO DEPRIVE EVERY INDIVIDUAL IN EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD OF ANY INDIVIDUAL SHARE IN THOSE POWERS WHICH RESIDE IN CREDIT. CREDIT IS "THE SUBSTANCE OF THINGS HOPED FOR, THE EVIDENCE OF THINGS NOT SEEN." IT IS PROPOSED THAT NO MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD SHALL HAVE ACCESS TO ANY THINGS HOPED FOR, EXCEPT BY LICENCE, AND THAT LICENCE CAN BE AND WILL BE WITHDRAWN AT THE WHIM OF AN OMNIPOTENT SANHEDRIM. THAT IS WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN RUSSIA, POLAND AND GERMANY, AND IT IS THAT WITH WHICH WE ARE THREATENED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

In order to realise that there is nothing inherent in the

nature of world events which makes such a state of affairs inevitable, various carefully propagated fallacies require some attention.

The first, and probably the most vicious, is the "work" fallacy. I have dealt with this in many occasions, but at this time certain aspects of it seem to require recapitulation.

The modern economic system as controlled by Finance at one and the same time saves labour, and exalts Labour into a religion and a virtue. In consequence, it condemns man to perpetual bondage.

- (a) It derides all spiritual values. What can't be sold has no value.
- (b) While it has abandoned "Liberty", it is insistent on the virtues of equality and fraternity. Those are the virtues of a herd of cows (Goyim).
- (c) By exalting a function, economic production, into a policy, it enthrones hierarchy over Humanity, and makes ever-increasing competition for raw materials inevitable and war a normal state. Modern War inevitably becomes Civil War, and the sequence of events in Russia can be repeated.

The second fallacy is that we have to be taxed to pay for the last war, and still more to pay for this one. There was a time when I believed that those Powers which afflict us were merely stupid, and did not understand their own system. I am sorry to say that, while there is plenty of stupidity about, it is not enthroned in the inner councils of World Jewry, and that any such theory is now quite untenable.

Taxation is a confiscation of the individual's credit. When it is used to pay for fresh production, then fresh price values are produced without fresh purchasing power being distributed. Not even an orthodox or "classical" economist bothers to argue about this nowadays. It is admittedly beyond dispute.

Now, it might be argued that, as war production is given away to the "enemy", and only armaments Rings are paid for it, taxation for war purposes, at any rate, is right and proper. This idea again, rests on two fundamental fallacies (a) *that the general public is normally in possession of the total credit of the country*, that financial credit is a measure of real credit, and (b) *that a country is economically poorer after a war by the amount of its war debt, plus the amount levied in taxation.*

Neither of these statements is even remotely true. Probably less than 10 per cent. of the financial credit of this

country is at the unfettered disposal of individuals outside financial institutions, and it is probable that the real credit of this country was 25 per cent. greater in 1920 than in 1914.

Before elaborating these statements to somewhat greater length, certain deductions, which could be made by anyone familiar with the subject, may be desirable.

(1) *Either* the Government of this country is powerless in the hands of the Jews and Freemasons, and is even afraid to fight them.

If that is so, and I do not believe it, then the real War, the War against Antichrist, is lost already, and the certainty that our mounting and unnecessary taxation, and the strangling bureaucracy which masquerades under the name of "Planning" will turn the war against Germany into overt or covert Civil War, according to Plan, is perhaps not important.


OR,

(2) The money to finance the war will be issued as tax bonds bearing interest at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. during the war, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. afterwards. All taxes collected from individuals, such taxes not in the aggregate to exceed 10 per cent. of the total sums required for total taxation, will be in exchange for such bonds. In the case of producing organisations, all wages and

direct costs will be met out of bank loans which will be made against definite delivery orders. No charge will be made to the Supply Ministries for War materials delivered, but the bank loans will be cancelled against a percentage of the price values delivered. Retail prices of consumers' goods will be immediately reduced by the amount of all direct and indirect taxation upon them subject to such prices bearing an agreed ratio to the retailers' costs. In the event of such retailers' prices not being observed by the retailer, the tax at present payable will be levied on the retailer. Should it be desired for the period of the war only, to reduce consumption of any article this will be done by rationing, and not by price raising or taxation.

No National Bonds of any description will be issued to, or permitted to be held by, any Bank, Insurance Company, or Discount Company.

(To be continued).



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PURITANS IN RETREAT

By DANIEL ORME

Condensed from "Le Mois", Paris.

The old Testament gave them ready-made the conception of a chosen people, which they applied to themselves. Cromwell's soldiers were "the children of Israel fighting infidels." The Pilgrim Fathers were none other than "Israel in the wilderness" or "the people of God in New England."

Puritan asceticism does not, like the monastic, withdraw its disciples from everyday life. On the contrary, it urged that they give all their strength to their work. Puritanism has become, par excellence, a middle class religion.

The puritan mentality is favourable to all practical enterprise: (holy) war, colonisation, conquest of an empire in the name of true faith. But what it encourages most immediately is work, which it considers the strictest duty towards God, society, one's self and one's family. Work is looked upon by the puritan exclusively from the double point of view—of duty and gain. Great accumulation of wealth does not seem in any manner suspect or dangerous; on the contrary, the poor man who becomes rich proves his virtue by that fact and demonstrates that the grace of God reposes upon him and his family.

Incitation of work, favouring the

NATIONAL DEBT

March, 1914, National Debt was	£650,000,000
„ 1919 „ „ „	£7,435,000,000
„ 1938 „ „ „	£8,026,000,000
Since the War we have paid in interest	£5,679,000,000
So that, although we have paid off nearly ...	£6,000,000,000
on a debt of	£7,435,000,000
we still owe	£8,026,000,000

spirit of enterprise, encouragement of acquisitions, discouragement of spending—what does that signify if not the progress of capitalism?

Usury itself, condemned by all the thinkers of the middle ages and the Reformation, begins now to be tolerated, indeed authorised. The extraordinary cruelty with which the worker is treated during the first half-century following the industrial revolution is explained by a characteristically puritan idea. Work is good in itself and can only favour the moral health of man even at the expense of his physical condition.

The ignominious labour of women and children for sixteen hours a day under horrible, unhygienic conditions, was justified by moral reasons: children benefit from discipline, occupation of women leaves them no time for unfaithfulness to their husbands!

Puritanism wove thick veils of respectability over the social catastrophes caused by the industrial revolution. Respectability is the Victorian form of secularised puritanism.

The history of England, of the United States and of the Empire is incomprehensible if one does not take count of the puritan ferment, but England is older than puritanism, and will survive it.

As far as the puritan tradition is concerned, there can be no doubt that since the last century, it has entered upon a period of decay. Victorian hypocrisy and cant are far indeed removed from the true fervour of a Bunyan or a Cromwell, and it has nothing that recalls the severe grandeur of Milton.

One can foresee a time when it will be possible to exclaim: "Puritan England is dead, long live England."

NEWS AND VIEWS

Northern States and Soviet Russia

"Simultaneously with the meeting of the four Northern rulers in Stockholm and the negotiations between Finland and Russia the German Foreign Office has taken the opportunity to make clear Germany's intentions towards the Baltic area and the Northern States, or rather to state that Germany is disinterested in these States, which are advised to settle their problems with Soviet Russia by themselves.

"What are described as "authoritative circles" in Berlin stated last night to representatives of Danish newspapers that the Soviet proposals to Finland, about which Germany is fully informed, do not involve any danger to Finland, but that Germany is convinced that all the Northern States must be prepared to reorganise their relations with Russia."

—*"The Times"*, 20th October, 1939.

German Peace Government

According to a report published in to-day's *Daily News* Anti-Nazis living in the United States have received hints that Great Britain is considering recognition of a de jure German Government which would be formed in London.

Such a step, it is pointed out, would help to make clear to the German people that the Allies are not making war upon them, but upon the Hitler Government, and are eager to make peace with a different Government upon terms which all the belligerents could accept.

Four eminent Germans now living in exile are mentioned as the possible nucleus of such a Government. They are Dr. Hermann Rauschnig, ex-Nazi President of the Danzig Senate, whose book, "The Revolution of Nihilism," is a best-seller in the United States; Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid, the expert on foreign affairs; Dr. Joseph Wirth and Capt. Gottfried Treviranus.

—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 24th, 1939.

The Minister of Shipping

When Miss Wilkinson (*Farrow, Lab.*) asked the Prime Minister on what qualifications he selected the new Minister of Shipping, Sir John Gilmour, Mr. Chamberlain replied:

"Character and experience."

Mr. Chamberlain is evidently of the same mind as Major Douglas, who

answering questions at the social credit conference in 1937 said:

"The first thing which is essential in regard to the organisation of any movement, and that sort of thing, in my opinion, is to depend first, last and all the time upon character. Now that sounds like a platitude, but it is not quite as simple as it sounds.

"If you start off with a clear conception of what the relationships which govern an organisation are, you will attract into that organisation the right sort of character to suit it.

"It is the problem all over again of the hen and the egg—as to which came first.

"If you get the wrong sort of personality, it is very unlikely, out of vacuo, that he will devise the right sort of organisation. Conversely, if you have got the organisation of the right kind, you will get into it the right kind of personality.

"To my mind, the whole thing depends upon this question of reality. If you are working in accordance with something which is real (and when I say real, I mean something which is in the nature of the universe, in the same way as the law of gravity is in the nature of the universe), you will get results which cannot be got even if you are working along proper lines for something which is unreal.

"I believe the whole philosophy of the modern world is essentially unreal. Never before have we been going through such an orgy of calculated delusions raised upon a conception, which is consciously vicious, of what is important in the world; and up to a certain point it succeeds.

"There is a curious potency in a correct technique, applied to an essential proposition or objective, which makes it succeed.

"Good will always be vanquished by evil, so long as evil understands its tools better than good; but if good can only be taught to use its tools correctly, the good will vanquish evil. And what I mean by good is something which is just as much in the nature of things as gravity is in regard to physics."

A War to Establish Federal Union?

The Archbishop of York, speaking at a League of Nations meeting at

Scarborough on October 23rd, said that at the end of the war a choice must be made between the two principles of national sovereignty and collective security. He hoped it might be possible to choose the latter and start along the road leading towards federal union in Europe.

The League of Nations, he said, seemed to be the one good outcome of the last war.

The Deified Average

Butter, margarine, tea, petrol and other daily commodities are either being pooled or about to be pooled.

In an interview with a reporter of the *Daily Sketch*, Sir William Crawford makes some pertinent observations on the subject:

"... As the result of the efforts of a group of minor civil servants who to save themselves time and trouble wish to standardise foodstuffs and other articles of everyday consumption in British homes as they have standardised their own brains in Whitehall, the small shopkeeper and the individual traders look like being crushed out of existence by the pool schemes.

"This pool system is Nazidom and regimentation in its worst form. By bringing the quality of butter, tea, petrol, soap, etc., to a standard level, bureaucracy is on the verge of destroying every element that has built up trade between supplier and customer.

"The pool system means the death of initiative. It means that by regimentation—the very system which we are supposed to be fighting—we shall soon be sold synthetic products or what the Germans call "ersatz."

"Individual service by the small shopkeeper; what we call personality in trading is important to the woman who does her daily shopping."

The *Daily Express* of October 23 reports that small shopkeepers in Birmingham and Leicester will defy the Government. They have decided to refuse to obey the order for six o'clock closing which operates after the end of this month.

In Birmingham the Shopkeepers' and Small Traders' Association, repre-

senting 6,500 local shopkeepers, wired a warning to the Home Secretary that they will keep open until 8 p.m.

They also decided that when the first Birmingham shopkeeper is summoned for illegally keeping open all the members of the association will march to the police court to demonstrate their solidarity.

Numerous instances of hardship which would be inflicted, not only on the small shopkeeper, but on members of the public were given . . .

Petition forms were issued for signing by people who would be unable to do their shopping in the restricted hours, and a deputation is to be sent to the Home Secretary.

In Leicester more than a thousand small shopkeepers passed a resolution refusing to obey the order.

The President of the National Federation of Small Shopkeepers' Associations said that the Government, instead of helping the 600,000 small shopkeepers in the country, passed the Sunday Trading Restriction Act, which knocked off at least 33 per cent. of the value of small shops, and this closing order was the last straw.

There might come a time when the small shopkeeper would say: "To Hell with your laws, we will keep open in spite of you."

Evacuation Scrapbook

Earl De La Warr, President of the Board of Education, in a broadcast on October 19th said that he did not feel justified yet in reopening schools in the evacuation areas, though he agreed that many children were "running wild."

A complaint that the London County Council and six London boroughs were showing lack of interest in people evacuated from their areas has been made by Councillor John Burgoyne, Mayor of Luton, where 8,000 women and children have been sent.

The Evacuation Committee of the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants, in a report to the Minister of Health and the President of the Board of Education conclude that the better use of existing buildings and the provision of new buildings costing £70,000,000 are necessary to make a success of the evacuation scheme.

"Assuming the war will last for

three years, the total cost for all mothers with babies or children under 5 who normally live in evacuation areas and who, under the Government scheme, should be evacuated, would be around £35,000,000.

"This sum, which is being spent on a single item, should certainly not be less than half of the total capital cost of a complete building programme for the reception areas, including camp schools for the schoolchildren at present billeted in towns, educational buildings for the schoolchildren who could remain in billets, and nursery schools and hostels for the mothers and children who could not be found accommodation in existing buildings.

"The money spent on all those new buildings should not be regarded solely as expenditure to meet an emergency. The buildings would still be in existence after the war, and would then be of the greatest social value."

"Banks create credit; they create the means of payment out of nothing."

—*Encyclopaedia Britannica.*

For ill-treating a five-year-old boy evacuee, William Halewood, 25, a bookseller, of Marina-drive, Broughton, was sentenced at Preston, Lancs., to two months' hard labour. It was stated

that the boy had 22 bruises on his body.

Mr. Elliot, Minister of Health, replying to Mr. Ede (Soc., South Shields), stated that the supplementary scheme of evacuation, which was confined to unaccompanied schoolchildren, had already been carried out in several areas. It was anticipated that it would be completed in all the evacuating areas in the next two or three weeks. The registration number was between 30,000 and 40,000, but the actual number going was rather smaller.

The Government is reported to have under review the problem of children of school age whose parents would not let them go.

There is still no plan for compulsion, but heavy air raids would create a different situation.

" . . . those *evaporated* children" as our charlady has it.

Mr. Herridge

Mr. W. D. Heridge, leader of the Canadian New Democracy Party, has accepted an invitation to be its candidate for the Kindersley Division of Saskatchewan, vacant through the resignation of the sitting member, Mr. O. B. Elliott, a member of the Social Credit Party.

STUDY COURSE IN SOCIAL CREDIT

There are two courses in social credit which are open to those who wish to make a study of the subject. The courses are approved by Major C. H. Douglas.

- (1) COURSE A—This is the less advanced course, and will be instructive though not compulsory for those who wish to qualify by examination for admission as Associate of the Social Credit Secretariat.

Course A may be taken in two ways.

Either by correspondence (twenty postal communications for which the fee is £1/0/0 plus postage 2/6 at home, or 3/6 abroad).

Or by lecture (twenty lecture periods for which the fee is £1/10/0). Centres of instruction have been widely established and will be increased wherever there is a demand

The examination fee for Associate Membership of the Secretariat is 10/6.

The course will begin in September next and the examination will be held in March, 1940.

- (2) COURSE B—This is the advanced course and no fee is charged, but a fee of 10/6 will be charged on entry for the examination. Successful candidates will receive the Diploma of Fellowship of the Secretariat.

Calendar and prospectus are now available (3d.)

Further information may be had from—

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR,
LECTURES AND STUDIES SECTION,
SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT,
12, LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL, 2.

The Jewish Fraud on Christianity

I have received from a New Zealand correspondent a transcript of a letter from Mde. H. P. Blavatsky to her cousin, Mdlle. Fadeef, written from the United States in 1877. It possesses high intrinsic interest, but in addition, illuminates the organic relationship between the incorporation of the so-called Old Testament into the Christian Churches, and the breakdown, alike of those Churches, and the economic and social systems of which they have been the apologists.

It has frequently been said, without carrying much conviction, that Christianity has not failed; it has never been tried. It is my own opinion, which appears to obtain support from the extracts which follow, that it never can be tried until the cancerous philosophy, which has been grafted upon it has been cut out, and its idolaters exposed to the contempt which they deserve.

C. H. D.

"Where is Truth—what is it?" asked Pilate of the Christ and that is 1877 years ago. Where is it? I, poor sinner, asked and nowhere is it found. Everywhere are found falsehood, deceit, ferocity, and the sad heritage of the Jewish Bible, which burdens the Christians and by which half of the Christian world has stifled even the teachings of the Christ . . .

The orthodox population is sincere; their faith may be blind, unintelligent, but that faith leads the masses to the good.

An Adept in an Indian body. The Master admits this and He says that the only people in the world whose religion is not a speculation are the orthodox people . . . What, after all is the essence of all religion?

"Love your neighbour as yourself and God above all." Are these not the words spoken by Jesus? Has he left behind even one single dogma? Has he taught a single one of the thousand articles of faith which the Church fathers have invented afterwards? Not one. On the Cross He prayed for his enemies, and in His name, as well as in the name of Moloch, 50 to 60 million people have been thrown into the fire and burnt. He spoke against the Jewish sabbath and purposely belittled it, and here, in free America, fines and imprisonment are imposed for the violation of the Sabbath, called "Sabbath Day" although they have altered it to Sunday (the day of the Resurrection) . . .

..If we believe in the New Testament, then it is impossible to believe in the Old Testament. Jesus and the Old Testament, and the ancient books are in opposition to each other.

His sermon on the Mount (see the Gospel according to St. Mark) gives a diametrically opposed teaching to the Ten Commandments of Sinai. On the

Mount of Sinai, in the Book of Moses, it is said "a tooth for a tooth", and "But I say unto you," etc. . . .

Is not this a revolt against the ancient institutions of the Synagogue? I shall never believe that the absolutely pure personality of the Christ was the son of the Jehovah of the Jews, of that wicked cruel Jehovah, who expressly arouses cruelty in the heart of Pharaoh and later, strikes him down for it, who tempts the Jewish people, who tempts them personally and who, from behind the clouds, hits them with stones like a Spanish bandit; who materializes himself in a cleft in a rock. If the Christ had believed in Jehovah, he would not have been crucified. Has He ever, even once, pronounced his name?

Jehovah is a mere national God of the Jews, and they would never have admitted that He could have been the God of anyone except the chosen people. (Just as Jazannath with all his cruelties is god of the Hindus.) They are wonderful, the chosen people! Jehovah is simply Bacchus and it can be proved, just as two and two make four. One of the names of Bacchus was Sabaoth, and El, and Bacchus was Dionysos, Dio-nysos, the God of Niza—that is the Mount of Sinai, so that the Egyptians called Sinai, Niziel.

And what do we find in the Bible?

"And Moses built an altar on the Mount and named it Jehova-Nizi."
Exod: XVII, 15.

We find that all the names of Jehovah belong to heathen gods, all of them, even the last. Solomon has no idea of Jehovah, and David has taken that name from the Phoenicians.

The Jewish nationality is but a legend.

(to be continued)

QUIS BENEFICIT?

We take pleasure in quoting this piece of high speed journalese from the publication "Time" Of October 2, 1939.

"PEACE JITTERS. In far from bucolic Wall Street, meanwhile, war babies stocks sagged heavily as traders, apprehensive of peace proposals Orator Hitler might make at Danzig, did a little quick profit taking, then spun the dials of their radio sets to hear the Führer. "It was a market based on peace jitters," recorded Financial Editor C. Norman Stabler of the New York *Herald Tribune*. He figured that the day before, "the market lost 32 per cent. of the war upswing" because it feared that A. Hitler might directly propose peace."

Orator Hitler spoke in the medieval *Artushof* (Guildhall), introduced by No. 1 Danzig Nazi Albert Forster. "We have only this one wish," Hitler told Danzig, "that the Almighty God, who has blessed our arms, will now perhaps give other peoples comprehension of how useless this war . . . will be . . . and that He may perhaps cause reflection on the blessings of peace which they are sacrificing because a handful of warmongers . . . want to involve peoples in war."

If this had been taken as the keynote of the speech, Wall Street's war babies might have ceased to bounce, but the Führer also said: "We are all men who in their long struggle have been nothing but attacked. That only tended to increase the love of our followers . . . [When Britons say] that this war will last three years, then I can only say I sympathise with the French *poilu*. At present he knows that he will have to fight for at least three years . . . If it should last for three years then the word capitulation will not appear at the end of the third year, neither at the end of the fourth . . . and also not in the sixth or seventh year! The German people will not split up in this fight . . ."

This was enough for Wall Street traders, the war babies promptly recovering their losses, some even bouncing fractionally higher than before Hitler went to Danzig.

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WHEN THIS ISSUE IS RESOLVED

The application of science to production, has made a profound change in human affairs; a change which is admitted, but not yet assimilated in everyday life of human beings. Ordinary requirements such as food, clothing and shelter are no longer a problem, in the sense that if the flow of production were turned in this direction there would be no lack of these for anyone the whole world over; and this is not a theory, no one who knows the facts denies it. Yet we see privation and hardship common enough—and now find ourselves at war. Ultimately, that is what the war is about; such phrases as "expansion", "protection", "a place in the sun", "the preservation of sea routes", and so on, all refer to the access, by individuals, to food, clothing and shelter in the first place and beyond that to the many facilities and conveniences to which we are accustomed, and which can so easily be produced.

The desire to enjoy with freedom these possibilities which exist is not the prerogative of British people but may be said to be the common desire of all humanity. If that simple proposition is admitted, it follows that there is a strong element of the fantastic in the present position where production is of guns and war machines and the prospect, far from being peace and plenty, is war and scarcity.

Since the publication of "Economic Democracy" in 1918 an increasing number have seen that this war was quite inevitable unless certain simple but fundamental adjustments were made in the sphere of economics and finance . . . That is twenty-one years ago, and fundamentally the world-wide spread and success of what is now called "social credit" has been extraordinary. With a clear field and no favour we should have

had time even to stop the war. But there has not been a clear field and there has been favour: it is only necessary to study Alberta's fight, which still continues, and which is not against any *real* difficulty but against the system and restricting which have been used to prevent her, within her own boundaries, from putting social credit into practice.

We have not been able to stop this war: but everyone realises that there is something unusual, almost unreal, about it. No combatant can hope to gain anything substantial. That is not usual; in what war in the past has that been agreed and admitted? Hard though the propaganda machine has worked there seems little real desire on the part of the Germans to fight, and certainly none on our side. To all alike the fundamentals are so little understood, the issues so confused and obscured by hysteric dominants such as Hitler, that to most the tangle appears insoluble.

Social crediters as all English speaking peoples, have seen our Prime Minister, Mr. Chamberlain, preserve in crisis after crisis a balanced steadiness of endeavour towards a reasonable and peaceful solution. This was not attainable without fundamental adjustments, and he did not succeed; but the line taken, even to the declaration of war, followed as is most evident, the wishes of the Democracy of Great Britain.

The directive, motive Power in any democracy is (or should be) the Will of the people. It has proved the fact, a fact which must be accepted, that the freedom and security which are the natural desire of everyone must come after this issue is resolved, or not at all. And in such a major war as this the whole nation and every individual in it becomes a part of the endeavour to remain a nation and so retain the power

of initiative for further and happier efforts.

The body of ideas necessary for the adjustment of human affairs in such manner that each individual can live in peace, freedom and security is in existence. This conclusion (or beginning) can never be attained without the continued existence of some form of democracy which, however perverted, may be reconstituted to provide a vehicle for the authentic Power of the people. Social crediters above all others, have faith in Democracy, for they know and have seen how the will of democracy can be aligned to such an effect.

H. E.

SOVIET BUYS FROM U.S.

The 17½ tons of Soviet gold which passed through Berlin recently has now been deposited in Dutch banks. It is destined, according to information reaching official circles in London, to finance Russian purchases in the United States.

When war broke out the Soviet Union had orders placed in this country for large numbers of machine tools. The need for expanding British manufacturing output to meet special war requirements was probably responsible for decisions by the British authorities which have made it difficult for the British contractors to execute all of these orders promptly.

It is a reasonable supposition that the Soviet purchases in the United States will include machine tools, which the States are peculiarly well placed to execute.

"SOCIAL CREDIT" AT THE FRONT

Douglas's "Social Credit" is among the books officially recommended for sending to the troops at the front—along with Hitler's "Mein Kampf" and Karl Marx's "Capital." The solution and the problem.

Major-Gen. J. H. Beith—Ian Hay—Director of Public Relations at the War Office endorses a catalogue of 1,321 books which has been compiled by a committee of the Incorporated Society of Authors and the National Book Council to guide those wishing to send books to friends in the Services or to the Red Cross Hospital Library.

Those who have friends at the front might take this opportunity to send them a gift?

THE LIVE WIRE

AN OPEN LETTER TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

By B. M. PALMER

"It was three o'clock. Munching a biscuit, he drank a glass of sherry, and walked over to the House of Commons. He found it humming in anticipation of a statement. Sitting back with his legs stretched out, he had qualms. What things had been done in here! . . .

But could they be done nowadays? . . . What did he really care about? Leaving the world better than he found it? Sitting there, he couldn't help perceiving a certain vagueness about such an aspiration, even when confined to England. It was the aspiration of the House of Commons; but in the ebb and flow of Party it didn't seem to make much progress . . .

You might talk till you were blue in the face without convincing anyone but yourself."

—From Galsworthy's "Swan Song."

Galsworthy's picture of the gradual disillusionment of the young, idealistic Member of Parliament is a true one, though in most cases the disillusionment has occurred long before the politician has travelled the winding road that leads to a seat in the House. It is true, in England at least, that most young people who decide on a political career *do* wish to leave the world better than they found it. That they abandon their hopes sooner or later is due in the majority of cases to a lack of understanding of the relationship that should exist between the Member of Parliament and his electors.

This relationship is something very vital and powerful, and I have no hesitation in saying that when properly established it forms the greatest contribution that democracy can make to the moral progress of the world.

For this relationship of the electors to their members is the only fact that distinguishes a democracy from a dictatorship. In Germany, you have the Reich, in Russia the Committee of the Comintern; but we all know very well that the live wire which should connect Herr Schmidt or Comrade Ivanoff with his delegate has been severed, and that these citizens have about as much chance of influencing the policy of their respective nations as they

have of speaking to the man in the moon.

If, then, we wish to remain a democracy, and to set an example to other nations (for we cannot *force* them to follow us), we must strengthen our live wire, and then charge it to the full with all the power we can muster.

How can the member do this?

Now, if there is one thing that politicians do agree upon, it is that aspirations don't seem to make much progress in the ebb and flow of party. Galsworthy put his finger on the spot there. Members have admitted that throughout a long career in the House they have consistently put party before private judgement, and that listening to a debate is in most cases waste of time—that it has already been decided upon how each member shall vote—the party whip sees to that.

May I respectfully suggest that if the members were to inquire whether such a state of affairs is pleasing to their electors that they would be astonished at the warmth of disapproval they would encounter?

Your electors really want you to represent *them*. They want to feel that, with you in the House, they have some chance of getting their real wishes placed before the government.

Hardly any of your electors are interested in the details of party programmes; they do not understand them, and their instinct, which is a sound one, bids them to leave such things to experts. This is why so many of them stay away from the polling booths. If you were to ask them the reason they would say, "It doesn't make much difference which way I vote."

Have you ever thought of asking them exactly what they mean by this?

What is the difference which they want made, and which they have for so long despaired of ever making?

You'll find, if you are honest with yourself, that people really want things, not persons, parties, ideas and programmes; they want, in the long run, more and better food, better houses, more leisure and the means to enjoy it. There are some "don't wants", too—some conditions.

What are these? Here are some of them: limitations on their freedom imposed by unnecessary work and lack of money, crippling taxation, *and the condition at the end of having less freedom than they had at the beginning.*

And, most emphatically, your electors do *not* want someone else's planning as to how they should live their lives.

This they very rightly consider to be the antithesis of freedom. What they are longing for, and what they have never had and are now almost in despair of ever getting, is an opportunity of stating, in plain terms, exactly how they would like to live; and they also want some prospect, not too far distant, of really living such a life of their own choosing.

It is well known that, until the outbreak of war the abundance of goods and services that the world was producing *should* have made it quite unnecessary for anyone to want in vain for anything he could reasonably need or desire. And even a war such as the one we are now contemplating, can be waged with far less hardship than we have been led to understand by those who refuse to admit that our present financial system can be controlled in the interests of the people.

At the moment we are committed to a policy of waging war. It is probable that most Englishmen are desirous above all of 'getting out of the fog' that has for the last few years obscured the prospect of a life worth living, and entangled them in depression and uncertainty. They will fight for this—and yet there is not the atmosphere of whole-hearted application that might be expected. Why? Because they feel that they are going to come out of this war in a state to which the term 'democracy' will be a mockery—and the 'fog' will be darker still. They *know* that many of the restrictions and most of the appalling taxation imposed under the guise of 'winning the war' are not necessary*

* The knowledge is widespread of the faultiness and bias of the present financial system which includes the creation of financial credit (on the basis of *our* real credit) according to the arbitrary decision of a few financiers.

and because they know this they are puzzled and hold back. The facts given in the article by Major Douglas on page 1 supply the missing piece in the puzzle of present-day chaos; and when your electors find that you are willing to see that the piece is fitted into place by the appropriate experts, the support you will receive will be almost frightening, until you realise that it is support that is going to carry you along with it in the direction in which you all desire to go. You will experience for the first time in your life the overwhelming power of people in association knowing beyond all contradiction that by acting together they not

only can, but will get what they want—*unconditionally, not tied up in restrictions, licences and permits.* Here, in sober truth, is the faith that can move mountains.

The extraordinary strength and pride of your position will be that for the first time in your life you will be the *representative* of your electors, because the real desire of each one of them is seeking satisfaction through you; you will also be a member of the first democracy of the world, and also one of its first public servants. You will snap your fingers at anyone who dares to try to prevent your carrying out your

appointed task—twenty thousand (or so) Englishmen will know the reason why if so much as a single one of your rights as their representative is tampered with.

It is for you to decide whether the game is worth the candle; whether we shall go muddling on, but *not* muddling through, in all probability, till we reach yet another form of totalitarian state—or whether we shall now, before it is too late, give the world an example of a working plan of democracy, leading, if we will, to an era of splendour such as we can now only dimly imagine.

B. M. PALMER.

THE PRINCESS ON THE PEA

(A Traditional Essay in Reality?)

Once upon a time there was a prince who wished to marry a princess—but it must be a *real* princess. So he travelled round the whole world to find one. True, there were plenty of princesses—but he was never quite sure that they were true princesses; there was always something that jarred.

So he came home sadly—he had so dearly wanted to find his princess.

Then one evening a fierce storm swept round the castle; the thunder rumbled and the sky was split from top to bottom by lightning, and the rain fell in torrents. And in the middle of it someone knocked at the great door of the castle; the old king himself went

down to open it.

The rainwater trickled from her hair and her clothes, and bubbled in at the toes and out at the heels of her sandals: but all the same she declared herself to be a real princess.

“Ah! But *we* know better!” thought the old queen; and without saying a word she slipped into the princess’ bedroom and pulled the bed to pieces. Right at the bottom she placed a pea. Then she laid on top of it twenty good mattresses and twenty eiderdowns. Such was the bed on which the princess spent the night.

Next morning they asked her how

she had slept.

“Oh, dreadfully badly,” said the princess, “I scarcely closed my eyes! Goodness knows what there could have been in that bed! I was lying on something so hard that I’ve bruises all over my body. It was frightful!”

From this reply they could not but recognise that here was a true princess, for she had felt the pea through twenty good mattresses and twenty eiderdowns. No one but a real princess could have so extremely delicate a skin.

So the prince took her for his wife, in the full knowledge that he was wedding a *real* princess. And the pea was on view at the museum—and is so still, unless it has been stolen.

—Hans Andersen.

ENGLAND

“ . . . He that wins of all,
Of kings, of beggars, old men, young men, maids,
Who, having no external thing to lose
But the word ‘maid’, cheats the poor maid of that,
That smooth-faced gentleman, tickling Commodity,
Commodity, the bias of the world,
The world, who of itself is peised well.
Made to run even upon even ground,
Till this advantage, this vile-drawing bias,
This sway of motion, this Commodity,
Makes it take head from all indifferency,
From all direction, purpose, course, intent . . .
“O, let us pay the time but needful woe,
Since it hath been beforehand with our griefs.
This England never did, nor never shall,
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror,
But when it first did help to wound itself.
Now these her princes are come home again,
Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we shall shock them. Nought shall make us rue,
If England to itself do rest but true.”

—Shakespeare’s “*Life and Death of King John*”, III, 1, V. 7.

A BANKING FAMILY

During the last war Paul Warburg, Director of Kuhn, Loeb and Co., and founder of the Federal Reserve Bank was, as ‘Grand Treasurer of the United States of America’, financial adviser to President Wilson. His brother Max Warburg played a similar role to the German Emperor. Paul Warburg was one of the chief representatives sent by America to the Versailles Peace Conference, while Max Warburg was one of Germany’s leading representatives. In 1932 Frederick Warburg, nephew of Paul, became a director of Kuhn, Loeb and Co. James Paul Warburg, Paul’s son, is Director of the Bank of Manhattan and closely connected with the New Deal, and according to the *Encyclopaedia of Jewish Knowledge* Max Warburg is “one of the few Jews holding a banking office since the advent of the Hitler régime.”

THE POLICY OF THE JEWISH RACE

There is no problem the solution of which is more vital to civilisation than the "Jewish Problem." The Jewish race is unique: its members seem to have behaved with consistency throughout thousands of years.

The nature of the results produced by this behaviour forms the policy of the race, which is the expression in practice of its philosophy; and the effect of that policy on other peoples is what has built up the "Jewish Question."

This is one of a series of articles giving an account of the relations of Jewry with some other cultures. It is taken largely from Jewish sources, and therefore presents the policy of the Jewish race according to its own records. It is NOT an assessment of the success or otherwise of the policy disclosed.

10. THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD

(19th Century)

The *Encyclopaedia of Jewish Knowledge* states:

"Their direct family and business connections were in London, Paris, Frankfort and Vienna, their commercial contacts world-wide. Their success, the adherence of their men to Judaism and Jewish interests, the marriage of a number of the women to the highest nobility in Europe and the striking fact that they 'were kings amongst bankers and the bankers of Kings' for five generations led to the proverb 'as rich as a Rothschild' and to a considerable literature of myth and fact relating to their rise and brilliant financial coups."

The following facts are taken from the article in the *Jewish Encyclopaedia*:

The founder of the dynasty was Mayer Amschel Rothschild who had the good luck to become the financial agent of the owner of the largest private fortune in Europe. This fortune belonged to William, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel and was derived from the hire of troops [inhabitants of Hesse-Cassel] to the British Government for the putting down of the revolution of U.S.A. From 1800—1806 Rothschild invested 1,750,000 thaler for his patron partly in Frankfort town loans, partly in loans to the Danish government which shortly afterwards granted full civil rights to its Jewish inhabitants.

During the following years Frankfort became the centre 'chosen by the leaders of the Anti-Napoleonic League wherefrom to obtain the sinews of war'. The part played by Frankfort [i.e., Rothschild] in the Napoleonic war is intriguing.

NAPOLEON

It will be recalled that the rise to power of Napoleon followed in the wake of the French revolution in the engineering of which the Jews played so conspicuous a part, and as a result of which they obtained civil rights together with a considerable portion of the landed estate of the decapitated nobility. It should also be borne in mind that the extension of Napoleon's empire meant the immediate civil emancipation of the Jews within the added territory:

"Breaking up the feudal trammels of Mid-Europe and introducing the equality of the French revolution he effected more for Jewish emancipation than had been accomplished during the three preceding centuries . . . the German Jews in particular have always regarded Napoleon as one of the chief fore-runners of emancipation in Germany."²

The defeat of the Germans, in other words, meant the

victory of the 'German' Jews. Thus, to take an instance: "a real change came when Prussia after the defeat of Jena (1806) inaugurated a liberal policy, the most important feature was the declaration of their civic equality with Christians."²

After the Battle of Jena, Rothschild's patron the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel fled to Denmark leaving in the custody of his banker [Rothschild] specie and works of art to the value of £6,000,000. Rothschild himself braved the danger although he was at that time financing most of the powers belonging to the Anti-Napoleonic League. The explanation:

"Rothschild so far from being in danger was on such good terms with Napoleon's nominee, Prince Dahlberg, that he was made in 1800 a member of the Electoral College of Darmstadt."²

WELLINGTON

He did not, however, forget to look after the investment of the exiled prince, whose money was sent to Nathan [the eldest of his sons] in London, who utilized it to purchase

"£800,000 worth of gold from the East India Company, knowing that it would be needed for Wellington's Peninsular campaign. He made no less than four profits on this, (1) on the sale to Wellington; (2) on the sale of the Gold; (3) on its re-purchase, and (4) on forwarding it to Portugal."²

On the strength of his earlier transactions in England, and his continental connections, Nathan Rothschild had married a sister-in-law of Sir Moses Montefiore, one of the leaders of the Anglo-Dutch-Jewish community in London. [Sir Moses was the founder of Alliance Insurance Company, The Imperial Continental Gas Association, and the first director of the Bank of Ireland; his brothers founded the Bank of Australasia, New South Wales, and took a prominent part in the administration of the Australian Dominion].

To continue:

"This [the financing of Wellington] was the beginning of the great fortune of the House, and its early transaction may be divided into three stages, in each of which Nathan was the guiding spirit.

"(1) from 1808 to 1815, the transmission of bullion from England to the Continent for the use of the British armies and the subvention to the Allies . . . it has been calculated that England forwarded through him . . . no less than £15,000,000 while in the latter years up to the Battle of Waterloo he forwarded in a similar manner £1,000,000 per month.

"He had a pigeon-post between England and the

Continent which brought him early information of all important events."²²

The *Jewish Encyclopaedia* discards the story that he kept the early news to himself and capitalized on them as a *myth*, so let us proceed to record the *facts*:

"In many instances Rothschild found it unnecessary to transmit English money to the Continent as the foreign Government frequently preferred to have their loans re-invested for them in English consols. It was mainly in connection with this movement in bullion that the remarkable plan was adopted of having one of the Rothschild brothers in each of the chief capitals."²²

Thus the firm of Rothschild Frères was founded in Paris in 1817, Karl went to Naples in 1821 and Solomon to Berlin (and later Vienna) in 1815, while a fifth brother remained with his father in Frankfort. Then follows the second post-Waterloo period during which loans were extended to France and the Allies. These loans were negotiated through the Rothschilds but the loans themselves were made by the Baring Brothers, just as the leading Jewish House of to-day, Kuhn, Loeb and Company often operates through the 'Christian' firm of Morgans [e.g., in China]. No less than £18,000,000 sterling was transferred by them to the Continent and it was for this reason that the brothers were raised to the Austrian nobility. The French loan of 1816 of 350,000,000 francs yielded 10 per cent. and the Austrian loan in 1815 yielded 9 per cent.

The third period (1817 to 1848) begins at the close of the Napoleonic wars [which had brought civil emancipation to the Jews of many states, enormous wealth to their ruling houses and had left the Gentile population in a state of complete exhaustion] and is characterised by the 'refunding operations', which were henceforth to be the chief enterprise of the House.

"As early as February 5th, 1817, the Rothschilds had taken up a Prussian loan of 1,550,000 gulden at 5 per cent.; in the following year the brothers in their collective capacity were reported to be the richest firm in Europe . . . Ehrenberg therefore thinks that they must have gained their fortune by speculating in the loans issued under the auspices of the Barings, probably by 'bearing operations' which were so successful that they forced the Governments concerned to allow the Rothschilds to participate in any future loans."

Before recording the constitutional changes that occurred in the Governments of the debtor countries it might be useful to recall Disraeli's description of this period:

"You never observe a great intellectual movement in Europe in which the Jews do not greatly participate . . . the mighty revolution which is at this moment preparing in Germany and which will in fact be a second and greater Reformation and of which little is yet known in England, is entirely developing under the auspices of the Jews."
[*Coningsby*, p. 250].

In 1848 when revolutions broke out in the capitals of most of the countries to which the Rothschilds had extended their loans. They resulted in the establishment of so-called Parliamentary or Party-system, and in all cases the first party was a 'liberal' one, whose first care was to free the Jews of all existing civil and political disabilities.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In the years 1819, 20, 21, and 24 the Austrian Govern-

ment accepted substantial loans from the local branch of the House:

"The Vienna branch obtained a . . . concession for the Austrian Northern railway. Baron Salomon had also acquired from the Austrian government the Idra quick-silver mines, and in 1832 the Almaden mines in Spain also came under the Rothschilds who thus obtained a monopoly of that metal. [Apart from railroads and mines the Rothschilds have rarely been interested in industrial development.] In the early stages of its existence the Austrian House did a large moneylending business with the . . . impoverished nobility of the Austrian Empire, loans to the amount of no less than 24,521,000 gulden being on record. [The Rothschilds are to-day in possession of large Austrian estates]."²²

There followed more loans in 1834, 39, and 43, and in 1846 one of the last of the civil Jewish disabilities [the Jewish oath] was abolished. Immediately after the revolution of 1848:

"legislation relating to the Jews was at once revised . . . and the special Jewish taxes abolished . . . to the first Parliament five Jewish deputies were elected."²²

And some years later

"the Emperor called into the House of Lords Baron Anselm von Rothschild, which is perhaps the first case of a Jew being made a peer . . . etc."²²

In Hungary:

"Jews entered the National Guard as early as March, 1848 . . . Although they were excluded from certain cities, they re-entered as soon as the danger to the country seemed greater than the hatred of the citizens . . . Many Jews throughout the country joined the army to fight for their fatherland, among them Adolf Huebsch, subsequently Rabbi of New York, and Schiller Szinessy, afterwards lecturer at the University of Cambridge."²²

GERMANY

A very large number of German principalities duchies and kingdoms had turned to the Rothschilds for loans during the period prior to 1848 and the result of their acceptance was nearly everywhere the same: revolution, constitution and liberation of the Jews.

Some instances:

"This equality was granted in Prussia [three loans] in April, 1848, in Hanover [one loan] the same year, in Baden [three loans] 1862, etc."²²

After the Franco-Prussian war [see below] all the small independent German states were amalgamated into the German Empire:

"After the establishment of the North German confederation by law of July 3, 1869, all existing restrictions imposed upon the followers of different religions were abolished; this decree was extended to all provinces of the German Empire after events of 1870."²²

These events were the defeat of 'France' at the hand of 'Prussia'.

FRANCE.

"In the year 1830 the younger brother James came to the front and the Paris house gained that predominance which it still retains. Baron James had befriended and assisted Louis Philippe before he came to the throne in

1830 and was the medium through which that astute monarch conducted his stock-exchange operations till his overthrow in 1848. [The minister of education, on November 13, 1830, offered a motion to place Judaism upon an equal foot with Catholicism and Protestantism as regard support for the synagogues and for the rabbis from the public treasury, which motion was ratified by Louis Philippe.]

"In return Baron James obtained in 1848 the concession for the Great Northern Railway of France. In the following year the Paris House was reckoned to be worth 600 million francs as against 362 million francs held by all the other Paris bankers."²

The 1848 revolution, which was the signal for general European revolution, resulted in the abdication of the 'astute' Philippe, and the rise of the second Napoleon, whose personal vanity was instrumental in bringing about the war with Prussia.

"With the Franco-Prussian war the Rothschilds again came into financial prominence. They arranged with Bleichroeders for the payment to Germany of five milliard francs [Baron Gerson von Bleichroeder, says the *Encyclopaedia of Jewish Knowledge*, enjoyed the full confidence of Prince Bismark . . . it was owing to these circumstances and to his connections with the Rothschilds that after the Franco-Prussian War Bleichroeder was summoned to Versailles].

"Meanwhile the National and Reactionary parties in France desired to counterbalance the 'Semitic' influence of the Rothschilds by establishing a banking concern which should be essentially Catholic. After various vicissitudes the Union failed, and brought many of the Catholic nobility of France to ruin leaving the Rothschilds still more absolutely the leaders of French finance, but leaving also a legacy of hatred which had much influence of the growth of the anti-Semitic movement in France. . . .

"It is a somewhat curious sequel to the attempt to set up a Catholic competitor to the Rothschilds that at the present time [1905] the latter are the guardians of the papal treasure."²

ENGLAND.

Baron Lionel (son of Nathan)

"gained considerable prestige by his repeated election as the representative of the city of London, and the London firm was instrumental, during his leadership of it, in

financing no less than 18 Government loans, including the Irish famine loan [it was after this period that a number of German Jewish families settled in Ireland, notably the Jaffe family of Belfast]."²

In his fight for Jewish admission to the House of Commons [as described in "Jerusalem and the City of London" in *The Social Crediter* last week] Baron Lionel de Rothschild was ably assisted by Disraeli, who was a frequent guest at the Rothschilds house. There

"he would often listen at their table to the Hebrew grace after meals intoned according to the usual cantillations. 'I like to listen to the old tunes' he remarked on one occasion."²

Similarly in business transactions the Rothschilds could count on Lord Beaconsfield's services. One instance will suffice:

"By a clever piece of business foresight he purchased a number of shares in the Suez Canal, which has since increased in value to an enormous extent. This was done at his own personal invitation . . . and was carried through with the help of the Rothschilds who took some risks in buying the shares before Parliament had rectified the sale."

Egypt, incidentally, became some years afterwards a British protectorate under which [according to the *Encyclopaedia of Jewish Knowledge*] the Jewish communities increased considerably.

U. S. A.

In the early fifties the Rothschilds conducted some of their 'refunding' operation with the U.S. government but after having suffered heavy losses on American Confederate Bonds they appear to have been:

"Disgusted with American finance, which they left severely alone for many years thus losing the opportunity afforded by the financial expansion of the U.S.A. in the last decade of the century."

This opportunity was, however, taken by a member of the House of Schiff, a family with whom the Rothschilds, curiously enough, for a number of years shared their ancestral house at No. 148 Jew Street, Frankfort-on-the-Main. B. J.

References:

² *The Jewish Encyclopaedia.*

GERMAN RATIONING IN 1916

The following extracts are taken from "The Englishman's Food" by J. C. Drummond and Anne Wilbraham, (1939).

"The rationing system adopted by Germany [in the Great War] had one major fault. It worked well as far as the distribution of flour, sugar and a few other commodities were concerned but it did not ensure an equitable distribution of all the food that was available. A vast illicit trade came into existence between the country people and disreputable tradesmen in the towns. Right through the war

some foods were reasonably plentiful in the country districts but a large proportion that should have reached the markets through normal channels and been fairly distributed came into the hands of private speculators who disposed of it at a large profit to wealthy people in the towns. The magnitude of this trade (Sleich-handle) and the audacity of those who operated it are a blot on the record of the "home-front" in Germany during the war. One of the charges brought against the German Jews and for which they are suffering to-day is that they were largely con-

cerned in organising and operating this illicit trading." (page 517).

"In the autumn of 1916 Germany's position was desperate. She was actually within a month or two of capitulation from exhaustion when Mackensen brought temporary relief by his brilliant and lightning-quick conquest of Roumania. Meanwhile, the German government was preparing to wage her submarine warfare with redoubled energy, after a temporary lull during the summer caused by indignant American protests." (page 518).

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